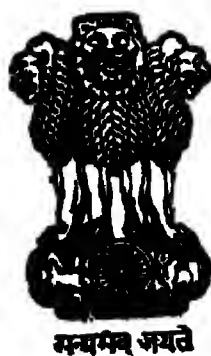


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 21-29)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 12, 1972|
Agrahayana 21, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sea erosion Schemes of West Bengal pending for Central Approval

*401. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of schemes involving about 70 crore of rupees, proposed by the West Bengal Government for fighting sea or river erosion in that State, are pending with the Centre for their approval and assistance;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay by the Centre in taking decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sea Erosion Schemes of West Bengal Pending for Central approval

No scheme proposed by the State Government of West Bengal for fighting sea or river erosion is pending with the Centre for approval. A letter has been received recently from

the Government of West Bengal giving the list of the proposed schemes for tackling sea and river erosion problems in the State, which are estimated to cost Rs. 68 crores, and seeking Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 6 to 7 crores a year from 1973-74.

Majority of the schemes proposed by the State Government are yet to be formulated and a phased programme of implementation of these schemes is still to be worked out by the State Government.

Schemes for tackling sea and river erosion form part of the flood control sector of the State Plan for which, according to the present procedure, Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development. As such, the provision for the sea and river erosion schemes has to be made by the State Government in their Plan.

DR. RANEN SEN: In the question, I wanted to know whether the West Bengal Government has sent any scheme. Now, the statement says:

"A letter has been received recently from the Government of West Bengal giving the list of the proposed schemes . . ."

And then later on, the statement says:

"Majority of the schemes proposed by the State Government are yet to be formulated.."

In view of the fact that there have been various erosions by sea which has affected even the Government

Guest House at Digha and also in view of the fact that there have been serious erosions in Rupnarayan river near Geonkhali, near Haldia, affecting the Haldia port, and also in Dhulian on the banks of the river Bhagirathi near Farakha, which have affected a large number of villages in both the districts, may I know—

(a) whether the Central Government has taken into consideration these factors which have been referred to by the State Government in its letter;

(b) the points raised by the State Government in its letter; and

(c) what is it that the Central Government is doing in the matter?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The letter has been received only at the end of November of this year. In that letter they have made a mention of schemes and they have indicated the seriousness of the sea and river erosion problem. They have given names of certain schemes but these schemes have yet to be formulated and prepared by the State Government. They have intimated that the schemes will require about Rs. 60 crores. They have also intimated a phased programme of spending about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores yearly. They have asked the Central Government to keep in view the magnitude of the problem while granting allocations. But I may say that these erosion works are part of the flood control sector of the State Plans, and the assistance from the Centre is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans, without tying them to any particular scheme or head of development?

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether it is a fact or not, because we have got it from newspaper reports, that West Bengal Government have specifically requested the Central Government to send an expert

Team who along with the experts of the West Bengal Government could sit together and see the area for themselves and find out the means to formulate schemes, and yet the Government of India have not responded to the request of the state Governments, and if so, the reasons for the reluctance of the Central Government to send a team of experts to go into the details of this erosion and find out the remedies?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: As far as we are aware, the erosion problem is very serious down Farakka for a length of 50 k.m. It has been suggested to the State Government that they should formulate a comprehensive scheme for tackling these erosion works, keeping in view the recommendations of the team of the expert engineers who visited the spot and the recommendations of the CWPC and the CWP research station, Khadakvasla, Poona and the River Research Institute of West Bengal, which are going to be shortly finalised. So, it is not a fact that the Central Government have not responded to their request. In fact, they are just going to finalise the recommendations.

DR. RANEN SEN: My question was whether the State Government had requested the Central Government to send their team of experts. He has not replied to that.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I have just said that the experts from the CWPC, the CWP research station etc. have visited the area. Their recommendations are pending and they are going to be finalised very shortly.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As the hon. Minister has stated, river erosion may be the responsibility of the State Government. But in the case of sea erosion, when the West Bengal Government have asked for certain help to protect the boundaries from sea erosion, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to look after these things and send experts to examine these things?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: As I have stated already, the Central Government have responded to their request and a board which has been constituted, is to visit the spot by the end of this month, and they will sit there and formulate the schemes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have a similar question, namely Q. 408 which relates to exactly the same subject.

AN HON. MEMBER: The hon. Member is too late

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: May I know whether Government are aware that to solve the sea and river erosion problem in West Bengal and contiguous areas, it is essential to have serious hydrological investigations in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal? May I know whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard up to date and if not, why not?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The survey has been made already. The hydrological engineering experts and the IIT people have surveyed the area.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Erosion as a result of floods and tidal waves is a recurring phenomenon in our country. Has the Government of India constituted any fund to come to the rescue of the affected States to take measures for prevention of erosion?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I have already stated that these works are included in the flood control sector which are the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government also consider giving assistance to them when the State Governments submit specific reports and say that they are in a tight position regarding funds and that they want some assistance from us; that is being considered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that

because of erosion and silting and due to bad planning the lower Damodar portion, especially two districts of Howrah and Hooghly, are devastated every year or every alternate year and there is havoc of the flood? Flood control is part of the DVC

Due to bad scheming and bad implementation of the scheme every year people have to suffer. Have the Government any concrete plan for the development of this area, for checking of erosion and silting in the lower Damodar river so that there will not be flood every year in that area?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Some of the schemes had been taken and the Central Government have allotted Rs 11 crores for these priority works to minimise floods. That has to be spent in the remaining years of the Fourth Plan.

Nation-Wide Drive to Check Theft and Pilferage

*402. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the co-operation of the State Government and recognised trade unions a nation-wide drive was launched in January this year to check thefts and pilferages on Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the results achieved; and

(c) whether with the introduction of RPF the thefts and pilferages have increased or decreased?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Two types of Joint Committee viz. State level Committee and Basic Unit Level Committee were set up during January 72 on each Railway to eliminate the thefts and Pilferages. As the Committees have been functioning only for a few months it is too early to assess the results. However greater consciousness has been created amongst Railwaymen to-

wards reduction of compensation claims and more co-operation is forthcoming from the State Government Authorities.

(c) With the considerable increase in traffic, there is an increase in thefts and pilferages on Railways. The Railway Protection Force has been trying its best to protect and safeguard the railway property and fulfil the other duties assigned to it. The presence of the force has a great preventive effect. Steps are also afoot to reorganise this force to make it a better instrument to reduce thefts and pilferages on the Indian Railways.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: The answer to part (c) of the question is not very clear. The RPF is some years old now and the Government must have made some assessment of its performance. In this context, I want to know clearly whether with the introduction of the RPF, and its cost to the Government, thefts and pilferages had proportionately decreased or not?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The RPF was first of all appointed as watch and ward staff of the railways, looking after the properties and only when the proportion of goods that were transported by the railway system increased, they were given certain police status in order to protect this property. Even now you cannot say that they have all the powers to deal with the situation as effectively as we wish. Nevertheless considering that we are transporting about Rs. 8500 crores worth of goods every year, apart from our own assets of Rs. 8,000 crores which are being looked after by the RPF, the losses due to thefts which amount to about Rs. 9 crores cannot be considered to be very much, though one would like to avoid them.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कुछ वरस पहले केवल तीन करोड़ रुपये का माल चोर होता था और आज दस बारह करोड़ का माल चोरी हो

रहा है ? यदि हां, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कौन से प्रयास कर रहे हैं ताकि ये चोरियाँ रूक सकें ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The theft is in proportion to the value of the goods transported. In 1968-69 the claims were Rs. 7.56 crores, which was an increase of Rs. 1.68 crores over the previous years. But in 1971-72 it was Rs. 9.54 crores which was an increase of only Rs. 40 lakhs over the previous years, while the prices of the commodities have gone up. I do not want to say that thefts are confined only to the railways nor do I want to condemn people unnecessarily. Any crime anywhere, whether in railways or outside, should be prevented and it is our duty to protect the property; we are trying to see that these losses are reduced.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : आर पी एफ के जिम्मे रेलवे प्रापर्टी की हिफाजत करना है । क्या सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं और यहां तक कि आज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने भी शिकायतें क्या की है कि आर पी एफ को खत्म करके जी आर पी को ही रखा जाए और ऐसा इसलिए भी किया जाए कि आर पी एफ में कorrप्शन है और रेलवे एम्प्लायोज से लड़ने की शिकायतें बहुत ज्यादा मिली हैं? ये जो सुझाव आए हैं कि आर पी एफ को एबालिश किया जाए और जी आर पी के साथ इस पैरेलल आर्गनाइजेशन को न रखा जाए, इन पर सरकार गौर कर रही है ? आर पी एफ के बारे में जो शिकायतें मिली हैं उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही हैं, यह भी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: None of the State Governments have asked to disband the RPF and entrust the entire responsibility to them. On the other hand, we are also paying Rs. 3 crores to the State Governments for carrying on policing activities on behalf of Government Railway Police. I am sure one is not the substitute for the

other. If you say that because of this diarchy there is some confusion, I agree with it and therefore, as I told the House, I would like to build up a task force out of these men so that we may take up this question with the State Governments to make this force really effective and we may entrust more responsibilities to them than depending on the Government Railway Police.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : छोटे सवालों के उत्तर तो लम्बे चीड़े दिये जाते हैं लेकिन असली जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की जो चोरियां होती हैं वे बाहर के लोगों द्वारा की जाती हैं या सुरक्षा दल द्वारा भी की जाती हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am happy this question has been asked. In 1971 (Jan. to Oct.) outsiders were 14,411 out of 15,862, Railway employees were 1272 and RPF staff 179. In 1972, during the same period out of 17,811 people, 16,098 were outsiders; 1522 were railway employees and RPF staff were 191.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I ask one direct supplementary just lasting 20 seconds?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Don't try to argue like this as if you are selling some goods.

Closure of Nangal Fertilizer Factory Demanded by Punjab Government

*404. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have recently demanded immediate closure of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory in order to ease the present power crisis in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) The Punjab Government have approached Central Government with a request for further reduction in power supply to the Nangal factory which at present is receiving supply at 98 MW.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

श्री रामकंवर : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से नंगल उर्वरक कारखाने को बन्द करने की मांग की है तो यह कमी कितने दिन से चल रही है और कितनी और बिजली देने से वहाँ की मांगें पूरी हो जायगी और वह पूरा करने में सरकार कितनी देर और लगाएगी ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The shortage has unfortunately been there for a considerable time, because the supply of electricity is not available to the extent to which the Nangal project was entitled under the contractual arrangements, which was 164 MW. But this is a matter of priority. There is demand for power for irrigation also. There are other reasons like the going down of the lake level for shortage of power. While we certainly do not like that any shortage should be there, unfortunately we have to put up with this position that we carry on with 98 MW only as against 164 MW, which is the contractual supply we are entitled to. We are helpless in this matter.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : इस प्रश्न के उत्तर का संबंध पेट्रोलियम और केमिकल्स मिनिस्टर से ही केवल नहीं है, इस का संबंध इर्रिगेशन और पावर मिनिस्टर हरयाणा प्रदेश और पंजाब प्रदेश तथा केन्द्र के जो इस के मंत्री हैं उन से हैं क्योंकि जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया कि भाखरा डैम में पानी नहीं

है और उस की कैपेसिटी केवल 40 प्रतिशत यूज में आ रही है, पांच चक्कियों में केवल तीन चक्कियां चल रही हैं तो मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने हरयाना और पंजाब के इरीगेशन और पावर के मंत्रियों से और केन्द्र के इरीगेशन और पावर मंत्री से बाचचीत की है ? जो एक नेशनल लेवेल पर कांफरेंस हुई थी इन मंत्रियों को क्या उन्होंने यह निश्चित किया है कि भाखरा डैम के अन्दर व्यास नदी का पानी डाइवर्ट कर के लाया जाय और उस डैम की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाया जाय, क्या इस प्रकार का कोई डेसीशन सरकार ने लिया है, केन्द्र और प्रदेश की सरकारों ने मिल कर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स की मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से जवाब आ रहा है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : प्रश्न तो बिलकुल साफ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो बिलकुल साफ है, मिनिस्ट्र गलत है । मिनिस्ट्री जो रिप्लाइ कर रही है वह पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स की है, फटिलाइजर्स की है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : दिम इज राइट सर । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को कुछ जानकारी अवश्य होनी चाहिए जब कि वह पावर के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... इन को कुछ जानकारी है या नहीं हाउ टु इन्क्रीज दि कैपेसिटी आफ भाखरा डैम ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जानकारी तो कुरील साहब से पूछिए ।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानकारी तो मिल सकती है, कबिनेट रैंक के मंत्री हैं, बता सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस दिन मैं नहीं बैठा हूंगा, आप पूछ लेना ।

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Since it is not possible to close the Nangal factory, may I know if it is possible to reduce it further so that the 40 per cent cut placed on the industry in Punjab may be relaxed to some extent?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is not Possible at all to go down below 98. They have been insisting that we should go down to 60 or 61MW, but it is not only a question of reduction in fertiliser production which is vital, but it is also a question of serious damage to the plant if it goes down below 98 MW.

Recognition of Union of Workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

*407. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union representing majority of the workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop has now been recognised; and

(b) if so, what are the specific reasons for not recognising the Union?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Recognition has not been granted to any Union representing the workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Government have in exercise of their discretion, considered it unnecessary to grant recognition to any Union in any of the Production Units including Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. Negotiating facilities have, however been provided to the staff through the Staff Councils consisting of directly elected representatives of staff.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when a particular union represents a majority of workers and it is registered and it fulfils all conditions of recognition, why a decision has been taken not to recognise any union in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop

when there are two federations which are already recognised.

SHRI T. A. PAI: In any of the manufacturing units, even the major unions of the Railways have not been recognised. The practice has continued that the interests of employees have been looked after by Staff Councils elected by the employees themselves. Unless the employees now demand scrapping of the Staff Councils and want me to introduce regular trade unions, I cannot myself be thinking of this problem as to how to go about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in spite of the fact that Joint Consultative Machinery exists at various levels, at the national level, at the departmental level and at the lowest level, consisting of all the Central Government employees, including railwaymen, why there is a deviation in this particular case. Is it a policy of the Home Ministry not to grant recognition or is it a policy of the Railway Board.

SHRI T. A. PAI: In 1966, when the Joint Consultative Machinery scheme was introduced, the Ministry of Home Affairs had abolished the Councils in other organisations. But I find that in the Railways alone these have continued up-to-date. The question of scrapping them has not arisen so far.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are special rules for recognition. Even in Defence establishments, there are unions which are recognised. It cannot be more strategic than a Defence establishment. Since many labour unions which represent the majority of workers have been clamouring for recognition, I want to know the reason why they have not been recognised. Is there any Home Ministry's instruction that exists in this case?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as the Railways are concerned, we are interested in getting the production ensured. We are not interested whether the employees should be represented through their unions or through their Staff Councils, whatever it is. The form is not very important from our point of view. But so far these Councils have continued here and we are now wanting to know why we should not permit unions to enter Workshops also and, instead of Councils, unions take steps to represent their grievances with the management. I have no objection to consider that.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that except in extraordinary emergency conditions, the right of the citizens to organise themselves in the form of trade union cannot be impinged upon, may I know how is it that these workers in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop are singled out for a treatment as second-class citizens, so to speak, without access to their fundamental rights? They have been agitating for nearly 20 years now for recognition of their union. How can a law of the land be subverted when there is no Emergency? Let them declare Emergency in Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop and in similar other organisations. Why should the Railways take away the rights of the citizens?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have not taken away the rights of citizens. In all the Councils, the members are elected by the workers themselves. Now, when I talk of major unions, I have been told that they do not represent the labour because they are not elected properly and the Labour Ministry's verification is not accepted. But wherever they are elected regularly, I am told that this is not proper. I think, we cannot adjust the situation to suit the convenience of anyone. If the workers in a particular unit want me to have a different set of union or a different set of organisation, I do not mind. What I want is that their

interest should be completely protected more than anything else.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Is it the view of the Railway Ministry that Staff Councils are a substitute for trade union and the functions of trade union stand transferred to Staff Councils?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not hold any views on this. I only say that the Staff Councils have been doing what the Unions want to do for their employees.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Some time back, the hon. Minister said that they were concerned with the production aspect only. I would like to know whether it is the thinking of the Government that they are concerned only with the production aspect and not with the social justice aspect. If the social justice aspect is to be respected, is it not necessary that a proper trade union, fighting for social justice, should be recognised?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This country is as much concerned with production as social justice, and social justice is no substitute for production. I would like to have both.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या चित्तारंजन में कोई रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियन है ? अगर है तो वह मान्यता की शर्तों को पूरी करती है या नहीं और अगर करती है तो उस को मान्यता क्यों नहीं दी जाती ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There are four trade unions registered in Chittaranjan; the CLW Labour Union with 4,000 members; its political affiliation is with CPM; CLW Railway-men's Union, 2200 members affiliated to AIRF; the Chittaranjan Railway-men Congress, 1200, affiliated to NFIR; Chittaranjan Rail Karmachari Sangh, 300, affiliated to Jan Sangh. According to the rules of recognition, the first two Unions

are qualifying for recognition if they are to be given recognition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I draw your attention to the reply of the hon. Minister which is absolutely not true...

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question; no argument.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He has made a statement. He has given the figure of the membership of the Union; 4,000 is the membership of this particular Union which has been asking the Government for long, for 14 years, for recognition. They have fulfilled all the conditions...

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I seek your protection, Sir. He has made a statement that this Union does not hold elections for office-bearers which is absolutely not true. The Minister does not know. They have fulfilled all the conditions, but they have not been recognised. (*Interruption*). I want a categorical answer to this, why they are not recognising a particular Union which has a membership of more than 4,000 and which has fulfilled all the conditions.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am sorry, the hon. Member is making an accusation that I have made a false statement. The whole difficulty about the Unions' recognition to political parties is. . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No union is affiliated to any political party...

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on interrupting like this, nothing will be recorded. The Minister is on his legs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The Minister is new; he does not know. No union is affiliated to any political party.

MR. SPEAKER: If his statement is not correct, there is a procedure for that. Do you think that, by shouting, you can cow down anybody?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Member seems to know more about the Union than the Railway Ministry itself.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yes

SHRI T. A. PAI: He should have given me the correct information if my information was not correct. What is it that I have said? I have said that this Union is supposed to represent the largest number of employees. Whether it represents 4,000 people or 4001 would not make any difference. I have also said that in spite of the fact that this represents the largest number of members, we have not recognised it. That is the question Mr. Banerjee has put to me. I could not understand the reason why the hon. Member should get so much excited about . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any arguments.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Let it go on record that the Minister says that the conditions have not been fulfilled. The statement that one of the conditions, that they should hold elections has not been met with—that is a wrong statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is very important. Please allow me to put one supplementary because I made a representation for Chittaranjan workers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No union is affiliated to any political Party. He is new to politics. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted the information and he has given the information, right or wrong. . . . (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Actually, it is a wrong statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Please allow me one supplementary. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should we have disorder in the House? There is a procedure for it. If the Minister has made a wrong statement, you can come under Rule 115, but that cannot be substituted like this. . . . (Interruptions) There is a procedure for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not making an accusation.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three Professors on one side and only one Speaker on this side—it is really difficult.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I ask through you from the Minister because I made the first representation regarding Chittaranjan Union to the Minister when he took charge. The same question which was raised here to-day I raised before him on the very first day and it is he who asked the Railway Board Chairman as to why this Union was not getting recognition and he said that recognition depends not upon the authorities but upon the workers. It is not a fact that I asked the Minister whether it is because of the opposition of the bureaucracy and the Railway Board that this Union is not given recognition and are you prepared to change the old policy which you yourself expressed that it is not democratic and fair?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So many things are being put into my mouth. The hon. Member came to me to represent that some people working in Chittaranjan had been transferred wrongly and that I must look into their case and of course, he was urging on their behalf. I said that I would certainly look into it and see what I can do. The question of recognition of a particular unit did not arise because we have three industrial units where this

system of no recognition is continuing. I said I will look into it and if there is a better alternative, I am prepared to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Can I give you one

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Can you ask Mr. Baliga why this Union was not recognised? I expect an answer from him. I asked the same point which he raised here from the Chairman of the Railway Board as to why this Union was not getting recognition. The Chairman has explained, 'We do not give recognition'. Please be truthful.

MR. SPEAKER: My advice is: the shorter and the briefer the question and the more precise the reply is, it will be much easier for the Minister. And also try to be tactful sometimes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is within his knowledge that no trade union either in the public sector or in the private sector is affiliated in the name of any political party? If so, I want to know whether any exception has been made in Chittaranjan? Can he tell me whether any trade union had been registered in the name of any political party in Chittaranjan?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He is not clear in his mind what his question

SHRI T. A. PAI: It was the CLW Labour Union. Its problems were brought to my notice by the CPI (M) Members.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I concede that the hon. Minister is a new person and he will take time to prepare the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I had called you for the next question. You have availed of this opportunity to ask a

supplementary question. I have called you for the next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have been championing for various recognitions, like for example, the admission of China in the United Nations. Here they don't even recognise this union.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Sea erosion threat to Digha Tourist Centre, West Bengal

*406. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health and Tourist Centre of Digha in West Bengal is under serious threat of erosion by the sea;

(b) whether the bathing that, a part of the market and some restaurants have already been washed away and whether the Government Tourist Lodge named 'Saikatabas' is now only 10/12 ft. from the sea;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to send immediately a team of experts to devise ways and means to save Digha sea resort; and

(d) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT SEA EROSION THREAT TO DIGHA TOURIST CENTRE, WEST BENGAL

(a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have reported that the sea beach at Digha has been subjected to sea erosion during the last few years. It has been observed that the level of the beach has been lowering steadily and consequently the sea is

gradually advancing towards the land and the width of the beach is getting reduced. Very little of the beach is left near Digha market and the high tide level touches the market. Tourist resort 'Saikatabas' at Digha is still at some distance away from the shore and there is no immediate threat to it.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal Government have stated that they have prepared an estimate for checking erosion over a length of 750 Metres of the beach and are also preparing a scheme for the protection of the area in front of the tourist resort. The Members of the Beach Erosion Board, constituted by the Government of India, have proposed to visit the area to examine and suggest suitable measures to combat the problem at Digha, during the next meeting of the Beach Erosion Board scheduled to be held in West Bengal in the last week of December, 1972.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why cannot he read it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is laid on the Table. It is for you to read that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I asked for the benefit of the House, Sir, Warren Hastings called Digha as the Brighton of Bengal. The Digha sea resort is always visited by tourists throughout the year. There is an article published in Statesman with a heading 'Can Digha be saved?' 'Twin threat of erosion and indifference'. Now, Sir, there is continuous erosion and there is indifferent attitude on the part of the Government. What measures are the Government going to take for the investigation of the causes of the sea erosion in regard to Digha? About Saikatabas, what steps are the Government going to take to save Saikatabas which is only 10 to 12 feet from sea now? What are the immediate steps that they are going to take and what are the permanent measures that they are going to take for saving

Digha from erosion of the sea? These are my questions.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The West Bengal Government took up the scheme for the development of Digha in 1961. Since then the problem of Digha has been receiving their attention. Investigations and technological surveys have been carried out by the Irrigation Department. Studies have been conducted by the I.I.T., and the Chief Hydrological Engineer of the Calcutta Port Commission, and protection measures have already been taken up, to check erosion. These include the raising up of the slopes of sea beach by sand-trapping and salbulla piling but these have been mostly of an experimental nature and have not proved effective. Casurina trees were also planted to prevent the sand from the beach from rolling away but due to erosion the trees have been washed away. But some measures have been suggested by the State Government and one board has been set up and they have their programme to visit this place towards the end of December, 1972. They will study and make some schemes for the protection of this area.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a Central Beach Erosion Board. At the moment, there are two causes attributed for the erosion of the Digha beach....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may get the information from the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The first is the subsidence of the beach itself. I want to know whether the Central Beach Erosion Board have visited any other parts of the country, and if so, the outcome of their study which they can apply here?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: They visited the Kerala State some time back and they have suggested some programme for anti-erosion work.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the programme suggested?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: They are going to visit Digha beach also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a problem for not only West Bengal but the whole of eastern India. The low income people rush there. So, I would like to know categorically the measures suggested by them.

He did not reply to any question. I want to know from him...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member first address me. What is his categorical question. I have not been able to follow his question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They have constituted a Central Beach Erosion Board. I would like to know whether they have tackled such problems in other parts of the country, and if so, what their findings are and how they have approached the problem of the Digha beach.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he has replied to.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not replied to that. He only said that there were some suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Minister please repeat his replies— It is always a headache for me.

SHRI B. N. KUREAL: I have already stated that studies have been made by the IIT and a hydrological engineer of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. But this board is to visit the Digha beach to formulate a scheme for protection work.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But the Central Beach Erosion Board.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly sit down now.

May I bring it to the notice of the House that the speed is so slow that I have just to grapple with the Mem-

bers to go ahead? We have been able to do more than five questions. Every day, the other Members keep on waiting, and they write to me and ask why their questions are not coming up. I would request the hon. Members and also the hon. Ministers to be brief in their questions and answers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has not replied in regard to the Central Beach Erosion Board. He was only referring to the IIT. What does he mean by this? Would you not protect my right while the Ministers go astray? He has not replied to my question. Is it not my right to seek your protection?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister had referred to visits to other parts of the country. Let him come out with a very brief reply.

SHRI B. N. KUREAL: They have simply visited Kerala and they have formulated some scheme for that place. But that is something else, and this is something else. So, they have first to go and see this place and then they will suggest the measures to be taken.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of States in New Delhi to reveal power and Irrigation Crisis

*409. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of States met in New Delhi on the 18th October, 1972 to review the power and irrigation crisis in the country;

(b) if so, what decisions were taken at the meeting; and

(c) the broad outlines on the suggestions put forward by different Chief Ministers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT.

Meeting of Chief Ministers of States in New Delhi to review power and irrigation crisis.

(a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Chief Ministers of Northern Region was held at New Delhi on the 18th October, 1972 to review the power supply in the Northern Region. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan were present. Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh were represented by their Power Ministers.

(b) and (c). The suggestions made and recommendations thereon are summarised below:—

(i) Surplus power from Satpura and Bassi should go to Punjab and surplus from Delhi should go to Haryana.

(ii) Every assistance should be given to the early commissioning of thermal stations at Badarpur, Obra and Bhatinda. The construction work on these should be expedited by working three-shifts.

(iii) Work on the hydro stations under construction at Yamuna Stage II, Rambanga (1st Unit), Jawaharsagar (2nd and 3rd Unit), Upper Sindh and Chenani should be expedited to commission an aggregate capacity of 660 MW by June 1974.

(iv) Rajasthan's deficit arising out of reduced generation at Chambal from January 1973 should be made up from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project. The surplus should be fed into the Grid.

(v) The thermal and hydro stations at Faribad (Extension), Beas Unit

I, Ramganga, Harduaganj Extension, Panki Extension, Giribata, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Bira Siul spilling over to Fifth Plan should be expedited so that the benefits may come in the first year of the Fifth Plan.

(iv) Purchase of captive units by private industries either from indigenous suppliers or from import should be considered.

(vii) Gas turbine units at Kota should be repaired urgently.

(viii) Important inter-State lines should be expedited.

(ix) New Thermal and Hydro projects aggregating to 3810 MW should be commissioned in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the States have agreed to implement the programmes that are necessary for earlier establishment of the inter-State grid systems, and if so, what assistance both financial and otherwise, will be given to these States to implement the rural electrification programme?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Rural electrification work is going on very rapidly. In addition to the normal work, the rural Electrification Corporation have also sanctioned some amount to the States. They have so far sanctioned 329 schemes and accelerated work in the rural areas electrifying villages and giving electricity to pumps for irrigation purposes... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I further ask whether States which have surplus hydel power are finding it difficult to make it available to the deficit states and if so, what is the action going to be taken by the Government?

SHRI B. N. KURTEL: The Central Government is taking action in order to supply electricity from surplus States to deficit States and for that we are having programmes to accelerate transmission works. We have 220 KV lines; we are thinking of having stronger lines also, 400 KV. This is our programme to connect the States to supply electricity from surplus States to deficit States.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बिजली संकट पैदा हुआ है, उसका कारण रिहन्द बांध में पानी कम हो जाना नहीं है, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का प्रबन्ध है क्योंकि आंकड़े बताते हैं कि जितना पानी उसमें आज है उतना कई साल पहले भी रहा है फिर भी इतनी कम बिजली कभी पैदा नहीं हुई ? क्या यह सच है कि क्षमता से अधिक कनेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं जिसके लिए एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जिम्मेदार है ?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें शक नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट है जिसका एक कारण रिहन्द बांध भी है लेकिन अकेला रिहन्द नहीं है । वहां पर जा क्षमता है बिजली की, जो इस्टाल्ड कंपैमिटी है वह भी कुछ कम है । सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि जो बिजली का उत्पादन है वह भी मशीनों से कम आया है इस साल और उसकी देख-भाल की जा रही है । प्रबन्ध के बारे में मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन यह अवश्य है कि जितनी बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिए, जो इस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है उससे कम हुई है और इसके अलावा जो वहां पर ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स हैं उनमें लॉसेज भी आता है । इसके अतिरिक्त सबसे बड़ा रीजन यह है कि डिमाण्ड बहुत हो गई है । वैसे यह खुशी की बात है कि एग्रीकल्चर माइंड में इतनी जबरदस्त मांग है, जितनी उम्मीद की जा रही थी उससे कई गुना मांग हो गई है लोगों की । तो यह भी उसका एक कारण है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कनेक्शन दिए क्यों ?

श्री गोविन्द बास रिछारिया : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 18 अक्टूबर को मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जो सुझाव दिए थे उनके लिए क्या प्लानिंग मिनिस्ट्री और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री 1963-74 के बजट में पैसे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है ? यदि नहीं तो उनके लिए कहां से पैसा देना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरे—जो सुझाव बिजली संकट के लिए मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन ने दिए हैं क्या भारत सरकार उच्च स्तर पर उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ? भारत सरकार उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने के लिए करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सुझाव चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने दिए थे 18 अक्टूबर की मीटिंग में वह सब ऐसे हैं जिनमें अलग से पैसे की व्यवस्था करने का मवाल नहीं है । वह तो स्कीम्स में, योजनाओं में सम्मिलित हैं जो योजनाएं बन रही हैं । उसमें से कुछ तो काम ऐसे हैं जो कंतिन्यूइंग स्कीम्स हैं और कुछ नयी योजनाओं के लिए है जो पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत लीजायेगी और उनके लिए आंकड़े अभी तैयार हो रहे हैं । वह इसमें अभी नहीं आये हैं ।

SHRI P. K. DEB: The question relates to the meeting of the Chief Ministers regarding the power crisis in the country. We all know that the country is passing through a power crisis. It is because of the inter-State disputes that many of the lucrative hydel projects are being kept in abeyance, and we do not know how long it will take to settle these disputes. Some of the examples are the Krishan-Godavari and Narmada disputes. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government of India are using their good offices with the Chief

Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa to settle inter-State dispute; so that the Central Water and Power Commission can give clearance to the various projects which are under study?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Efforts are being made already to settle these inter-State river disputes. Some of the disputes have already been settled and some are expected to be settled shortly. Some, of course, will take time. So, we are making efforts to minimise delay in settling these disputes.

SHRI P. K. DEO: No reply has been given about the Krishna-Godavari basin dispute.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: When it is the form of reference of a commission, how can I say how much time it will take?

Demands of Casual Labourers Engaged on Kathua-Jammu Rail Link

*410. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether five thousand casual labourers working on the Kathua-Jammu Rail link have presented a charter of demands to the authorities of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the gist of the demands;

(c) whether they have been accepted by the Railway Authorities; and

(d) if not, the date by which a decision would be taken on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). On behalf of the Casual Labourers working on Kathua-Jammu Rail Link pro-

ject, a charter of demands was presented to General Manager, Northern Railway recently. The demands relate to payment of wages at higher rates, absorption against regular posts, payment of wages on regular scales to Store issuers, recovery of rent of Railway quarters at uniform rates as for regular staff and absorption of one injured casual labourer against a regular post.

(c) and (d). The last two demands have already been fully met. Their first demand is under consideration and steps have been taken to come to an early decision. Casual labourers are engaged on works of seasonal intermittent or sporadic nature for short durations and their retrenchment is a continuous process. However all casual labourers who have completed 6 months service on project or non-project works are considered for appointment against regular posts, subject to their suitability being adjudged by screening committees. It is, however, not possible to meet the rest of their demands.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know the rates of wages paid at present and the rates demanded by the workers? How do they compare with the rates paid to local labour?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The casual labourers are normally entitled to the rates of wages fixed for corresponding categories of labourers by the local authorities. The Kathua-Jammu link passes through Gurdaspur, Kathua and Jammu civil district. The rates of wages payable to these workers should be on par with what are locally applicable.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The exact figures have not been given by the hon. Minister. Now

may I know whether the local persons are employed or people are brought from outside?

MR. SPEAKER: He is so near the Minister. He can ask him, because the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disruption of I.O.C. Installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, West Bengal

*403. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that work at the I.O.C. installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, West Bengal is being seriously disrupted during the last two months due to rowdy activities of some outsiders;

(b) whether the local I.O.C. management and employees have repeatedly sought, but failed to obtain, necessary protection from the authorities concerned; and

(c) Government's reaction to a continuing situation in which vital oil supplies may get totally disrupted?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) On some days work at the I.O.C. installations at Budge Budge and Paharpur, was disrupted during September, October and November 1972, due to interference of some outsiders.

(b) whenever necessary the management of the I.O.C. was able to obtain protection from the West Bengal authorities.

(c) Both the State and the Central Governments are aware of the situa-

tion and are taking necessary steps for improving it.

Reduction in Freight Rates on High Graded Consumer Goods

*405. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the freight rates of high-graded consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No proposal for a general reduction in the tariff rates for high graded consumer goods is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax Appeals in Supreme Court

*406. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tax Appeals filed in the Supreme Court during 1970-71, State-wise; and

(b) the number thereof which have since been decided by the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b) A statement giving the information High Court-wise is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

NUMBER OF TAX APPEALS FILED IN THE SUPREME COURT IN 1970 AND 1971 AND THE NUMBER THEREOF DISPOSED OF BY THE SUPREME COURT DURING THOSE YEARS, HIGH-COURT-WISE

Name of the High Court	1970		1971	
	Filed	Disposed of	Filed	Disposed of
1. Allahabad	49	12	28	8
2. Andhra Pradesh	48	10	25	13
3. Assam & Nagaland (Now Gauhati)	1	1	3	2
4. Bombay	10	1	5	3
5. Calcutta	66	17	46	18
6. Delhi	13	2	36	2
7. Gujarat	4	1	22	9
8. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
9. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
10. Kerala	34	7	16	8
11. Madhya Pradesh	6	..	28	8
12. Madras	73	5	29	9
13. Mysore	10	1	6	..
14. Orissa	1	1	7	..
15. Patna	10	3	11	6
16. Punjab & Haryana	9	2	13	..
17. Rajasthan	7	3	2	..

Slow Progress of Rural Electrification Schemes in States

*411. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of rural electrification programmes in different States has been reported to be at snail's pace; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
2889 LS—2.

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बंगला देश को मिट्टी के तेल का निर्यात

*412. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत द्वारा बंगला देश
को मिट्टी के तेल का निर्यात किया जा
रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो गत 6 महीनों में बंगला देश को कितना मिट्टी का तेल निर्यात किया गया है और इस व्यापार की क्या शर्तें हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जून से नवम्बर, 1972 तक 6 मास की अवधि में बंगला देश को 29,321 मीटरी टन मिट्टी का तेल निर्यात किया गया है। इसमें 23,309 मीटरी टन "(हमो-डिटी ग्रांट)" के तेल में निर्यात की गयी मात्रा भी सम्मिलित है। 6,012 मीटरो टन की शेष मात्रा को भारतीय तेल निगम ने सामान्य व्यवसायिक प्रवन्ध के अर्न्तगत निर्यात किया है। निर्यात मूल्य को बढ़ाना भारतीय तेल निगम के व्यवसायिक हित में नहीं है।

New Rail Lines in Kerala during Fifth Plan period

***413. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Kerala is not served by the Railways adequately and most of the villages in the State are without Rail Connections;

(b) whether his Ministry is contemplating to have new rail lines in the State of Kerala during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). As against the all India average of 18.86 Kms. per 1000 Sq. Kms. area, Kerala has 22.90 Kms. In any case Railway development is not envisaged on any

state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall considerations in the national interests. Nevertheless, proposals received for new lines from the State Government are given due consideration, and are taken up wherever justified on traffic, financial and economic considerations. Proposals for new lines in the 5th Plan have not been finalised.

Anti-flood Plan for Shahdara

***414. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**
SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-flood plan for Shahdara has been drawn; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and then it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have formulated Shahdara Drainage scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 219 lakhs. The Scheme provides for drainage arrangements for benefitting the entire area in the Union territory of Delhi and some areas in Uttar Pradesh on the left bank of the Yamuna. It will benefit 7690 hectares of area in Union territory of Delhi and 6960 hectares of area in Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. The Delhi Administration have taken up works on this scheme.

Inclusion of Waltair and Guntakal Divisions in South Central Railway

***415. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Centre to include Waltair and Guntakal

kal Divisions in the South Central Railway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was not agreed to on administrative and operational grounds.

Resignations of Technical new attached to F.A.C.T. and Chief of F.A.C.T. Engineering Division

*416 SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some competent technical men attached to FACT including the Chief of FACT, Engineering Division, have resigned;

(b) whether foreign experts attached with it go about without any work; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to improve the working of the concern?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No chief of any engineering division of this undertaking has resigned, though four engineers have done so in the current calendar year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) While two engineers resigned to improve their prospects, others did so for reasons of their own. Such resignations are a common feature of any large organisation of this type and do not call for any special action.

Setting up of a High Power Technical Advisory Committee for Ganga Flood Control Commission

*417. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered technical advisory Committee to advise the Ganga Flood Commission has been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) A Technical Advisory Committee has been constituted by the Government of India for assisting the Ganga Flood Control Commission in all technical matters.

(b) The Constitution and Functions of the Committee are laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

SETTING UP OF A HIGH POWER TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR GANGA FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION

CONSTITUTION

Shri N. G. K. Murti, Ex-Chairman & Managing Director, Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	Chairman
Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission.	Member
Member (F. & S. C.), Central Water and Power Commission OR his representative.	Member
Chief Engineers incharge of flood control in the State of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	Member

Director (Civil Engineering)
Railway Board or his representative.

Member

Director General,
India Meteorological Department, New Delhi, OR his representative

Member

Director General,
Geological Survey of India,
Calcutta or his representative.

Member

Additional Director General (Bridges),
Ministry of Transport or his nominee

Member

Chief Engineer, Inland Water Transport,
Ministry of Transport, New Delhi or his nominee.

Member

Joint Commissioner (S. C.),
Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Member

Member (Planning & Design),
Ganga Flood Control Commission.

Member-Secretary

FUNCTIONS

(i) To advise the Ganga Flood Control Commission in the formulation of the comprehensive plan and in drawing out the priorities of works;

(ii) To examine the schemes pro-

चोरो, उठाईगिरी और रास्ते में माल की क्षति सम्बन्धी दावों के भुगतान में विलम्ब

418. श्री एस० एम० पुरतो : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चोरो, उठाईगिरी और रास्ते में माल के गुम हो जाने या उसकी क्षति पहुंचने सम्बन्धी दावों के भुगतान में काफी विलम्ब होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके शीघ्र निपटान के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) और (ख) क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का निपटारा यथोचित शीघ्रता के साथ किया जाता है। दावों के निपटारे के लिए लिया जाने वाला औसत समय 50 दिन से कम है। जो यातायात लगाने कई रेलों से होकर ब्रुक किया जाता है और जिसे मार्ग में स्थानान्तरित करना पड़ता है। ऐसे यातायात के सम्बन्ध में उठने वाले मामलों में ब्योरेवार

posed to be put up to the Ganga Flood Control Board for approval; and

(iii) To advise the Ganga Flood Control Commission on specific technical matters referred to the Committee.

जांच की आवश्यकता होती है और इस प्रकार के मामलों में विलम्ब होना अपरिहार्य है। सम्बन्धित दावेदारों द्वारा आवश्यक प्रलेखों को पेश न करने से भी विलम्ब हो जाता है। जिन मामलों में आपराधिक कारण होते हैं उनमें भी विलम्ब होता है और इन मामलों की पुलिस अधिकायियों द्वारा जांच करानी पड़ती है। खाने या क्षतिग्रस्त माल के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का अपेक्षाकृत शीघ्र निपटारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं। चूने हुए महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों के स्टेशन मास्टरों और दावा निरीक्षकों को कुछ शर्तों के अधीन 100 रुपये तक के दावों को तय करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया है। चूने दावा कार्यालय के अधिकारी आग कर्मचारी दावों का घटना स्थल पर ही निपटारा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर जाते हैं। अर्न्तरेलवे देयता निश्चित करने के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों की रकम की सीमा बख्शकर 2,000 रुपये तक कर दी गई है। क्षतिपूर्ण के जिन दावों के निपटारे के लिए भुगतान में पहले वित्तीय सहमति अपेक्षित होती है, उनकी

रकम 1,000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5,000 रु० और इससे अधिक कर दी गई है। मण्डलों में मण्डल वाणिज्यिक अधीक्षकों को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि स्थानीय यातायात के मुख्यालय स्टेशनों से सम्बन्धित 1000 रुपये तक के क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का स्वयं निबटारा कर दें।

Expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Plant

*419. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to expand the Trombay Fertilizer Project;

(b) if so, the main features of the expansion plan; and

(c) the extent to which it will meet country's requirements of fertilizer and the foreign exchange that the country is likely to save consequent upon the expansion of the Trombay Plant?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):
a) to (c): A plan to expand the Trombay project is under consideration. Different alternatives have been suggested in this connection and these are being appraised. Some discussions have also taken place with the World Bank in connection with the external financing of the scheme.

फिरोजपुर-जालंधर सेक्शन पर
खोजेवाला स्टेशन का लूटा जाना

*420 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या

रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ नकाबपोश लुटेरों ने फिरोजपुर-जालंधर सेक्शन पर स्थित खोजेवाला स्टेशन को 12 अक्टूबर, 1972 को लूटा लिया था;

(ख) इस लूट के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई गिरफ्तारी की गई है और यदि नहीं , तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की अप्रिय घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा ऐसे छोटे स्टेशनों पर पुलिस नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) जी हां, घातक हथियारों से युक्त 20 नवयुवकों (सम्भवतः विद्यार्थियों) ने खोजेवाला स्टेशन को घेर लिया, स्टेशन रिकाड़ें। फर्नीचर में आग लगा दी और व्याक उपकरणों। कन्ट्रोल फोन को क्षतिग्रस्त कर दिया।

(ख) लगभग 1770 रुपये।

(ग) तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं।

(घ) वर्तमान साधनों के अन्तर्गत, भारतीय रेलों के प्रत्येक छोटे स्टेशन पर पुलिस तैनात करना सम्भव नहीं है।

बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों (पश्चिम रेलवे)
से पर्याप्त जुर्माना वसूल न करने के कारण
टी०टी०ई० तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों को
दण्ड दिया जाना

3925. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिब्बीजन में टी० टी० ई० तथा टिकट कलेक्टरों का बिना टिकट और अधिक सामान ले जाने वाले यात्रियों से जुर्माना वसूल करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन डिब्बीजनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार

कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है और लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) कितने टो० टो० ई० और टिकट कलेक्टर निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार कार्य कर रहे हैं और जो टो० टो० ई० और टिकट कलेक्टर निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार कार्य नहीं करते हैं उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया जाता है और गन दो वर्षों में इन सम्बन्ध में कितने कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई): (क) जी हाँ,

(ख) और

(ग) एक विवरण समाप्त पटल पर रखा है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-3992/72)

Scheme from Madhya Pradesh for controlling flood in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh

3926. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for controlling floods in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh has been submitted by the State Government to Union Government for their final approval; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) No scheme for controlling floods in the rivers in Madhya Pradesh has been received at the Centre from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Duty List of Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Signal and Telecommunication Department, Delhi

3927. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Chapters XII to XIV of the Indian Railway Signal Engineering Manual, the Duty Lists of various grades of Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors are not distinctly and separately mentioned therein; and

(b) whether the manual is also silent about the working and duties of Tele-Communication staff and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Chapter XIII of the Indian Railways Signal Engineering Manual lays down the duties of the Inspectors and Chapter XIV those of the Maintainers. These duties are applicable to the categories of Inspectors and Maintainers and make no distinction between the various grades of Inspectors or of Maintainers. The duties of Inspectors in the various grades are dependent on the nature and type of equipment to be maintained and cannot be distinctly and separately stipulated in the Manual which only lays down the guidelines for duties generally to be performed by Inspectors including Assistant Inspectors. Similarly whereas the duties of Maintainers have been classified into the main categories of Mechanical and Electrical Maintainers, these have not been distinctly and separately stipulated for individual grades of these two categories.

(b) Broad outline of duties of Telecommunication Inspectors has been given in Chapter XIII of Signal Engineering Manual. More details about Telecommunication organisation, working etc. are being given in the Telecommunication Manual, which is under print and is expected to be issued shortly.

Supply of Rule Books to Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors

3928. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors of Delhi and Moradabad Divisions (Northern Railway) have not been supplied with the latest Rule Books like General and Subsidiary Rules, Signal Engineering Manual etc.;

(b) whether insufficient supply of these books does not effect efficiency and safety of Railways; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the administration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Latest Rule Books, Manuals etc. other than those which are not available have been supplied practically to all Assistant Inspectors and a number of Maintainers.

(b) Efficiency and safety of Railways is not affected as instructions regarding the latest rules and regulations contained in Rule Books like General and Subsidiary Rules, Signal Engineering Manual etc. are being disseminated among Maintainers and Assistant Inspectors in the training schools and by issuing circulars on various important aspects from time to time.

(c) Question does not arise.

Expenses charged from staff trainees at Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad

3929. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various expenses charged from the staff Trainees at the Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad;

(b) whether the rent of the hostel accommodation is charged from the trainees at Signal and Telecommunication Zonal Training School, Podanur, Southern Railway and Indian Railway School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunication, Secunderabad; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to exempt the staff trainees from payment of the charges and if so, a gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Following expenses are charged:—

1. Messing charges are recovered from:

(i) Apprentice Assistant Inspectors @ Rs. 5.50 per day.

(ii) Engineering Graduate Apprentice Inspectors @ Rs. 6.50 per day; and

(iii) Probationary/Initial Temporary Officers @ Rs. 8 per day.

As regards other serving Class III Staff, free messing is provided in lieu of daily allowance.

2. Room rent from Probationary/Initial Temporary Officers only.

(b) Yes, so far as Training School at Podanur Southern Railway, is concerned.

Regarding Indian Railways Institute of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad, information is given above at Item (2) of the reply at part (a) of the Question.

(c) The question of laying down a uniform procedure on all Railways is under consideration.

Installed generating capacity of Power in Kerala in Fourth Plan

3930. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed generating capacity of power system in Kerala

expected to be achieved at the end of Fourth Plan and how it compares with actual demand of that State;

(b) whether Government are aware that only half of the potential would be exploited even when all the current hydro-electric schemes are commissioned in that State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the generating capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Kerala Power system will have an installed generating capacity of 622 MW by the end of the Fourth Plan against an estimated system peak load of 402 MW only. The installed generating capacity will be sufficient to meet this peak load.

(b) Kerala has a hydro potential of about 1.5 million kw at 60 per cent load factor out of which about 0.9 million kw will be exploited on completion of the schemes sanctioned so far.

(c) The following additional generating schemes, base on Kerala's hydro potential resources are proposed to be taken up for commissioning during Fifth Plan:—

1. Idikkj Extension 3x130 390 MW
2. Silent Valley 2x40 80 MW
3. Lower Periyar 2x70 140 MW.

Financial assistance to Power Generating Schemes in States

3931. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the creation of a Special Fund at the Centre to finance Power Generation Schemes in States with good hydro-potential; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) Such a proposal has not been worked out so far.

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

3932. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the project for execution in the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The project report and estimates for the Scheme have not as yet been received from the Government of Kerala.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Diesel Engines for Madras-Trivandrum Mail/Express Trains

3933. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to use Diesel Engines in Madras-Trivandrum Mail and Express Trains; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS. (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Innovations to Make the Rail Travel
Faster and Better**

3934. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce a number of innovations to make the rail travel faster and better; and

(b) if so, the important innovations proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The following are some of the salient innovations proposed to be introduced:

(i) Introduction of welded rails and improved track structure with introduction of concrete sleepers and elastic fastenings which contribute to comfort and speed in travel.

(ii) A high-speed coach has been designed to ensure greater passenger comfort and reliability in service at high speed.

(iii) 10 Broad Gauge third-class A.C. 2-tier sleeper coaches with carrying capacity of 48 passengers to sit sleep are planned to be manufactured for use on the A.C. Express (Deluxe trains).

(iv) Extension of improved techniques of signalling such as multiple Aspect Signalling, tokenless block working, Automatic Block Signalling, Automatic Warning system, Route Relay and Panel Interlocking system, etc. for faster travel.

**Extension of G. T. Express and Assam
Mail upto Pathankot**

3935. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend G. T. Express and Assam Mail upto Pathankot to afford facilities for direct journey from South and East to Pathankot and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): No. Extension of 15|16 G. T. Expresses and 85|86 Assam Mails to and from Pathankot is at present operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity on the Delhi-Ambala-Rajpura section as well as on Ghaziabad-Saharanpur-Ambala-Rajpura sections.

**Extension of Railway Line from
Nangal Dam to Una**

3936. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend Railway line from Nangal Dam to Una, a District Headquarter of the State, in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Traffic Survey of construction of a new railway line from Nangal Dam to Talwara via Una is at present in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of the survey become known.

Canal from Sone River Barrage

3937. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) by when the east zone highlevel canal, that is being taken out from the Sone-River Barrage, going to irrigate the parched areas of Barun-Aurangabad, Goh Koonch, Tekari, Mukdampur, Ghosi, Phatua in Gaya District and Patna District of Bihar;

(b) what is the present stage of execution of this canal and whether it will start functioning by 1973; and

(c) the total amount spent on this project till date and the outlay thereon?

**Resolutions passed by All-India
Railway Commercial Clerks Asso-
ciation, South Eastern Zone**

3943. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI PANNA LAL BARU-
PAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Railway
Commercial Clerks Association, South
Eastern Zone held a Meeting on 4th
August, 1972 which was presided over
by the Minister for Finance, Govern-
ment of Orissa;

(b) whether 14 Resolutions passed
at the meeting were submitted to his
Ministry; and

(c) if so, the gist of the Resolutions
received and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) It is under-
stood that a meeting of the Zonal Exe-
cutive Committee of the S. E. Railway
Zone of the All India Railway Com-
mercial Clerks Association was held
at Rourkela on 6.8.1972.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Loss of Revenue to Chambal Control
Board due to Misuse of Water**

3944. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chambal Control Board
is feeling concerned due to misuse,
wastage and obstruction in the free
flow of water and consequent loss in
revenue; and

(b) if so, the main features there-
of and the precautions being taken in
this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)
and (b): The Chambal project stages

I & II were taken up to provide anu-
ual irrigation of 5.66 lakh hectares
in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
Against this, the utilisation by the end
of March, 1972 was about 2.75 lakh.
The State Governments of Rajasthan
and Madhya Pradesh, who are repre-
sented on the Chambal Control Board,
review the position from time to time
and whenever necessary take appro-
priate measures to tackle the diffi-
culties encountered and accelerate the
use of irrigation facilities provided.

Report on National Water Grid

3945. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the
Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he personally flew to
New York in September, 1972 and
finalised National Water Grid Report,
if so, whether this Report was earlier
placed before the Cabinet and the
Parliament and discussed in details if
not, who all were taken into confi-
dence;

(b) whether the United Nation's
Expert was an Economist and not an
Irrigation Engineer and that no visits
to arid and drought prone Western
states of India were arranged for him;

(c) whether nearly Rs. 2000 crores
and valuable land lost under Ganga
Cauvery link will be needed for a gain
of about 20 million acre feet water
supply to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil
Nadu; and

(d) whether large tracks of North
and Western India are arid, desert
like, drought prone, backward and
have hardly 15 per cent irrigation as
related to cultivated area, and 100
million acre feet irrigation projects
could be completed with far less ex-
penditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):
(a) The preliminary proposals drawn
up by the Central Water and Power
Commission for a National Water

Grid were reviewed by a team of United Nations experts who visited the country in December 1971 and March 1972. The Team had brought a first draft report in March 1972 which was discussed with them in detail. In May 1972, they had sent a were sent to them in June, 1972. The Minister of Irrigation & Power, who was on a visit to the United States in August-September 1972 to participate in the Panel meeting on U.N. Conference on Water, also took the opportunity to discuss the report in the U.S.A. with the Team and he brought with him copies of their Final Report.

The U.N. Team had during their visits to the country met several ministers and officials both at the centre as well as in the States which they visited. The report contains the views of the Team in the light of their studies, visits and discussions, and the question of such a report being considered by Government or Parliament before the Team themselves finalised it does not arise.

(b) While the Leader of the Team was an economist, the Team had on it as members one Transport Specialist, two Hydrogeologists, one Hydraulic Engineer and one Water Resources Engineer as indicated below:

1. Dr. Joseph Barnea, Economist; Director, Resources & Transport Division, United Nations Team—Leader;
2. Mr. Jakov Bradanovic—Transport Specialist, Resources & Transport Division, Transport Section, United Nations.
3. Mr. Salis C. Brown, Hydrogeologist—Project Adviser of United Nations Project "Ground Water Development in Rajasthan and Gujarat (IND-114);
4. Mr. Sanford Strausberg, Hydrogeologist of the U.N. Ground and Gujarat;
5. Dr. Rudolf Partl, Hydraulic Engineer, Technical Adviser, Resources and Transport Division, United Nations.
6. Mr. Robin Reynolds, Water Resources Engineer, California Department of Water Resources, U.S.A.

Owing to limitations of time, they could not visit either all the State through which the link passes or a the States which could benefit from the link. Though the request for visit to Western India was received, the Team felt that the thorough knowledge of two of their Members on the U.N. Groundwater project in Gujarat and Rajasthan contributed to the Mission's findings better than a short field trip could have done.

(c) and (d): The Ganga-Cauvery Link, one of the components of the National Water Grid is, on the basis of office studies only, assessed to cost about Rs. 2900 crores, of which Rs. 2100 to 2200 crores might be for irrigation and the remaining for navigation. The exact costs will be known only after the scheme is investigated. This preliminary estimate is for a transfer of 28 m.a.ft. No State-wise allocation of water has been considered. For purposes of assessing costs, it has been assumed that 6 m.a. ft would be used in South U.P. and South Bihar which are within the Ganga Basin. 15 m.a. ft are proposed for diversion, which supplemented by 7 m.a. ft of the waters of central and peninsular rivers, are proposed to be utilised for irrigation of drought affected areas identified by the Irrigation Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu. It has been assessed by the Irrigation Commission that even on completion of all the projects in hand or potential projects in the drought affected areas, they will hardly have 25 per cent. of their crop area irrigated.

Out of the total length of about 1642 miles of the link, only a length of 677 miles is expected to be a canal, the remaining length being along rivers and streams.

It is not the intention that the National Water Grid should supplant projects in Northern, Western or any other part of India, which on the other hand, should be carried out as quickly as possible all over the country. The link has been proposed only to supplement the country's water utilisation of large rivers like the Ganga etc., which may be surplus to the needs of the river basins themselves and which would otherwise flow waste to the sea. It is assessed that by about the turn of the century there will be great need for such transfer of waters and steps have to be taken in time to investigate and implement the necessary projects for a National Water Grid.

Uniform Civil Code

3946. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Uniform Civil Code covering all Indian citizens irrespective of caste, creed or religion has been suggested by eminent Lawyers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not have any proposal now for enacting a Uniform Civil Code.

रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने की मांग

3947. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि क्या अखिल भारतीय रेलवे कर्मचारी फंडेशन ने भी बोनस अधिनियम अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिए जाने की मांग की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ई० पाई) :
जी हाँ ।

Conversion of Private Sector Caustic Soda Plant in North Kanara, District (Mysore) into Joint Sector Plant

3948. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the conversion of private sector plant for production of Caustic Soda in the District of North Kanara in Mysore State into a joint sector plant; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal with the Central Government for the conversion of private sector plant for production of Caustic Soda in the District of North Kanara in Mysore State into a joint sector plant.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-implementation of Sharda Act and the Act to prohibit Dowry

3949. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sharda Act and the Act to prohibit Dowry which were passed long ago are not being implemented properly; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for proper implementation of the provisions of the Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The administration of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (popularly known as Sharda Act) and of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, is primarily the concern of the State Governments. No complaint that the two Acts are not being implemented properly has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

पूर्वी क्षेत्र में परमाणु बिजलीघर की स्थापना के लिए मांग

3950. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री समर गुह :

क्या सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी क्षेत्र बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक नवम्बर, के दूसरे सप्ताह में हुई थी, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक में पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एक परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने के लिए सर्वसम्मत मांग की गई थी : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) पूर्वी क्षेत्र (बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और उड़ीसा) के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने केन्द्रीय सिचाई और बिजुत् मंत्री के साथ 9 नवम्बर, 1972 की एक बैठक के दौरान यह सुझाव दिया था कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में एक परमाणु बिजुत् केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाए।

(ग) इस समय इस क्षेत्र में परमाणु संयंत्र प्रतिष्ठापन करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Execution of Hemavathy, Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects

3951. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are responsible for defective planning and acceptance of defective tenders for the Hemavathy Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Project which have caused delay in their execution;

(b) if not, the authorities responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the State Government in completing the above project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation projects are therefore planned, investigated, designed, constructed, operated and maintained by the concerned State Governments.

No request for any technical assistance has been received for the Upper Krishna and Malaprabha projects which are being constructed by the State Government as part of their developmental plans. The Hemavathy project has not been accepted so far for inclusion in the developmental plans of Mysore.

Central financial assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development, or projects. The Fourth Plan outlay for Mysore is Rs. 350 crores, out of which Central assistance is Rs. 173 crores.

रिवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक सफाई कर्मचारी द्वारा आत्महत्या

3952. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 4 जुलाई, 1972 को एक सफाई कर्मचारी ने रेलवे इंजन के सामने कूद कर आत्महत्या कर ली थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) क्या उसकी जेब से कुछ कागजात बरामद हुए हैं जिनमें लिखा था कि उसने सैनेटरी इंस्पेक्टर के कथित अत्याचारों से तंग आकर आत्महत्या की है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पुलिस की जांच से पता चला है कि यह आत्महत्या का मामला था ।

(ग) स्वीपर की जेब से तीन कागज मिले थे लेकिन पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रिकार्ड में ऐसा कोई साक्ष्य नहीं था जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि उसने यह आत्महत्या सफाई निरीक्षक के अत्याचार से तंग आकर की थी ।

Goods Proposed to be Exported to Iraq against the Import of Crude Oil

3954. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to import crude oil from Iraq against the Indian goods exported to that country; and

(b) if so, the names of goods proposed to be exported to Iraq against crude oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Under the current Indo-Iraq Trade Arrangement which is valid for the period 1st September 1971 to 31st March 1973, there is a provision for the import of Crude Oil worth £5 million (Rs. 90 million) from Iraq. This is part of an overall package of £11.5 million (Rs. 207 million) worth of dates, crude oil and sulphur to be imported from Iraq against tea and other goods and services worth an equal amount to be exported to Iraq from India during this period.

Setting up of Nylon Yarn Manufacturing Project In Haryana

3955. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nylon Yarn manufacturing project is proposed to be set up in Haryana; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the estimated production per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A letter of intent was issued to the Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation on the 29th December 1971 for setting up a new industrial undertaking in the State of Haryana for manufacture of 2100 tonnes per annum of Nylon Filament Yarn. The capital cost for a project of this size is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7 crores. Capital goods for the project would be of the value of about Rs. 6.25 crores, of which imported capital goods might represent approximately 60 per cent of the value. These are only preliminary figures and details will be available when the party makes an application for capital goods.

Crude Oil from Algeria

3958. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Algeria is likely to supply crude oil to India in the near future;

(b) whether any agreement has recently been signed in this connection; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production capacity of different type of Chemical Fertilizer Factories during 1971-72

3957. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total production capacity of different types of chemical fertilizer factories in the country during the year 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The total installed capacity for production of fertilizers in 1971-72 was as follows:

(lakh tonnes)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| (i) Nitrogenous fertilizers | 14.64 |
| (ii) Phosphatic fertilizers. | 5.00 |

Extension of Railway services to Sunderbans.

3958. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

2889 LS-3.

(a) whether the West Bengal Supply Minister urged upon the Railway Minister to extend Railway services to Sunderbans; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A preliminary traffic appreciation for the suggested rail links is being one by the Eastern Railway Administration. Further consideration to the suggestions will be given after the report on the appreciation is received and examined.

Treatment of Canteen Staff at par with Casual Khalasis in Northern Railway General Store, Shakurbasti

3959. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff employed on regular basis in the Staff Canteen of the Northern Railway General Stores, Shakurbasti are getting full benefits of Passes, PTO's, Casual leave and regular salaries whereas the Casual Khalasis in Northern Railway are not entitled to these benefits;

(b) whether the Canteen staff are not taken at par with Casual Khalasis as substitute Khalasis while their claim stands stronger than that of Casual Khalasis; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The conditions of service of the Canteen Staff and Casual Khalasis are not comparable. While the former are employees of the Managing Committee and get a restricted scale of passes and PTO's and Casual Leave and scales of pay as fixed by the Managing Committee, the latter, after completion of six months continuous Railway service, are treated as regular Railway employees for all purposes.

Result of Test for Post of Junior Translators in Headquarters, Northern Railway

3960. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tests were held for the posts of Junior Translators in the grade of Rs. 130-300 (AS) in the Northern Railway Headquarters (Baroda House) a year back; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not announcing the result of the same even after one year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) The tests were conducted on four occasions from November 1971 to July 1972. The results have since been announced. There is some delay in operating on the panel because some posts expected to be sanctioned earlier will now be operated only in the next financial year due to paucity of funds this year.

Leave Reserve Staff for various categories in Signal and Telecommunication Department Vijayawada Division (South Central Railway)

3961. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of staff in the categories of E.S.Ms., M.S.Ms., T.C.Ms., Signal Inspectors and Telecommunication Inspectors in the Vijayawada Division of South Central Railway;

(b) the strength of Leave Reserve Staff required under the rules for the aforesaid staff of Vijayawada Division;

(c) whether the strength of the Leave Reserve Staff is less than that required under the rules and the other staff are handicapped in getting leave; and

(d) if so, when the administration proposes to make good the shortage of the Leave Reserve Staff?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 194. (b) 24.

(c) One post of Leave Reserve each in the category of ESMs/MSMs and TCMs/Wireless Maintainers is less.

(d) Action is being taken by the Railway Administration to create additional post of Leave Reserve in each of these categories to make good the shortfall.

Flyovers from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road and Kasba to Ballygunge in Calcutta

3962. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct one flyover from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road and another from Kasba to Ballygunge in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the outlines of this proposal; and

(c) when the construction of the flyovers is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no scheme to construct a flyover from Sealdah Station to Mahatma Gandhi Road but a scheme for construction of a flyover from Kasba to Ballygunge has been sanctioned.

(b) this is in replacement of existing level crossing at Sealdah end of Ballygunge Station.

(c) Early 1973.

Export of Indian Locomotives

3963. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Locomotives produced in India have been exported to some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries;

(c) whether some other countries have also expressed a desire to import the Locomotives from India; and

(d) if so, the names of these countries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There have been some enquiries regarding the possibilities of supply of locomotives from India to Sudan, Jordan, South Korea, Peru, Philippines, Syria, New Zealand, Turkey, Nigera, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Guinea. While in a few cases quotations were submitted, in most others due to pressing domestic needs and limited manufacturing capacity in the Railway Production Units, these export enquiries have not been considered.

Reduction in the cost of drugs manufactured in I.D.P.L., Rishikesh and Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited, Pimpri.

3964. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of drugs manufactured in I.D.P.L., Rishikesh and Hindustan Anti-Biotics Limited, Pimpri has been reduced further;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether efforts are being made to increase production with a view to reduce the cost of production further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Supply of power to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation

3965. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have asked the opinion of the Centre on the question of termination of the agreement with the Birlas regarding the supply of power to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a): No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Compensation for lands requisitioned for construction of Kelekhye Embankment in West Bengal.

3966. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation has yet to be paid to a large number of people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the construction of Kelekhye Embankment in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to the persons and the number of persons yet receive compensation;

(c) whether the affected people made any representations to Government early and adequate compensation to them; and

(d) if so, the nature of the representations and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d) The West Bengal Govern-

ment have reported that compensation amounting to Rs. 32.46 lakhs has already been paid to the persons affected by the Kaliaghye scheme. Approximately, 8495 persons are yet to receive compensation.

‘ No representations have been received by the State Government from the affected people.

Compensation paid to families affected by the implementation of Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme

3967. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the excavation of canal in Ramnagar area of Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal, in connection with implementation of Dubda Basin Scheme, have not received compensation;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether Government propose to take any action to arrange for early payment of compensations to the families affected by the canal scheme; and

(d) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d): The Government of West Bengal have reported that they have sanctioned Rs. 73,516/- for advance payment to the people whose houses and lands have been requisitioned for the Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme. Payment will be made on the execution of indemnity bond by persons concerned. Land acquisition proposals are being processed and compensation will be paid expeditiously on completion of the formalities under the Land Acquisition Act.

Drainage problems in West Bengal

3968. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Contai sub-Division of West Bengal is facing many drainage problems;

(b) whether various representations have been made to Government for tackling the drainage problems of the sub-Division; and

(c) if so, the nature of the representations received and the steps taken by Government to solve the drainage problems of the sub-Division?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The Contai sub-Division is affected by drainage congestion during rainy season.

(b) and (c): The West Bengal Government have reported that large number of representations from the local people have been received from time to time suggesting schemes to be taken up in different areas to deal with the drainage problem. The State Government have already implemented the Contai basin drainage scheme Part I costing Rs. 37 lakhs. Dubda drainage scheme costing Rs. 268 lakhs is presently under execution. The Contai basin drainage scheme Part II costing Rs. 47.83 lakhs and re-modelling of the Baliaghai drain for improvement of drainage in Barachowka basin costing Rs. 32 lakhs have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation but work could not be taken up as these could not be accommodated with the provisions made in the State Plan.

Conversion of Railway Beds of Un-economic Lines into Roads

3969. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Ministry has suggested to States that the Railway

beds of uneconomic lines may be converted into roads; and

(b) if so, their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Factors for Coordination between Rail and Road Transport Systems

3970. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great scope for co-ordination between the rail and the road transport systems in the country; and

(b) if so, the factors which are favourable for such co-ordination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) There is enough scope and need for development of all modes of transportation, viz. rail, road, sea, inland water transport and pipe-lines, to meet the growing transportation requirements of the economy. However, it will be necessary to ensure that the transport system is viewed as a whole with different modes being inter-dependent and supporting and supplementing each other, as far as possible. Various problems of transport co-ordination, particularly road and rail are engaging the close and continuous attention of the Ministries of Railways, Transport and Shipping and Planning Commission. It will be the policy of the Government to develop various modes of transport as complementary services in such proportions and combinations as will meet the total needs of the community at minimum cost to the economy.

Twenty-one Trains were detained in Vijayawada Division

3971. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty one trains were detained on 12th November 1972 at various places in the Vijayawada Division of the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Madras bound Grand Trunk Express suffered a detention of more than four hours between Stuartpuram and Chirala?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Due to agitation in connection with Mulki Rules.

(c) Yes.

Strike Ballot on Bonus Issue

3972. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council of All India Railwaymen's Federation has decided to take strike ballot to press the demand of Minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are being taken to persuade the employees not to go in for such action?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such decision has been brought to the notice of Government by the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Link between Chandigarh and Ludhiana

3973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to connect Chandigarh with Ludhiana by Rail;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted for this purpose; and

(c) the likely date by which the construction of the line would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c): Preliminary Engineering-cum-Final Location Survey for Jagadhri-Chandigarh-Ludhiana Rail Link, is at present in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1972. These surveys are being carried out at the cost of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Further consideration to this project will be given after the results of this survey become known and State Government's reaction obtained. It is, therefore, too early to say if and when the construction of this rail link or any portion thereof, will be taken up.

Specific qualifications/Rules for recruitment/promotion to the Teachers Headmaster in Schools run by F.C.I.

3974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any specific qualifications for recruitment to the posts of Teachers and Headmasters in the Schools run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India and any specific rules for the promotion of those serving in these schools to the posts of Headmasters and Principals;

(b) if so, whether these qualifications and rules are similar to those obtaining in the States in which they are located or to those obtaining

in the Central Schools; and

(c) the names and number of the Schools run by the Fertilizer Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Trains cancelled during October, 1972 due to various Disturbances

3975. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the trains cancelled in the country due to various disturbances during the month of October, 1972;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to deal with such situations so as to avoid inconvenience to passengers caused by such cancellations; and

(c) the estimate of the loss caused to the Railway property by these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3993/72).

(b) Close liaison is maintained by the concerned Railway Administrations with the State Civil and Police authorities. Wherever feasible, train services are provided by the alternative routes to maintain the flow of traffic as far as possible.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Off-shore oil exploration in Bay of Bengal

3976. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India has a proposal to undertake off-shore crude exploration in the Bay of Bengal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh

3977. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state how many tubewells have been energised in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and how many villages electrified in these States so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The number of villages electrified and pumpsets/tubewells energised in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh as on 30-9-1972 are given below:—

	Villages electrified	Pumpsets/tubewells energised
West Bengal	4234	1613
Andhra Pradesh	9421	2,21,308

आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए नये पेट्रोलियम और रसायन कारखाने लगाना और विद्यमान कारखानों का विस्तार करना

3978. श्री बननाह प्रधान : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नए पेट्रोलियम और रसायन कारखाने लगाने और विद्यमान कारखानों में विस्तार के लिए केन्द्रीय

सरकार के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मामले में देश कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क)

अनुमानतः सूचना सरकारी क्षेत्र ही परियोजना के बारे में मांगी गई है, जो इस प्रकार है :—

(1) (क) पेट्रोलियम उद्योग :

(i) नेल अन्वेषण—1977-78 तक 4 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चे तेल के अनिश्चित प्रायः भंडार स्थापित करने तथा लगभग 8 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चे तेल की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता विकसित करने की दृष्टि से नेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने परिचालनों की एक पत्र वर्षीय योजना (1973-74 में 1977-78) बनाई है।

(ii) शोधन पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए और बातों के साथ साथ हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा बोंगेगांव में तीन नई शोधनशालायें स्थापित करके तथा कोचीन बरीनो एवं कोणारी स्थित वर्तमान शोधनशालाओं की क्षमताएँ बढ़ाकर शोधनक्षमता में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि करने की योजना बनाई गई है।

(2) उर्वरक :

14 उर्वरक परियोजनाएँ (जिनमें वर्तमान तीन का विस्तार शामिल है) इस समय कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। चार और परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किए जाने की आशा है। उर्वरक की अतिरिक्त क्षमता का सृजन करने से संबंधित कई अन्य प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(3) औषध उद्योग एवं अन्य केमिकल उद्योग :

(i) इंडियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मासियल टिक्कल्स लि०, जो एक सरकारी उपक्रम है, अपने उत्पादों में विस्तार/विविधता द्वारा देश की औषध मार्केट के अपने भाग को 1971-72 में 5% की तुलना में 1978-79 में 12 5% तक बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(ii) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स ने चौथी तथा पांचवी योजनाओं के दौरान 3460 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से परियोजना के चरण 2 के रूप में एक विस्तार योजना बनाई है।

(iii) हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टोसाइड्स लि० एण्डोसल्फान (प्रतिवर्ष 1660 मीटरी टन), मालाथियोन (प्रतिवर्ष 600 मीटरी टन) और वी एच सी ग्रेनुलेशन (प्रति वर्ष 6000 मीटरी टन) के निर्माण के लिए क्षमतायें स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

(iv) हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि० इस समय विटामिन सं: (प्रतिवर्ष 125 मीटरी टन) नियुमाइसिन सल्फेट (प्रति वर्ष 2000 किलोग्राम) और सैमि, सिनै-टिक्स पेनिसिलिन) प्रतिवर्ष 5000 किलोग्राम) के निर्माण के लिए तीन यूनिट स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्ट्रेप्टोमासिन सल्फेट, एराईथ्रोमाइसिन आदि के निर्माण के लिए विस्तार वयपवर्तन से संबंधित चार प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(4) पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग :

भारतीय पेट्रो-रसायन निगम गुजरात में निम्नलिखित परियोजनायें स्थापित कर रहा है ; :-

(i) निम्नलिखित का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक एरोमैटिक परियोजना : डी एम टी -प्रतिवर्ष 24000 मीटरी टन आर्थोक्राइलिन प्रतिवर्ष 21000 मीटरी टन मिश्रित आइलिन प्रतिवर्ष 2500 मीटरी टन आशा है कि इस परियोजना में मार्च 1973 तक वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा।

(ii) कैंकिंग नेपन्था 1,30,000 मीटरी टन इथाइलीन तथा अन्य संबंध स्ट्रीम के उत्पादन के लिए रूपांकित एक ओलिफिन्ज आदि प्लांट आशा है कि यह संयंत्र 1974 के अंत तक चालू हो जायेगा।

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित सामग्री का उत्पादन करने के लिए 9 अन्य पेट्रो-रसायन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की जा रही है :

1. पोलिप्रोपाइलिन 2. एक्राईलिक फाई-बरे 3. ईथाइलीन ग्लाइकोल 3. डेटर-जेंट एलकाइलट 5. लो डेसिटी पोलिएथिलीन 5. एक्राइलोनिट्राइल 7. सिस पोलिबुटाइन, सिनैटिक रबर, 8. पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न, 9. पोलिएस्टर स्टेपल फाइबर, डी, एमटी से जुड़ा हुआ।

(ख) वर्तमान संकेतो के अनुसार आशा है कि पांचवी योजना के अंत तक देश उर्वरक के उत्पादन में लगभग आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा।

Earlier proposal to lay New Railway Lines in Kerala

3979. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earlier proposal to lay new Railway Lines in the State of Kerala has been given up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the national interests. The proposals for new lines suggested by the State Government have been given due consideration and necessary action has been taken wherever justified.

The following new lines/conversions falling wholly or partly in the State of Kerala have been taken up for construction recently and are in progress:—

- (i) Tirunelveli-Trivandrum via Nagercoil—new rail link with a branch line to Kanya-Kumari (BG 167 Kms.—cost Rs. 14.53 crores).
- (ii) Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum MG Section to BG (220 kms.—cost Rs. 13.60 crores).

Irrigation projects under construction in Kerala

3980. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally sponsored irrigation projects under construction in Kerala;

(b) how many of them are behind schedule;

(c) whether any of these projects are in need of foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the names and locations of the projects which need collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). Irrigation is a State subject.

There is no centrally sponsored scheme of irrigation and the irrigation projects are planned, investigated and constructed by the State Governments as a part of their developmental Plans.

The Government of Kerala have seven major irrigation projects under construction. These projects have been lingering on for a number of years, as the State Government have not been able to provide adequate funds for these projects.

No proposal for any foreign collaboration for the construction of these projects has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Irrigation of Cultivable Land in Kerala

3981. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total extent of cultivable land in Kerala and the percentage of such land brought under irrigation;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring the remaining land under irrigation in Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, the main features of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The cropped area in Kerala is about 2.85 million ha. and according to preliminary assessments, it is expected that about 67 per cent of this area may be ultimately irrigated on the completion of all possible irrigation works in the next four to five Plan periods.

The irrigation potential in 1968-69 was about 20 per cent of the cropped area, which is expected to rise to about 25 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan, and to about 31 per cent

on the completion and full development of seven major irrigation projects which are now under construction.

Hijacking of Steel Wagons in connivance with Railway Staff

3982. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of the Railway Staff were reported to have connived with steel wagons 'hijackers' who used to hijack steel wagon to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry if any and the action taken against culprit including Railway officials?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Decentralisation of Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

3983. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts have suggested decentralisation of the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any experts having suggested decentralisation of the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat. However, the Polyester Filament Yarn Project will be implemented in the Cooperative sector.

(b) Question does not arise.

Press Statement by Technical Adviser on Water Resources to U.N.

3984. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a press statement made by the Technical Adviser on Water Resources to U.N. that Ganga-Cauvery link-up would cost Rs. 10,000 crores and not Rs. 2,250 crores as has been stated by the Minister for Irrigation and Power; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a wide difference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The U.N. Mission which reviewed the proposals drawn by the Central Water & Power Commission for the National Water Grid, have assessed the cost of the Ganga-Cauvery Link, one of the components of such a Grid, as Rs. 2,900 crores. No statement by any Technical Adviser to U.N. indicating any different figure has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Allegations levelled against the Management of FCI Branches functioning in Andhra Pradesh

3985. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum signed by eight Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh alleging mismanagement in the Branches of the Fertilizer Corporation of India functioning in Andhra Pradesh has recently been submitted to him;

(b) if so, the important allegations levelled in the memorandum; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The memorandum relates mainly to delay in the execution of the Ramagundam project, non-employment in adequate number of local people and problems on the labour front. The memorandum is under examination in consultation with the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

3986. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rural electrification schemes sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh so far by Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) their respective costs and number of pump sets to be energised thereunder; and

(c) the progress so far made under each of the sanctioned schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 22 rural electrification schemes, including one for pilot cooperative project, for Andhra Pradesh.

Details of the cost and the number of villages/pumpsets covered under each scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3994/72].

Reports received indicate that work on the sanctioned schemes is in progress. Details of the progress achieved in respect of schemes sanctioned in 1970-71 are indicated in the statement

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3994/72].

Withholding of remittances of Foreign Oil Companies by Government

3987. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remittances by Foreign Oil Companies, other than profits, have been withheld by Government pending a very detailed examination of the need, justification and the extent to which such remittances can be permitted; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided that prior scrutiny of remittances falling under the heads engineering and technical services, royalties, licence fees and 'home office' expenses will be done to ensure that services are not obtained from abroad in cases where indigenous know-how is available. The question of evolving a procedure by which the reasonableness or otherwise of claims for repatriation of funds for individual services etc., under the said heads is under discussions with the oil companies.

Maintenance of Shoranur-Mangalore Broad Gauge Line

3988. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration has received a number of complaints that the Shoranur-Mangalore broad-gauge line has been neglected; and

(b) what are the steps being taken to meet this criticism?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No complaints about the maintenance of Shoranur-Mangalore broad gauge line have been received. Some complaints of general nature regarding inadequacy of latrines and waiting halls and for improvement to the approach road on way side stations have, however, been received.

(b) Action is already being taken to remove the above difficulties.

Absorption of retrenched employees of Signal and Tele-Communication Department (South Eastern Railway)

3989. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees retrenched from the Signal and Tele-communication Department of South Eastern Railway since January, 1972;

(b) how many of them have worked for more than three years in the said Department; and

(c) when all of the retrenched staff are expected to be re-absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 390 unskilled workers from the Construction wing of the Signal Department have been retrenched on completion of works.

(b) 100.

(c) 47 have already been employed in other construction works. Efforts are being made to find employment for the rest.

गंडक परियोजना सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट

3990. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार से गण्डक परियोजना की प्रगति की रिपोर्ट मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना काम पूरा हुआ है और अब तक कितना व्यय हो चुका है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) गंडक परियोजना के निर्माण में हुई प्रगति की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार से समय-समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती है ।

(ख) गंडक बराज पूर्ण हो चुका है । तिरहुट मुख्य नहर पर कार्य 30 मील तक पूर्ण हो चुका है । दोन, सुगौली, वैशाली और जैतपुर शाखा नहरें भी पूर्ण हो गई हैं । अन्य कार्यों पर कार्य चल रहा है ।

सितम्बर, 1972 तक बिहार ने 105.50 करोड़ रुपए व्यय किए हैं ।

विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के बारे में विद्युत् मितव्ययिता समिति का प्रतिवेदन

3991. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत् मितव्ययिता समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था कि विद्युत् परियोजनाओं में विशेष बाधा अर्थात् पूंजी निवेश की अपेक्षा कार्य संबंधी जानकारी का अभाव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं की कुशलता से कार्यान्विति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) विद्युत् मितव्ययिता समिति ने यह नहीं कहा कि विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए उचित जानकारी की कमी है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेल-कर्मचारियों के लिए उचित दर की दुकानें खोलना

3992. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री था० किशोरिनन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए, रेल कर्मचारियों को सस्ते दामों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए प्रत्येक रेलवे कालोनी में 'उचित दर की दुकानें' खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये दुकानें अब तक खुल जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) उचित मूल्य की दुकानें खोलने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है। फिर भी, रेलों में जहां 300 अथवा इससे अधिक रेल कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश स्थानों पर रेल कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधिकृत व्यावसायिकों द्वारा उचित मूल्य की दुकानें चलायी जा रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assistance to Kerala for building sea walls against sea erosion

3993. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has granted funds recently to Kerala for building sea walls to fight sea erosion;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what was the demand put forward by Kerala in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)

to (c). The Government of Kerala had proposed a programme of anti-sea erosion measures with an outlay of Rs. 8 crores during the two years 1972-73 and 1973-74. Against this, the provision available in the State Plan is Rs. 2.8 crores. Taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Government of India have agreed to provide special financial assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan, to carry out a programme of works with an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores a year with the proviso that the assistance would be released to meet the expenditure incurred over and above Rs. 130 lakhs during 1972-73 and Rs. 150 lakhs during 1973-74 to be provided in the State Plan. Since the expenditure so far during 1972-73 has not exceeded Rs. 130 lakhs, no amount has yet been released during the current year.

Building a scrap yard for the Railways at Ranchi by H.E.C.

3994. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.E.C. had offered to build and operate at their own cost a Scrap Yard for the Railways at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) H.E.C. had proposed setting up of a scrap yard at Ranchi for obtaining Railway scrap to meet the requirements of furnaces of H.E.C. It was not specifically stated whether the scrap yard would be set up and operated by H.E.C. at their own cost.

(b) It was proposed by H.E.C. that instead of each Railway having its own scrap yard, a central scrap yard may be set up at Ranchi to assist the

H.E.C. in meeting their requirements of scrap for their furnaces.

(c) The proposal was not found acceptable because

- (i) there are many priority users of scrap of which H.E.C. is only one,
- (ii) since scrap is classified only in railway scrap yard, it would involve double handling.

Besides a procedure exists whereby Railways meet requirements of scrap of public sector projects to the extent available.

Dieselisation of Olavakot-Mangalore Rail route

3995. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to dieselise the trains running between Olavakot and Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b): It is proposed to introduce a biweekly Janata Express between New Delhi and Cochin/Mangalore from 26th January 1973, which will be hauled by diesel engines between New Delhi and Mangalore.

Introduction of Diesel Cars between Shoranur and Cannanore

3996. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose to introduce Diesel Cars between Shoranur and Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Measures to make advance booking and reservation of berths easier

3997. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken some measures to make the advance booking and reservation of berths more easy;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) whether the results of these experimental measures have been satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Measures are taken from time to time to improve the system of advance booking and reservation of rail accommodation on trains. A Committee consisting of Members of Parliament has been appointed to recommend measures to improve the same. As suggested by the Committee and as an experimental measure, the time limit for advance reservation has been uniformly extended to 30 days and unlimited waiting list of passengers in A. C. I, II and III class introduced for a period of one month with effect from 15th November, 1972. The working hours of reservation offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have also been extended upto 21.00 hours as an experimental measure for one month.

(c) A study will be made after the experiment is over.

Independent unit under Financial Commissioner (Railways)

3998. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the suggestion of P.A.C. (94th Report), an independent unit has been instituted under the Financial Commissioner (Railways) with a charter of duties

similar to that of Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The recommendation is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly. A scheme which would be both economical and ensure implementation of the spirit of the recommendation has to be evolved.

Setting up of Fertilizer Unit in replacement of major part of Nangal Fertilizer Factory

3999. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rs. 80 crore fertilizer unit soon in replacement of the major part of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory to end the long dispute over power between the Centre and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A programme for the expansion of the Nangal plant based on fuel oil heavy fractions in lieu of electricity as the feed stock is under consideration. The project when implemented will have a capacity to produce 900 tonnes of ammonia per day; out of this, 300 tonnes of ammonia would be diverted to the existing plant. The balance would be utilised for production of 1000 tonnes of urea per day. The project which is estimated to cost about Rs. 76 crores has been posed to the World Bank for assistance.

Steps to improve traffic on uneconomic Railway Line on the border of Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh

4000. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway line the

border of Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh has proved uneconomical and 99 per cent of the traffic capacity is not used and is lying idle;

(b) if so, whether any survey was made before spending approximately Rs. 60 crore on the line; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers involved?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c): It will be possible to collect the information and furnish a reply only if the particulars of the specific line which the Hon'ble Member has in mind are given.

Merger of Scales of Clerks Class I and II in Railways Accounts Offices

4001. **SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:**
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Clerks grade II in scale Rs. 110—180(AS) after passing Appendix IIA Examination/Suitability Test perform the same nature of duties as performed by Class II Clerks; and

(b) if so, whether the scales of pay of Class I and II Clerks are proposed to be merged into a single scale, if so, from what date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. Though the nature of work of Clerks grade II and Clerks grade I is generally the same, Clerks grade I are engaged on more important clerical work while Clerks grade II are given less important and routine work.

(b) The question of revision of scales of pay etc. of all Central Government employees including Clerks grade I and Grade II in Railway Accounts Offices is under consideration of the Third Pay Commission and

their recommendations have to be awaited.

Convention of Railwaymen in Railway Club premises, Dhanbad

4002. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Divisional Railway Employees Co-ordination Committee by a letter sought permission from Divisional Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad for holding convention of Railwaymen on the issue of eliminating of corruption in the Railway on the 2nd April, 1972 in Railway Club premises, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting the permission and the gist of the reply given by the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad in refusing permission;

(c) whether Divisional Assistant Electrical Engineers, Dhanbad even though requested by a letter by the said Committee to provide temporary Electric connection for this Convention on 2nd April, 1972 on payment of necessary charges, refused to do so; and

(d) the reasons for such refusal and the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). Permission to hold a convention on 2nd April 1972 was not sought by the Divisional Railway Employees' Co-ordination Committee from the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad.

No Union or Association of Railway employees whether recognised or not, has a right to hold meetings in Railway premises. However, recognised

unions are generally permitted, on application, to hold meetings in Railway premises.

Running of Cinema by contractor in Railway Club and Institute, Dhanbad

4003. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President, Coal Commercial Recreation Club and Coal Area Superintendent, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad by a letter dated the 3rd February, 1972 sought permission from Hony. General Secretary, Railway Club, Dhanbad for social functions on 10th and 11th April, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving them permission unlike the previous years;

(c) what are the Rules and the latest orders from the Railway Board regarding the running of Cinema by the Contractors in Railway Club and Institute and whether these Rules and the orders are being observed in Railway Club and Institute at Dhanbad; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Permission could not be given as it was not considered possible by the Club Committee to permit use of hall by sister organisations affecting Club's own curriculum especially during the Railway Week.

(c) The extent orders are that Cinemas in Institutes are run through Contractors by calling Tenders sub-

ject to the condition that this does not interfere with the functioning of the normal Institute activities. These rules are being observed in Railway Club and Institute, Dhanbad.

(d) Does not arise.

Reasons for Shortfall of Production of Fertilizers during 1972-73

4004. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for shortfall in the production of fertilizers during 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Fertilizer production during 1972-73 is now estimated at about 11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, as compared to an earlier estimate of 14 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The anticipated shortfall of about 3 lakh tonnes of nitrogen is mainly attributable to:

(a) Power cuts and voltage fluctuations;

(b) troubles on the labour front resulting in strikes in some plants;

(c) low capacity utilisation in some of the old and ageing plants because of mechanical failures and other technological problems;

(d) shortage of raw materials and other local problems; and

(e) delays in the commissioning of some new projects.

High Oil Drilling Cost near Jammu

4005. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil drilling cost near Jammu has gone very high and beyond expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cost per metre of drilling of the wells there and the average cost per metre of drilling oil wells in other places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is true that the drilling cost of the well near Jammu (Surinsar Well No. 1) is much higher than the original estimate.

(b) The main reasons for the high cost of drilling are:—

(i) Slow progress of drilling on account of the large angle of dip of the formations, because of which special care has to be taken to avoid deviation of the well beyond the permissible limits;

(ii) The unexpectedly high temperature of the return drilling mud from the initial stages of the drilling which led to quick wearing out of the fluid end parts of the mud pumps;

(iii) Frequent influxes of water under very high pressure to counter which the specific gravity of the mud had to be increased to very high values; this resulted in very slow drilling;

(iv) Milling operations of the bit which had got unscrewed while drilling at a depth of 804 metres;

(v) Stuck-ups at various depths and the time taken to liquidate the stuck-ups; and

(vi) Fishing and repair of 13-3/8" damaged casing which is still in progress.

(c) Drilling in Surinsar well is still in progress; as such the cost per metre of drilling of this well cannot be worked out at this stage for the

entire well. The average cost of drilling oil wells in other places like Galeki-5, Amguri-1, Baghmara, Mohand and Raxaul has been of the order of Rs. 3717 per metre. In any case a useful comparison of drilling cost cannot be made between operations with widely dissimilar situations, operation conditions etc.

Andhra Pradesh request for setting up thermal generation units in Coal Mining Areas

4006. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to set up Thermal Generation Unit or units in the coal mining areas of the State in the Central Sector so that the growing scarcity of power in the Southern region could be substantially relieved; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated to utilise this vast potential?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) In the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the Southern Region held at Bangalore on the 31st October 1972, it was suggested that a large pit-head thermal power station be set up in the Singareni coal fields from which power could be supplied to States in the Region.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Government has been requested to prepare a feasibility report for a station of ultimate installed generating capacity of 2 million KW at a suitable location. As the station will have to cater to the needs of more than one State, it has been proposed that it could be taken up in the central sector. The feasibility report is under preparation by the State.

A Site Selection Committee is proposed to be constituted to select suitable sites in the various regions for setting up such stations.

Use of Inferior quality of Fuel for Thermal Power Production in Eastern Region

4007. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of inferior quality of fuel for thermal power production in the Eastern Region have led to the present power shortage condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid such situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The performance of some of the stations in the Eastern Region has suffered due to the use of inferior grade of coal resulting in frequent forced outages as well as maintenance shut downs. The power stations are compelled to use inferior grade coals and washery byproduct fuels with high content of ash and abrasive matter. This causes considerable erosion and wear in the boiler equipment and its auxiliaries.

(b) (i) Arrangements are being made for supply of good quality coal for the various thermal stations in the region.

(ii) Power station authorities have been advised to have adequate stock of essential indigenous and imported spare-parts to avoid delay in repair and maintenance work.

(iii) A Team of Experts on thermal station operation has been formed to go round the various thermal power stations periodically, identify the defects and suggest remedial measures. The team has started its work already.

Generation of Power in States

4008. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have accepted the proposal regarding generation of power under Central Sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). In the Sixth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held at Srinagar in June-July 1972, there was a consensus that for the Fifth Plan, the power generation by Central Government should be only for large inter-state power projects or by way of supplementing the power generation by the States. Power Stations are already under construction by the Centre in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur. West Bengal Government have agreed for construction of a Power Station in the Central Sector, at Dalkhola. Proposals have also recently been received from some of the States for setting up of large pet-head thermal power stations in the Central Sector.

Generation of Power on Regional Basis

4009. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to generate power on regional basis; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The regional basis for planning in the Power Sector has already been accepted in the Fourth Plan. Planning and selection of power generation as well as transmission schemes is accordingly being based on the requirements of a region as a whole rather than of individual States.

रेलवे के सिग्नल और दूर संचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को ब्रेक-डाउन भत्ते के स्थान पर दैनिक भत्ता दिया जाना

4010. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1972 के रेलवे में ब्रेक-डाउन भत्ते के स्थान पर दैनिक भत्ता दिए जाने के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 3941 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख), (ग) और (घ) के संबंध में इस बीच सूचना एकत्र की जा चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह सूचना कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी कर ली गयी है और आश्वासन की पूर्ति में 17-11-1972 को संसदीय कार्य विभाग को भेजी जा चुकी है। इसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी है (ग्रंथालय में रखी गई)। देखिए संख्या एल टी-3995/72)

रेलवे समय सारणी के मई, 1972 के संस्करण में बंगला देश को 'पूर्वी बंगाल' के रूप में दिखाना

4011. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मई, 1972 में प्रकाशित रेलवे समय सारणी में "भारतीय रेलवे" के नक्शे की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें बंगला देश शब्द के स्थान पर "पूर्वी बंगाल" लिखा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नक्शे के संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :
(क) क्षेत्रीय रेलों की समय सारणियों तथा रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा मई, 1972 में प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी के आल इंडिया रेलवे टाइम टेबल के नक्शों में उस क्षेत्र को "बंगला देश" के रूप में ठीक से दिखाया गया है। लेकिन, बाराणसी के एक प्राइवेट संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित हिन्दी की अखिल भारतीय रेलवे समय सारणी के नक्शे में उस क्षेत्र को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के रूप में दिखाया गया है।

(ख) बाराणसी के प्राइवेट संगठन को उपयुक्त रूप से कहा गया है कि समय सारणी के आगामी अंक में नक्शे को शुद्ध कर दिया जाये।

रेलवे बजट में प्रशासन व्यय की प्रतिशतता

4012. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग में अधिकारियों की भीड़ है और इस अनावश्यक भीड़ के कारण रेलवे प्रशासन में अधिकारियों पर अत्यधिक खर्चा होता है; और

(ख) रेलवे बजट का कितने प्रतिशत प्रशासन पर खर्च होता है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :
(क) रेलों में राजपत्रित संवर्ग में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :- लगभग 2000 डाक्टरों का तीसरी श्रेणी से दूसरी श्रेणी में दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना नये निर्माणकार्य,

तीन वर्षों में दर्जेदार यात्रियों की संख्या इस प्रकार रही :-

	(दम लाख में)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
वातानुकूल दर्जा	0.3	0.3	0.3
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान	0.3	0.3	0.4
पहला दर्जा	85.6	78.0	83.0
दूसरा दर्जा	10.9	9.8	9.9
तीसरा दर्जा	2,241.4	2,342.7	2,442.1
सभी दर्जों का जोड़	2,330.5	2,431.1	2,535.7

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा
देखिए संख्या एल टी—3996/72]

अधिक माल यातायात होने और दावों की संख्या कम करने के लिए अभियान, डीजलीकरण, पुर्जों और उपस्करों आदि का देश में बनाया जाना। यह सही नहीं है कि रेलवे विभाग में अधिकारियों की संख्या आवश्यकता से अधिक है।

(ख) 1972-73 के बजट अनुमानों के अनुसार 'प्रशासन' पर राजस्व का कुल खर्च ममस्त खर्चों का केवल 9.4 प्रतिशत आता है। इसमें प्रशासन से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों पर होने वाला खर्च भी शामिल है।

रेलवे की विभिन्न श्रेणियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या

4013. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
(क) प्रतिवर्ष तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या क्या है और ऐसे यात्रियों की संख्या क्या है जो प्रथम श्रेणी तथा इससे ऊपर की श्रेणी में यात्रा करते हैं; और

(ख) तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या क्या है; और प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों और इससे ऊपर की श्रेणी के डिब्बों की संख्या क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) 1971-72 पर समाप्त होने वाले

[प्रकाशित में रखा गया।

Issue of Licence for a Soda Ash Plant at Karwar in M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited

4015. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited have been granted a licence for erection of a Soda Ash Plant at Karwar; and

(b) whether they are erecting the plant at Binaga instead of Karwar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decision on Krishna Basin Rivers by Inter-State River water disputes Tribunal

4016. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the dispute of the rivers in the Krishna basin has been decided by the Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal; and

(b) if not, the time by which the decision is expected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The adjudication proceedings before the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal are being conducted like Court proceedings; while it is not possible to indicate when they are likely to be over, it is hoped that, since the proceedings are in an advanced stage, the Tribunal's award may be available in about a year's time.

Railway Lines between Sholapur-Shahabad and Dhond-wadi

4017. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start work on Railway lines between Sholapur-Shahabad and Dhond-Wadi; and

(b) if so, the gist therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal on the Sholapur Shahabad section. The following line capacity works are in progress on the Daund-Wadi section:—

(i) Crossing stations between:

(a) Madha—Angar.

(b) Kulali—Gangapur;

(ii) Additional loop at Martur.

Damage to Loharu Lift Irrigation system in Haryana

4018. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state;

(a) whether a pumping system of the multi-million rupee Loharu Lift Irrigation system in Haryana exploded on the 15th November 1972, causing damage; and

(b) if so, the causes of explosion, the extent of damage and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Government of Haryana that there was no explosion of the pumping system of Loharu Lift Scheme on 15th

November, 1972. All the 12 Pumping Stations on the main carrier and distributaries of this scheme were operated during this rainy season from July to October and worked satisfactorily. However, after the closure of the canal, the testing of the Pumping Stations was done to see the maximum settlement of the cisterns that could take place on the sandy tibia. It was found that one of the walls of the cistern of Pump House No. 3 had developed cracks and part of it yielded due to the settlement of the cistern. The Government of Haryana have further reported that this is being replaced.

Location of Factories, workshops, Stores depots and Scrap Depots in Kerala (Southern Railway)

4019. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that none of the existing factories, workshops, stores depots and scrap depots in Southern Railway are situated in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to set up some railway installations in Kerala to do away the present regional disparities in the allocation of such installations and increase the working efficiency of Railways in that State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Railway Workshops, Stores Depots and Scrap Depots are not set up based on regional considerations but these are located at suitable points on the Railway systems which are considered to be most advantageous to meet the needs of the Railways.

(c) To meet the needs of increasing traffic, if it is advantageous and increases the working efficiency of the

Railway to locate any repair installations, depots etc. in Kerala State, then steps will be taken to set up such installations at the most advantageous location in the State.

Estimated shortage of Power in Northern Region in 1973-74 and 1974-75

4020. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated shortfall in electric power supply in comparison to the projected demand in the Northern region of the country for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(b) the steps contemplated to be taken to remove this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The shortfall in electric power supply in Northern region compared with the projected demand for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 is estimated at 872 MW and 252 MW respectively.

(b) The following steps are being taken to reduce the shortage:—

(i) Commissioning of Power generating capacity under erection is being expedited.

(ii) Small generating sets lying idle with the Boards are being repaired and pressed into service.

(iii) Private industries are being permitted to instal captive power generating plants.

(iv) Inter-state/Inter-regional transmission links are being strengthened.

(v) State Electricity Boards are installing diesel generating sets.

Setting up of New Fertilizer Units in Southern States

4022. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to set up new Fertilizer Units in Southern States to cater to their needs; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The following fertilizer projects are in different stages of construction in the four Southern States:—

Name of the State	Name of the Company establishing the project(s)	Location	Annual capacity	
			('000 tonnes)	
			N	P205
1. Mysore	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Mangalore	160	..
2. Tamilnadu	Southern Petro-chemicals Ind. Corp. Ltd.	Tuticorin	258	52
3. Kerala	F.A.C.T.	Cochin ; Phase I	152	..
		Phase II	40	114
4. Andhra Pradesh	Fertilizer Corporation, of India Ltd.,	Ramagundam	228	..

A number of new projects would be required to meet the growing fertilizer demand in the country during the Fifth Plan period; their locations will be determined on techno-economic considerations and other relevant factors.

(c) the time schedule for the completion of the project; and

(d) whether full provision for meeting the entire cost of the project is being made in the Fifth Plan, if not, the reasons therefor?

Progress made on Western Kosi Canal Project

4023. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 370 on the 14th November, 1972, regarding progress made in Western Kosi Canal Project and state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have sought any loan for executing Indian portion of the Western Kosi Canal during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar had requested that necessary funds be made available for the completion of the Project on schedule. As according to the agreement reached between India and Nepal the portion of the main canal lying in Nepal is to be built by 1975, the Government of India have agreed to provide special assistance to Bihar Government to meet its cost of construction outside the State Plan ceiling during the Fourth Plan. The Nepalese Benefit portion will be provided as loan to the State Government. The State Plan for 1973-74 includes a provision

of Rs. 1.65 Crores in addition to the special central assistance to undertake preliminary works in Bihar portion. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has also recommended this outlay.

(c) The Government of Bihar propose to complete the project by the end of Fifth Plan provided funds are available.

(d) Full provision of funds in Fifth Plan for this scheme will depend on the availability of resources in the State Plan.

Setting up Thermal Power Project at Darbhanga

4024. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up thermal power projects at Darbhanga; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Kamala River Embankments

4025. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 367 on the 14th November, 1972 regarding execution of Kamala River Embankments and state:

(a) the reasons for delay in the finalisation of the detailed report of the scheme of extending the Kamala embankments and the time by which it is proposed to be finalised;

(b) whether this scheme is going to be included in the Fifth Plan, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether apart from overflowing the Indian territory of 64 Sq. Miles, large part of the Nepalese territory is overflowed and the Government of Nepal and India had agreed upon this scheme; and

(d) if so, the causes of delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). His Majesty's Government of Nepal had agreed with the proposal for extension of the Kamala embankments in Bihar beyond Jainagar upto Mirchia in Nepal territory. This proposal, in addition to providing protection to about 64 Sq. Kms. in the Indian territory, will benefit about 180 Sq. Kms. in Nepal territory. The State Government of Bihar, who are to finalise the scheme, have not indicated the date by which the report will be ready. Detailed reports of the schemes are prepared taking into account the relative priorities and the funds likely to be available for implementation. There is no provision for the scheme of extension of Kamala Bala embankments in Nepal territory in the Fourth Plan. The inclusion of the schemes in Fifth Plan is to be decided taking into account the outlays that are to be provided, the relative priorities and the economics of the schemes.

Cancellation of Trains due to the shortage of Coal

4026. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rail services cancelled due to coal shortage since January, 1972;

(b) the measure Government propose to take to meet the coal shortage; and

(c) the estimated loss suffered as a result of cancellation of rail services during the said period on all zones?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). The information is being collected from the zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Efforts are continuously made to deliver coal at each of the numerous consuming points on the Railways. Because of operational disturbances, break-down in collieries, accidents, labour troubles, etc., there may be instances when some delay in reaching coal to the sheds takes place warranting temporary suspension of some services.

Shortage of Naphtha

4027. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naphtha is the most preferred feed stock for fertilizer production;

(b) whether there is shortage of naphtha to meet the requirement of fertilizer plants; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Next to natural gas, naphtha is the most preferred feed-stock for fertilizer production.

(b) and (c). Requirements of fertilizer plants to which naphtha is committed are being met in full. To the extent necessary, indigenous production is being supplemented by imports. In view, however, of the overall shortage of naphtha, all new fertilizer plants will, as far as possible, be based on either fuel oil or other heavy petroleum fractions as their feedstock.

Fixation of Seniority of Senior Subordinates on "All Division" Basis (Southern Railway)

4028. **SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements are proposed to be made to bring the posts of Senior Subordinates in grade Rs. 335—425 in the Traffic Department on Southern Railway on "All Division" basis with a combined seniority list of personnel on scale Rs. 250—380 like other Departments to avoid persons superseding those who have been appointed earlier; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) The posts of Station Masters/Traffic Inspectors, Section Controllers in scales Rs. 335—425 and Rs. 250—380 were decentralised from 1-1-63 in consultation with organised Labour as generally the staff concerned were reluctant to move from one Division to another even on promotion, resulting in delay in manning the posts for operation of train services.

Grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Staff of S&T Workshop, Podanur Areas of Coimbatore City

4029. **SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the struggle carried on by the staff of the Signal & Telecommunication Workshop, Podanur for the grant of HRA and CCA as the area is contiguous to Coimbatore City;

(b) whether their demand is proposed to be met; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The demand of Railway Staff at Pondanur for grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. at the rates admissible for Coimbatore City is under consideration of the Ministry of Railways. The certificate of dependency of Pondanur on Coimbatore City, received with Southern Railway's proposal in this regard, as granted by the office of the Collector concerned, was defective. The same has been returned for rectification. On receipt of a valid dependency certificate, question of grant of House Rent and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Railway staff will be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Drinking Water for Railway Staff at Salem Market Area

4030. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the difficulties of Railway staff residing at Salem Market Station area in getting adequate drinking water;

(b) whether steps are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate and proper supply of drinking water; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Proposal is under examination for taking water from the Municipality as a permanent measure to meet the requirements of the station and the colony.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Railway Line (Northern Railway)

4031. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the narrow gauge Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Railway line (H.P.) is likely to be closed for some time; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the closure of the said line?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). As per the present indications given by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Pong Dam is expected to be completed by June '73 and it will start impounding water in the reservoir thereafter. The Railway track between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler near Gaj bridge will thus be submerged under water in the rainy season of 1973 on account of which rail communication beyond Jawanwala Shahr will have to be suspended with effect from 1-4-73 so that railway track materials and girders are dismantled and removed to safety before the monsoon. The construction of an alternative rail alignment on higher level between Jawanwala Shahr and Guler (29.8 Kms.) was planned and sanctioned in April, 1969. The work, however, could not be taken up till recently as the land required for this re-alignment could not be placed at the disposal of the Railways by the Beas Dam Project authorities. Since the re-alignment will not be ready before 31-12-1974, the suspension of rail communication will have to extend till the end of December 1974. This suspension of traffic can be avoided only if the Beas Dam Project authorities, would agree to defer impounding of water in the reservoir till the monsoon of 1975.

Report of Railway Labour Tribunal

4032. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of Miabhoy Railway Labour Tribunal;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendation with regard to the facilities to be given to the Running Staff; and

(c) by what time it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations made in the Report of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 with regard to the facilities to be given to the Running staff relating to their hours of employment, pay scales etc. are as follows:

- (1) Running duty at a stretch of running staff should not ordinarily exceed 10 hours, but such duty may extend to a maximum of 12 hours provided the concerned authority gives at least 2 hours' notice before the expiration of 10 hours to the concerned staff that it will be required to perform running duty for 2 hours more; provided further that the total maximum hours of duty from signing-on to signing-off does not exceed 14 hours; provided further that the total maximum hours should progressively be reduced by half an hour every 2 years from the date of this Report till the period of 12 hours is reached i.e., at the end of 8 years from the date of this Report, total maximum hours of duty at a stretch from signing-on to signing-off shall not exceed 12 hours.
- (2) All time spent for travelling spare on duty should be considered as period of duty except—
 - (i) when an employee is provided with the facility of a crew rest van, and
 - (ii) when an employee does not travel on any day beyond a radius of 8kms from his place of duty.
- (3) The rate of overtime to be paid beyond the statutory weekly hours averaged over two weeks shall be twice the ordinary rate of pay.

(4) All inter-divisional and long distance passenger trains should be upgraded to Grade 'A' in respect of scales of pay provided the total run is not less than 250 k.ms.

(c) The various recommendations are under active consideration and Government's decisions thereon will be taken as early as possible. It is difficult, at this stage, to specify the precise date of implementation.

Late Running of Trains in the North-East Region

4033. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains are running late for hours together in the North-East region regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to run the trains on time in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Punctuality performance of trains is closely watched at all levels by the Zonal Railways and for important trains, at Railway Board's level. Avoidable detentions are promptly investigated and suitable remedial or punitive action is taken to improve punctuality. In some trains even alarm chain apparatus has been blanked off to effect an improvement in punctuality.

Mahi Sagar Project in Rajasthan

4034. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahi Sagar Project in Rajasthan has been sanctioned by Government;

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred on the project and how much assistance will be rendered by the Central Government; and

(c) the area to be brought under irrigation and the power to be generated as a result of the project; the extent to which this project will be helpful to Rajasthan in meeting the power demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Mahi Bajajisagar project has been accepted for inclusion in the developmental plans of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 31.36 crores. The project is expected to irrigate 46558 ha. in Rajasthan and provide additional supplies to the Mahi areas in Gujarat. Power Generation is not envisaged at present from the project. Provision is however being made in the works to enable power generation at a future date.

Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants for the Plans as a whole, and not related to any individual sector or head of development, or specific projects.

Supply of Power to Punjab by Rajasthan

4035. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 13th November, 1972 under the caption "Punjab Power crises may worsen by mid December";

(b) the extent to which such a shortage of power will effect Delhi which is already facing a serious power crisis; and

(c) whether Rajasthan is in a position to meet the domestic need of power after supply of substantial power to Punjab and if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Delhi will not be effected.

(c) Supply of relief power to Punjab is being arranged from Madhya Pradesh through Rajasthan transmission net-work. Rajasthan has been trying to wheel this energy through their system after meeting their own domestic needs. They have indicated that owing to repaid increase in the power requirements of Rajasthan, they are not in a position to pass on any substantial energy relief from Madhya Pradesh to Punjab. There are transmission line limitations also. The position is expected to improve after the energisation of 220kV Jaipur-Kota transmission line by end of December 1972.

मध्य प्रदेश में पुनासा बांध का निर्माण

4036. श्री गंगा चरण श्रीधर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा पुनासा बांध बनाने के कारण पूर्व निभाड़ जिले की हरबूद तहसील की कितनी एकड़ भूमि तथा कितने गांव कट रहे हैं ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बांध को बनाने से हरबूद तहसील की जो भूमि कट रही है और साथ ही जो गांव उजड़ रहे हैं उनके लिए आवश्यक सहायता क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) :
(क) और (ख) परियोजना, जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्तावित की है (आर० एन० 860 के पूर्ण जलाशय स्तर के साथ) से पता चलता है कि पुनासा जलाशय से 156221 एकड़ क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जायेगा तथा हरसुद तहसील में 126 गांव (120 राजस्व गांव तथा 6 वन गांव) प्रभावित होंगे। यह परियोजना अभी मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजना में सम्मिलित करने के लिए स्वीकृत नहीं की गई है ;

परियोजना रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताया गया है कि प्रभावित भूमि और मत्पानि के मुआवजे के लिए तथा उन निस्थापित लोगों को पुनः बसाने के लिए 21.89 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जायगी, जिन्हें गहनतरी क्षेत्रों में वर्तमान दिनों में तथा जहां आवश्यक हो, नए माडल गांवों का विकास करके भू-स्थल देकर पुनः बसाना प्रस्तावित है।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए संजूर की गई बड़ी और मध्यम दर्जे की सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

4037. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा कितनी बड़ी तथा मध्यम दर्जे की परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं ;

(ख) इस कार्य के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की विकासात्मक योजनाओं में शामिल करने के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृत

नयी वृद्ध तथा मध्यम स्कीमें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

परियोजना	अनुमानित लागत (1972-73 की वार्षिक योजना के अनुसार)
	(लाख रुपये)

बृहद

1. महा नदी जलाशय परियोजना चरण-एक मध्यम	1534
2. कुंवरपुर	98.83
3. वर्गपुर	71.74
4. पुनका नाला	63.53
5. जामनी बांध	61.26
6. मयना नाला	46.92
7. मित्र नदी परियोजना	494.95

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त पैरा (क) में उल्लिखित नयी स्कीमों पर तथा चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि में स्वीकृत होने वाली अन्य नई स्कीमों पर चौथी योजना के दौरान 14 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव रखा है।

जबकि नयी स्कीमों पर कार्य आरम्भ किया जायेगा, यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वे पांचवीं योजना के अंत तक पूरी हो जायगी और अथवा उनमें लाभ मिलना आरम्भ हो जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में सुकता परियोजना की क्रियान्विति

4038. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की सुकता परियोजना की क्रियान्विति के

सम्बन्ध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है इसके पूरा होने का निर्धारित समय क्या है;

(ख) क्या सुकता नदी के दोनों ओर तटबन्ध बनाने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) क्या इस परियोजना के निकटवर्ती गांवों के पास पुल और स्कूल फाटक बनाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिवाई और विद्युतमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). सुकता परियोजना, जैसा कि मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा मूल रूप में प्रस्तावित की गई है, की अनुमानित लागत 632 लाख रुपये थी 1969 में, राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी थी कि परियोजना प्रस्तावों को संशोधित किया जा रहा है। अभी तक संशोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Flood Control Projects in Delhi

4039. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration's two flood control projects have received clearance from Planning Commission and Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features of the projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Shahdara Drainage scheme and the scheme for remodelling and lining of Najafgarh drain and providing a Cunnettee in its bed which have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation on the recommendations of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

(b) The Shahdara Drainage scheme is for providing storm drainage arrangements for benefiting the entire area in the Union Territory of Delhi and some areas of Uttar Pradesh on the left bank of the Yamuna. It is estimated to cost Rs. 219 lakhs and will benefit 7690 hectares in the Union Territory of Delhi and 6960 hectares in Uttar Pradesh.

The scheme for remodelling and lining of the Najafgarh drain from Bharatnagar bridge to outfall for doubling its present capacity in this reach and for providing a Cunnettee in its bed from Basaidarapur bridge to its outfall into Yamuna is estimated to cost Rs. 205 lakhs. This will help in the speedy disposal of storm water from the urban and rural areas of Delhi and also in channelising the dry weather discharge for preventing insanitary conditions in the lower reaches of the drain.

Introduction of a Direct Train from Patna to Dhanbad via Gaya

4040. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to introduce a direct train from Patna to Dhanbad via Gaya;

(b) whether the distance between Patna and Dhanbad via Gaya is relatively less than the distance between Patna and Dhanbad via Kiul; and

(c) if so, the reasons for introduction of the train via Kiul instead of via Gaya as decided in the first instance?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Due to non-availability of capacity on the Dhanbad-Gomoh-Gaya section No. 25/26 Patliputra Expresses which have been introduced to meet the persistent demands of the people, have been routed via Kiul.

Strength of Class III and IV Staff and Clerical Staff in Personnel Branch, Danapur Divisional Office (Eastern Railway)

4041. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 4th April, 1972 regarding fixation of yardstick of work for Clerks of Personnel Branch, Divisional Office, E. Rly., Danapur and state:

(a) whether reply to Unstarred Question No. 1880 on the 4th April, 1972 has been fully implemented;

(b) whether a reference dated 10th May, 1972 was made by a Member of Parliament to the Railway Minister and acknowledged by him under his D.O. letter No. MR/1740-A/72, dated 12th May, 1972; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Eastern Railway are undertaking a fresh job analysis in the Personnel Branch, Danapur Divisional Office.

(b) Yes.

(c) A reply was sent to the Hon'ble Member of Parliament by the Deputy Minister for Railways.

Uniform Yardstick for Accounts Clerks in P. F. Section

4042. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5357 on the 20th July, 1972 regarding workload for Accounts Clerks in P.F. Sections of Headquarters and Divisional Offices and state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix uniform yardstick of workload for Accounts Clerks in P.F. Section and prescribe specific duty list and

provide staff according to the yardstick; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of latest Duty List of Head Typists in Kota Division (Western Railway)

4043. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest duty list of Head Typists as advised by the Office of the General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay is not being implemented on the Kota Division of Western Railway, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The duty list of the Head Typists has been implemented on the Kota Division.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Shanker Saran Award on Western Railway

4044. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shankar Saran Award is equally applicable to the Electric Staff on Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the number of posts created in pursuance of the Award over Western Railway on each Division with reasons for delay, if any, in implementing the Award?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. The Shankar Saran Award was meant only for the Mechanical Workshops. Subsequently, as a result of discussions with Organised Labour on the Rail-

ways, the Award was extended in 1960, under special orders of the Ministry of Railways, to the non-Mechanical Workshops and the open line establishments viz., Electrical, Civil Engineering, Signal and Telecommunication Departments etc. on the Railways on the basis of comparison of worth of charges.

(b) The number of posts created in the Electrical Department on each Division of the Western Railway in pursuance of implementation of the special orders mentioned in the reply to part (a) above are as under:—

Division	Number of posts upgraded in	
	Highly Skilled Grade I in scale Rs. 175—240	Highly Skilled Grade II in scale Rs. 130—212
Bombay . . .	18	25
Baroda . . .	16	33
Ratlam . . .	7	21
Kota . . .	24	7
Ajmer . . .	11	19
Jaipur . . .	7	14
Rajkot . . .	9	26
Bhavnagar . .	7	15

There has been no delay and up-gradation has already been complet-

ed. The posts are being filled up by conducting trade tests.

Offer from Iraq for Oil on concessional Rates

4045. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq had offered oil to India on concessional rates; and

(b) if so, an outline of the offer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Iraq National Oil Company and the Indian Oil Corporation have entered into a commercial agreement for the sale/purchase of North Rumaila crude oil. It will not be in the public interest to disclose its terms and conditions.

Units manufacturing Synthetic Fibres

4046. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units licensed annually to manufacture synthetic fibres during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of investment involved in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the party	No. & date of Industrial Licence.	Item of manufacture & annual Capacity in tonnes	Amount of Investment (on Land Building & Machinery) — (Estimated by applicant)
(Rs. in crores)				

1969

Nil

1970

1	M/s. Modipon Ltd., Modinagar.	L/23/5/11/70-Ch. I dated 28-3-70	Nylon filament yarn-400.	2.22
2	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.	L/23/5/12/70-Ch. I. dated 22-4-70	Polyester staple fibre 6100	7.76
3	M/s. Garware Nylons Ltd. Bombay.	L/23/5/14/70-Ch. I. dated 24-10-70	Nylon Filament Yarn 1244	5.54
4	M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Kanpur.	L/23/5/15/70-Ch. I. dated 7-10-70	Polyester fibre-6100	7.15
5	M/s. The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	L/23/5/16/70-Ch. I. dated 24-10-70	Polyester Staple fibre—6100	7.48

1971

6	M/s. Guptalon Ltd., Ludhiana.	L/23/5/17/71-Ch. I. dated 15-3-71.	Nylon yarn—1000 .	4.09
7	M/s. Chemicals & Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay.	L/23/5/18/71-Ch. I. dated 3-2-71	Polyester Staple fibre—1600.	1.73

Funds for Irrigation Schemes at Sambalpur

4047. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation schemes for which special studies were conducted at the District level of Sambalpur after visit of the Central Team have been approved for execution; and

(b) whether adequate funds will be provided by the Centre for execution of the said schemes?

2889)Aii) LS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Changes in Indian Electricity Act

4048. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make certain changes in the Indian Electricity Act; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 lays down the law relating to supply and use of electrical energy. On the experience gained in implementing the provisions of the Act, amendments are periodically carried out to suit the needs, the last such amendment carried out was in 1959. Some proposals for amendment are under examination in consultation with the States. The intended amendments could be known only after finalisation of the proposals.

Theft at Hatia Station in Bihar

4049. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item which appeared in 'Hazaribagh Samachar' dated the 13th November, 1972 published from Ramgarh Cantt, Hazaribagh (Bihar) regarding theft at Hatia Station in Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the persons arrested in that connection and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

अम्बाला यात्री गाड़ी में गुंडों द्वारा यात्रियों के साथ अपमानजनक व्यवहार

4050. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1972 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ गुण्डा तत्वों ने मोदी नगर और मुराद नगर स्टेशनों के बीच अम्बाला यात्री गाड़ी में महिला यात्रियों के साथ बहुत ही अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त घटना के तथ्य क्या हैं और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) घटना सम्बन्धी तथ्य : जब अम्बाला से दिल्ली जाने वाली गाड़ी नं० 4 डी एस यू (अम्बाला-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी) 11-11-72 को मुरादनगर पहुंची तो दो अध्यापिकाओं सहित कुछ छात्रायाँ, जो गाजियाबाद वापस आ रही थीं, तीसरे दर्जे के एक डिब्बे में चढ़ीं । मुरादनगर में कुछ लड़के भी उसी डिब्बे में चढ़ गये और नौजवान लड़कियों के प्रति अश्लेष शब्दों का प्रयोग करने लगे । श्री सेखों ने, जो अपर की वर्ग यात्रा कर रहे थे, उन लड़कों को ऐसे अवांछनीय कार्य कलाप से रोकने का प्रयत्न किया । इस पर श्री सेखों और लड़कों के बीच लड़ाई हो गई । जिसमें श्री सेखों की घड़ी छीन ली गयी । लड़कियों के साथ शारीरिक छेड़-छाड़ बर्तई नहीं हुई । लड़के हाकियाँ, छुरे आदि नहीं लिये हुए थे, न उन्होंने किसी अध्यापिका को थप्पड़ मारा जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है । पुलिस के पहुंचने से पहले लड़के निकले गये इस घटना की रिपोर्ट मेरठ की मरकरी रेलवे पुलिस को की गयी थी और पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 392 और भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 108 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज किया है । अब तक तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये जा चुके हैं ।

गाड़ियों और रेल परिसरों में डकैती, लूट-पाट और अन्य जघन्य अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :-

(क) दुष्प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में यात्रियों की संख्या सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रात में चनेल

वाली सभी महत्वपूर्ण सवाी गाड़ियों पर यथा संभव सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के मार्गरक्षकों की व्यवस्था की जाती है;

(ख) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को निदेश दिया गया है कि रेलों पर घटनाओं के जिम्मेवार अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस को सक्रिय सहयोग प्रदान करें।

(ग) खंडों पर सक्रिय बदमाशों पर कड़ी निगाह रखने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के साथ निकट संपर्क रखा जाता है।

(घ) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा दुष्प्रभावित खंडों में छापा मारने की भी व्यवस्था की जाती है; और

(ङ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ सभी स्तरों पर बार-बार बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उनमें बेहतर समन्वय हो और अपराधों की प्रभावकारी दंग से रोक थाम की जा सके तथा उनका पता लगाया जा सके।

FCI entered into Contracts with M/s. Monte Edision

4051. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament that Fertilizer Corporation of India has entered into fishy contracts with M/s. Monte-Edision none of whose plants in the world are alleged to run for more than 50 per cent capacity;

(b) whether projects under collaboration with this company have been completed in time and running smoothly; and

(c) whether Government proposes to institute an enquiry in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Railway employees discharged on the basis of adverse Police Report and reinstated in Service

4052. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Division-wise number of Railway employees discharged from service on the basis of "adverse Police reports" during the last three years;

(b) the nature of adverse Police reports in each case;

(c) whether some of the employees have been re-instated during this period; and

(d) if so, the number thereof, Division-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) All appointments to Railway service are subject to satisfactory verification of character and antecedents through the Police. Normally, such verification is done before appointment. However, appointments are sometimes made provisionally before receipt of verification reports. If an adverse Police report is subsequently received in such cases and retention in service of the employee is considered undesirable, the appointment is terminated.

Information regarding the number of cases in which provisional appointments were so terminated is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to divulge the nature of the adverse Police report in each case.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway property destroyed and number of People killed due to Accidents of serious nature during the last three years

4053. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Railway property destroyed and the number of people killed and wounded due to accidents

of serious nature, year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the factors responsible for serious accidents in each case?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to those train accidents which occurred on the Indian Government Railways during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and were inquired into by Commission of Railway Safety. The required information in respect of such accidents is given below:—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
No. of accidents	16	20	17
Cost of damage to railway property .	Rs. 40,61,542	Rs. 30,81,576	Rs. 18,51,331
No. of persons killed	192	34	62
No. of persons injured	451	339	196
<i>Causes :</i>			
(i) Failure of railway staff	10	8	7
(ii) Failure of engines or rolling stock	1	1	1
(iii) Failure of permanent way . . . . .	..	2	..
(iv) Failure of electrical equipment . . . . .	..	2	1
(v) Train wrecking	3	2	1
(vi) Failure of other than railway staff	1	3	
(vii) Other miscellaneous causes . . . . .	..	

Charges of malpractices in the import of bulk drugs against the drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity

4054. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug manufacturing firms, particularly those with foreign equity, have been charged with res-

toring to malpractices in the import of bulk drugs and other raw materials;

(b) if so, the nature of charges against each firm; and

(c) the action, if any, being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH: (a) to (c). A few cases of

drug manufacturing firms with foreign equity importing bulk drugs raw materials at higher prices than those available from other sources at competitive prices have been brought to the notice of Government. In all such cases, suitable action is taken to bring down the prices to competitive levels. The ceiling prices at which some of the drugs can be imported have already been specified in the Import Trade Control Policy Book. Import of several drugs has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation and the coverage of the items under the canalisation scheme is reviewed to see whether any additions are necessary.

Licences to Import pesticides to two foreign-controlled firms

4055. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two foreign-controlled firms, viz. Union Carbide Indian Limited, New Delhi and M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bombay, were recently granted import licences to import 614 tonnes and 180 tonnes of pesticides respectively.

(b) whether Government explored the possibility of importing this particular item through S.T.C or any other Public Sector Undertaking; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Messrs Union Carbide India Ltd. and Messrs Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. were allowed to import 614 tonnes of Carbaryl and 280 tonnes of Endosulphan (Technical) respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Apart from the fact that the import of these two pesticides is not presently canalised through the State

Trading Corporation, their import had to be arranged urgently to meet the specific requirements of the cotton crash programme of the last Kharif season.

Letter of Intent to Manufacture pesticides granted to Foreign Firms and proposals to set up such plant in Public Sector

4056. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two foreign firms—Union Carbide India Limited, New Delhi and M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bombay, have been granted letters of intent to manufacture pesticides and if so, the broad features thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up plants in the public sector to manufacture pesticides and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3997/72]

(b) Two pesticides namely DDT and BHC are presently being produced at H.I.L., a public sector undertaking under this Ministry. In addition, this undertaking has plans to diversify the product-mix so as to include other pesticides like:

1. Endesulfan
2. Malathien
3. BHC Granulation
4. Malathien, Fenitrothien etc.
5. Fortified BHC.
6. Relthane
7. Methoxychlor.
8. Carbofuran.

According to present indications programme is expected to cost Rs. 2760 lakhs.

बम्बई और बड़ौदा के बीच रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

4057. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई और बड़ौदा के बीच रेलवे लाइनों के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या लाइन के विद्युतीकरण के लिए जो कार्य किया गया है उसे पुनः करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि लाइन के स्तर को ऊंचा किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन में वर्तमान बिजली के खम्भों को उखाड़ कर नये बिजली के खम्भे लगाने का कार्य शुरू किया जायेगा और अब तक कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है तथा पुनः कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, लेकिन केवल आंशिक रूप में ।

(ग) इस रेल पथ की लम्बाई लगभग 20 मार्ग किलोमीटर है । ऐसे खंडों में विद्युतीकरण पर अब तक लगभग 12 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं । अभी इस काम पर लगभग 8.5 लाख रुपये खर्च किया जाना है जिसमें से केवल लगभग 3 लाख रुपये ऊपरी उपस्कर को फिर से लगाने के लिए खर्च किया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में सोडा एश के कारखानों का निर्माण

4058. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में एक-एक सोडा एवं सोडा एश फैक्ट्री निर्माणाधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं तथा इन कारखानों में उत्पादन कब से आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख), मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा गुजरात में सोडा एश बनाने के लिए तथा विद्यमान एककों के विस्तार के लिये तथा नये एककों की स्थापना हेतु निम्नलिखित पार्टियों को आशयपत्र दिये जा चुके हैं :—

(1) टाटा केमिकल्स लिमिटेड—विस्तार—मोठापुर (गुजरात)

(2) ध्रंगध्रा केमिकल्स वर्क्स—विस्तार ध्रंगध्रा —(गुजरात)

(3) बड़ौदा रेयन कार्पोरेशन—नया एकक—गजरात

(4) लक्ष्मण एम० अग्रवाल—नया एकक—उ० प्र०/म० प्र०

(5) राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक (विकास निगम)—नया एकक—राजस्थान

(6) ए० पी० गुलाटी—नया एकक—पंजाब, उ० प्र०/हरियाणा राजस्थान

क्रम संख्या 1 और 2 के सामने दर्शायी गयी फर्मों सोडा एश के वर्तमान उत्पादक हैं तथा वे गुजरात राज्य में स्थित अपने एककों का विस्तार कर रही हैं । आशा है कि वे 1975 तक अपना विस्तार पूर्ण कर लेंगी । शेष फर्मों को आशय पत्र इस शर्त पर दिये गये थे कि वे अपने एककों के विशेष स्थल सरकार को सूचित करेंगे । क्र० सं० 6 पर निर्दिष्ट आशयपत्र धारक-ए० सी० गुलाटी— ने अपने एकक के अन्तिम स्थल की राजस्थान में, कोटा में, होने की सूचना दी है । शेष पार्टियों से उत्तर आने की प्रतीक्षा है । आशयपत्र एक वर्ष की अवधि तक वैध है तथा अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुआ

द । आशयपत्र में उल्लिखित शर्तों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं

4059. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं तथा विचाराधीन हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुदान अथवा ऋण के रूप में 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक धनराशि दी है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : मध्य प्रदेश में निमाणाधीन बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ ये हैं—चम्बल चरण—एक तथा, बर्ना, हमदेव, बराज, हमदेव दक्षिण नट नहर और महानदी जलाशय चरण—एक/बल/चम्बल चरण—दो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित नई बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ ये हैं—नर्मदासागर, बार्गी, मुक्ता, अपर वैष्णंगा, बाणामागर और हमदेव बांध ।

सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की योजना, अन्वेषण और निमाण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी अपनी विकामात्मक योजनाओं के एक अंग के रूप में किया जाता है । राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय महायत्ना ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में सम्पूर्ण राज्य योजना के लिए दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी विशिष्ट शीर्ष याना परियोजना में संबंधित नहीं होती है ।

बरेली डिवीजन में लूटमार तथा चोरी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

4060. श्री महा बीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1972 से अब तक पूर्वोक्त रेलवे की बरेली डिवीजन में

लूटपाट तथा चोरी की घटनाएं सब से अधिक हुई हैं और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां । गाड़ियों और रेल परिसरों में लूट-पाट तथा डाके की घटनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) इस वृद्धि का कारण कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में आम गिरावट है । यात्रियों और उनकी सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं :—

- (1) महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गाड़ियों में यथा सम्भव रेलवे पुलिस के शस्त्र रहित/सशस्त्र कर्मचारियों का पहरा रहना है ।
- (2) मार्ग रक्षण ड्यूटी की अचानक जाच/के पर्यवेक्षण को और कड़ा कर दिया गया है ।
- (3) गाड़ियों के जो मार्ग रक्षी अपनी ड्यूटी पर अभावधान पाये जाते हैं उन्हें कड़ी सजा दी जाती है ।
- (4) गाड़ियों तथा रेल पार्श्वमार्गों में ऐसे अपराधों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं पर चिंतित होकर रेल मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को पत्र लिखकर अनुरोध किया था कि महत्वपूर्ण यात्री गाड़ियों में सशस्त्र पहरे की व्यवस्था की जाये, विशेष रूप से बहुत अधिक दुष्प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में, ताकि यात्रियों के लिए अधिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

टूण्डला-एटा लाइन का विस्तार

4061. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टूण्डला-एटा ब्रांच लाइन के विस्तार के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख). 1969 की अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर, टूण्डला-वरहून-एटा शाखा लाइन को कासगंज तक बढ़ाने के लिए यातायात सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण 1970-71 में किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वित्तीय दृष्टि से इस परियोजना का औचित्य नहीं क्योंकि इससे 1.9 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर केवल 1 प्रतिशत का प्रतिफल मिलेगा। इस बात को और अर्थोपाय की कठिन स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए इस शाखा लाइन के विस्तार पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

बरेली डिब्रीजन में अपर क्लास के 'बेटिंग रूम' में अटेंडेन्ट की नियुक्ति

4062. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं के प्रत्येक अपर क्लास "बेटिंग रूम", में सरकार एक अटेंडेन्ट नियुक्त करती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बरेली डिब्रीजन में उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जहां अपर क्लास "बेटिंग रूम", में अटेंडेन्ट नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) इज्जतनगर मण्डल (न कि बरेली मण्डल) के नीचे लिखे स्टेशनों पर, जहां कि यातायात नियमित नहीं है प्रतीक्षालय बैरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है :-

हाथरस सिटी

सिकन्दरा राव

सहावर टाउन

गज डुडावारा

करीम गंज

हलदवानी

ऊझानी

कचला त्रिज

मानपुर नगरिया

सोरों

पूरनपुर

धटेमा

बाजपुर

रामनगर

विसालपुर

वृन्दावन

कन्नौज

भोजपुरा

अमहत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर, जहां ऊंचे दर्जे के नियमित यात्री यातायात नहीं होता, ऊंचे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों को बन्द रखा जाता है और उन्हें यात्रियों के अनुरोध पर खोला जाता ।

Production of Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate

4063. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for not producing Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate in

the country and the steps being taken to produce them in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Presently, there are no known sources of potash which could be used for production of Potassium chloride. Ammonium sulphate is, however, being produced by a number of units in the country.

Production of Fertilizer going down

4064. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of fertilizer in the country, particularly at the Nangal and Gorakhpur plants, has been steadily going down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The total production of fertilizers in the country has been steadily on the increase. The Nangal and Gorakhpur plants in particular did better in 1971-72, as compared to the performance in the previous year.

Refrigerated wagons for Movement of Butter

4065. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to provide refrigerated wagons for movement of butter from producing Centres, which are only few in number and are located in milk surplus pockets, to distant consuming Centres;

(b) whether Government have also received any representation for providing such facility and has also assessed requirement for movement of butter; and

(c) if so, what are the difficulties envisaged in providing the refrigerated transport for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

"Own your own Wagons" Scheme for Industries

4066. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have formulated an "Own your own Wagon" scheme for industries; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The scheme for private ownership of special type of tank wagons for transport of special products such as Liquid Ammonia is under consideration.

(b) The scheme envisages complete ownership by firms or parties of the wagons including the under-frame according to a design approved by the railways and granting of a suitable rebate in freight.

Indo-Bangladesh talks on Railway Communications held in New Delhi

4067. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh talks were held in New Delhi to collaborate with each other on Railway communications;

(b) if so, what were the broad features of the talks; and

(c) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Guinea Delegation's visit to India

4068. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of Guinea Delegation, Government offered help for Rail development in Guinea;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance offered;

(c) whether any agreement has been concluded in this matter; and

(d) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Indian Railways expertise was offered for developing the railway system in that country. An assessment was to be made by a Small Indian Railways technical team to check the maintenance, spares requirements of rolling stock in Guinea, and the specifications for the rolling stock proposed to be ordered by the Guinea Government from abroad.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of concrete sleepers

4069. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether top Railway engineers at a seminar on track modernisation have urged early introduction of concrete sleepers on a large scale on the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Institution of Permanent Way Engineers held a seminar recently on track modernisa-

tion when the need for introduction of Concrete Sleepers on a large scale was urged.

(b) Government are making efforts already to increase the manufacture and supply of Concrete Sleepers to Indian Railways.

Conversion of Sasni Vidhan Sabha Constituency into a General Seat

4070. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sasni Vidhan Sabha Constituency in Aligarh District of Uttar Pradesh is a reserved seat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to declare this seat as a General Seat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This seat was declared as a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes by the Delimitation Commission under the provisions of section 9 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962.

(c) It is for the Delimitation Commission to be constituted under a law made by Parliament in pursuance of articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution, and not for the Government. To go into the question of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the basis of the Population as ascertained in the 1971 Census.

Setting up of a Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

4071. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to set up a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the time by which this demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration, and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Showing of Profit in balance sheet of FCI by deferring expenses

4072. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether current marketing expenses worth crores of rupees have been deferred for adjustment in coming five years to show profit in balance sheet of Fertilizer Corporation of India this year;

(b) whether Government agree with this practice; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The annual Report and the accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the year ending 31st March, 1972 have not yet been placed before the shareholders at the Annual General Body Meeting of the undertaking for consideration and approval.

Proper utilisation of Gas in Gujarat

4073. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the gas in Gujarat is being burnt uselessly;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to utilise it for consumption; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Keeping in view the availability of gas from established fields like Ankleswar, Kalol, Nawagam and Cambay in Gujarat, gas supply commitments to various industries consumers have been made and supplies are being made for the past several years. However, for the fields which are presently in an initial production stage, no commitments for the supply of gas have been made due to lack of data on the gas potentialities of these fields. Gas produced from such structures will have to be flared till such time as the required data become available and arrangements for supply are made. Presently, a number of such structures are under initial production stage in Gujarat.

The associated gas produced along with crude oil is separated from oil at different pressures at the group gathering stations. Presently, the high pressure gas from the established oil-fields at Ankleswar and Nawagam is transported through pipelines for supply to the consumers and the low pressure gas is flared.

In fields like Ankleswar and Nawagam arrangements are being made to install compressors for compressing the low pressure gas for supply to industries.

Fertilizer projects in public sector with Japanese collaboration

4074. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new fertilizer projects in the public sector with Japanese collaboration; and

(b) if so, the places where these projects are likely to be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some proposals have been received in this regard and these are under consideration.

Quantity of motor spirit supplied by IOC to foreign Oil Companies on direct sale

1975, SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has been supplying motor spirit on 'direct sales' basis since 1966 to the foreign Oil (Marketing) Companies which earned enormous profits by selling the same to the consumers;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation and the profit earned by each of the three Foreign Oil Companies during the last three years on this account; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent repatriation of such profit to the parent countries of these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). IOC has been supplying all the products including motor spirit to the foreign oil marketing companies under an exchange arrangement even prior to 1966. This ensures orderly movement and eliminates stresses and strains on transport. While the IOC has been able to take back other products, it has not been able to take back motor spirit to the following extent:

(Figs in KL at 15°C)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Burmah	516,747	483,045	477,153
Shell,			
Esso	381,459	334,128	312,144
Caltex	189,870	199,792	191,365

The inability of the IOC to take back full quantities of motor spirit has arisen principally due to: (i) IOC's late entry into the market and its consequent inability to put up a large network of retail outlets (pumps), particularly in the cities where most of the good sites had already been taken up by the earlier entrants and where the demand for motor spirit is largely concentrated. Taking note of this situation the Government appointed the Retail Outlets Committee in 1966. On the basis of its recommendations, 95 per cent of all new retail outlets are now put up by the IOC only. This is resulting in a progressive increase in the market participation of the IOC. (ii) Until recently, owing to non materialisation of sufficient indigenous demand for naphtha, production of motor spirit from the inland refineries, which are in the public sector except for the smallest refinery at Digboi in Assam, was being moved right into Calcutta and Bombay. This did not leave any scope with the refineries of the foreign oil companies to produce motor spirit to meet their own requirements. The foreign oil companies, therefore, mostly produced naphtha, whose ex-refinery price is lower than that of motor spirit by about Rs. 50 per KL and to export it and/or to supply the same to public and private sector fertiliser and petrochemical plants. With the increase in the consumption of naphtha, this position is progressively changing and IOC is therefore able to take back increasing quantities of motor spirit and the refineries of foreign oil companies are being allowed to produce increasing quantities of motor spirit. IOC hopes to achieve a substantial improvement in this regard in the future by virtue of its putting up most of the new retail outlets in the country.

It is not possible to give any precise estimate of the profit earned by the three foreign oil companies on this account.

Foreign Companies engaged in the production of fertilizer and chemicals

4076. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of foreign Companies engaged in the production of fertilizers and chemicals and the installed and utilized capacity of the plants set up by these Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Balconies on first floor of quarters at Railway Colony, Motia Bagh, Delhi

4077. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work regarding the provision of balconies at the first floor of the three-storeyed quarters at Railway Colony, Motia Bagh, Delhi would be completed before the start of next summer; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) This work has been kept pending for the present in view of Government's decision that, as a measure of economy, no expenditure should be incurred for the time being on works regarding additions and alterations to buildings.

Confirmation of employees on North Eastern Railways

4078. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway employees on the North Eastern Railway with service of more than five years who have not yet been confirmed; and

(b) the reasons for their not being confirmed and the time by which they will be confirmed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Filling up of Leave Reserve posts of Running Staff of Mechanical Department, Samastipur Division (N. E. Railway)

4079. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about twenty per cent of Leave Reserve posts of Running staff of Mechanical Department of Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway) have not been filled up and the job is performed through wrong officiating arrangements hindering promotion of Carriage-electric-Khalasis with long years of service; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance of volumes of India Code upto date.

4080. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the text of enactments contained in the volumes of India Code brought out by the Ministry of Law are being kept up-to-date by issuing replacement series periodically;

(b) if so, the dates on which the last two replacement series of each volume of India Code were issued and the period which such replacement series covered; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to devise some method through which

India Code is brought upto date in shorter period than at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—3998/72].

(c) Delays in issue of replacement series mainly occur due to the heavy rush of printing which the Government Presses have to cope with. Steps are being taken continuously to obtain priority for the work of printing replacement series to the India Code and bring them out as expeditiously as possible.

Supply of power to farmers

4081. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked the State Governments recently to take appropriate steps to supply power to farmers, so vital for the success of the emergency food production programme, on a priority basis; and

(b) if so, the gist of the instructions issued in this regard and the progress achieved in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Due to drought conditions prevailing in the country this year, State Governments and State Electricity Boards have been advised to give highest priority to energisation of pumpsets/tubewells. They have also been advised that electricity supply for agricultural purposes should not be restricted and if there is any shortage of power, the supply of electricity to Cinema houses, commercial advertisements and decorative usages may be curtailed

Rehabilitation of people affected by Salandi Dam Project in Keonjhar Orissa

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no rehabilitation work has been done for the people who have been affected by the Salandi Dam Project in Keonjhar District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के दौरान आग लगा दिये जाने से हुई हानि के लिए पंजाब के व्यक्तियों को मुआवजा

4083. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पन्जाब में हुए छात्र आन्दोलन के दौरान जिस रेल सम्पत्ति का विनाश हुआ उसमें लोगों द्वारा भेजे गये पार्सल आदि भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन लोगों को कोई मुआवजा देने का विचार है जिनका माल बुरा हो जाने के पश्चात् स्टेशनों पर पड़ा हुआ था और जिसमें दंगा करने वाली भीड़ ने आग लगा दी थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मुआवजे की राशि क्या होगी, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) दावों के पेश होने के बाद ही दावों का ठीक-ठीक मूल्य निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।

Prime Minister's award in Narmada Water dispute

4084. SHRI BANMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF
REWA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has given her award on the Narmada Water dispute among the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof if not, the time by which the award is expected to be given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of the four States concerned have agreed that Rajasthan and Maharashtra would have 0.5 and 0.25 million acre feet respectively of Narmada water for use in their territories and would abide by the decision of the Prime Minister in regard to the allocation of the balance water between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, and in regard to the height of the Nayagam Dam proposed by the Government of Gujarat. It is expected that the decision would be available in about two months.

Shortage of Railway Wagons

4085. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon shortage is still being felt in some parts of the country despite the various steps taken by the Railway administration to increase the availability of wagons;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take to increase the availability of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Some shortage of wagons, combined with less productivity of the existing wagon fleet caused by frequent social disturbances, hold-up of wagons at Terminals, etc.

(c) Movement is streamlined wherever possible and ad hoc orders have also been placed for 15,000 wagons on additional account in 1972-73 Rolling Stock Programme to meet the exigency.

राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए
राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड की सहायता

4086. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या
सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान
के कितने गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए, अब
तक राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड की सहायता
अथवा ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि
दी है तथा उसे आगामी वर्ष में सहायता अथवा
ऋण के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी जाएगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री बैजनाथ कुरेल) : राज्य बिजली
बोर्ड की ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए
ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा राज्य योजना
परिषद् के अतिरिक्त योगात्मक धन की
व्यवस्था की जाती है निगम ने अब तक
राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड की 23 ग्राम
विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं जिनके
अन्तर्गत 1399 ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण,
32056 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन तथा 3343
लघु और कृषि उद्योगों को विद्युत की सप्लाई
के लिए 1226.591 लाख रुपये की ऋण
सहायता परिकल्पित है। निगम ने 6-12-7
तक राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को 646.-
895 लाख रुपये दिए हैं तथा वर्ष की शेष
अवधि के दौरान लगभग 200 लाख रुपये
की राशि दी जानी अनुसूचित है।

पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में नई रेलवे लाइन/गाड़ी

4087. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड का विचार, देश के उन क्षेत्रों में जो आवागमन के साधनों के अभाव में आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा विकास की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए रह गये हैं, रेल गाड़ियां चलाने का है ;

(ख) क्या अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई गई है अथवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (ग) . किसी राज्य या क्षेत्र के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि समग्र राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के आधार पर रेलवे के विकास की योजना बनायी जाती है। सरकार अर्द्ध विकसित और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में परिवहन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सजग है लेकिन इस प्रयोजन के लिए सापेक्ष आर्थिक लागत को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न वैकल्पिक साधनों पर विचार करना पड़ता है। चूंकि नई लाइनों पर सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण लेकर पूंजी लगानी होती है और उस पर लाभांश का भुगतान करना होता है, इसलिए सामान्यतः केवल उन्ही लाइनों के निर्माण पर विचार किया जाता है जो वित्तीय दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होती हैं अन्यथा उनका अनुन्क्षण राजकोष के लिए अप्रक्षय सिद्ध होगा। तथापि, हाल में जो लाइन बनायी गयी हैं/बनायी जा रही हैं और जिन्हें बनाने का विचार है, उनमें से कुछ संयोगवश पिछड़े हुए/अर्द्धविकसित क्षेत्रों में से होकर गुजरती हैं। नई लाइनों के लिए पांचवरी योजना के प्रस्ताव अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं और अभी से यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस अवधि में बनने वाली नयी लाइनें किन क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरेंगी।

Survey for broad gauge line from Maldah to Balurghat via Gajal

4088. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to conduct Traffic Survey for a new broad gauge line from Maldah to Balurghat via Gajal;

(b) if so, how much of the survey work has been completed so far; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken to complete the survey?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Preliminary arrangements have been made and the survey is being taken up. The survey will be completed before the onset of the next monsoon.

T. A. and Officiating Allowance to Relieving Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway).

4089. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board issued orders in April, 1969 that both Travelling Allowance and Officiating Allowance are admissible to Relieving Assistant Station Masters;

(b) whether the officiating Allowance is admissible to those Assistant Station Masters whose cases were pending for decision at the time of issue of the above Railway Board's orders; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not making payment to Assistant Station Masters in Delhi Division whose cases were pending at that time.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) Yes. In April, 1969 orders were issued to the effect that Relieving/Leave Reserve Staff when deputed to a place other than

their headquarters to relieve staff in higher grades, should be allowed daily allowance during their stay at the outstation, in addition to officiating pay/allowance provided the other terms and conditions for the grant of daily allowance are satisfied.

(b) No officiating allowance claim was pending at the time of issue of Railway Board's orders referred to above.

(c) Question does not arise.

Duty Roster of Asstt. Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4090. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board issued orders to the General Manager, Northern Railway for implementing the straight Duty Roster of Assistant Station Masters on the Northern Railway;

(b) whether the straight Duty Roster has been implemented in six Divisions of the Northern Railway except in Delhi Division; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the straight Duty Roster in Delhi Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, but a period of two years from November, 1971 was laid down for complete implementation because a large number of Assistant Station Masters had to be trained in goods duty before straight duty rosters could be prescribed.

(b) No, the position is that in some stations it has been possible to introduce straight rosters, but not in all.

(c) Straight Duty Rosters for the Assistant Station Masters have not been introduced throughout all the Divisions of the Northern Railway because the requisite number of such staff trained in goods working is not yet available.

2889 (Aii) LS—6.

Confirmation of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4091. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seniority list of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division has been finalised;

(b) whether the Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters having 25 years service or more have not been confirmed in Delhi Division so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Confirmation of those Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters who have not deposited the security money and who are undergoing punishments or against whom D.A.R./Vigilance cases are pending, not been ordered.

Strength of Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4092. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual strength and sanctioned strength of Assistant Station Masters in grade 130-240 and Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 in Delhi Division; and

(b) the number of vacancies required to be filled in, grade-wise and the reasons for delay in filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a)

Category	Actual strength	Sanctioned strength
Assistant Station Masters (Rs. 130—240)	476	518
Station Masters/ Asstt. Station Masters (Rs. 205—280)	308	313

(b) The number of vacancies in grade Rs. 130—240 and Rs. 205—280 is 42 and 5 respectively. A batch of 107 candidates is under training in the Railway Zonal Training School, Chandausi who will be available for posting as Assistant Station Masters by the end of March, 1973. Action has also been taken for filling up vacancies of Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters in grade Rs. 205—280.

Rest giver Asstt. Station Masters in Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

4093. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters in the Grade of Rs. 205—280 in six Divisions of the Northern Railway except in Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing Rest Giver Assistant Station Masters in the said grade in Delhi Division?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Higher grade posts of Assistant Station Masters are allotted on the basis of prescribed percentages. On the Delhi Division so far, the working posts and rest giver posts in scale Rs. 205—280 have not been separated. There is also an excess of 24 posts in scale Rs. 250—380 because of which some posts in the lower grade of Rs. 205—280 were kept unoperated till the excess was wiped out.

Action has however, now been initiated to segregate Rest Giver posts

of Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205—280 from the working strength and to allot the appropriate scale to Rest giver Assistant Station Masters.

झांसी जिले में तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र की स्थापना

4094. डा० गोविन्द दास रिद्धारिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार झांसी जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में माताटोला बांध अथवा बेतवा नदी पर तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का झांसी जिले में परिछा बांध के निकट वुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में लगभग 400 मेगावाट क्षमता के एक तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र को स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

Rail link between Ambaguda and Kesinga

4095. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a railway link between Ambaguda and Kesinga;

(b) if so, whether survey has been ordered; and

(c) if so, when is it going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Rail link between Koraput and Bastar

4096. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Eastern Railway has been ordered by the Railway Board to conduct a survey for an alternative Rail link for movement of future traffic from Koraput to Bastar area as D.B.K. Railway is meant only for transport of iron ore; and

(b) if so, what is the progress of work in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No surveys have been carried out or ordered for a rail link between Koraput and Bastar and Ambaguda and Kesinga. However, feasibility-cum-cost studies for a line from Ambaguda to Lanjigarh Road carried out in 1965-66 had revealed that the proposal will not be financially justified.

A traffic survey for a B.G. line from Dhalli-Rajhara to Dantewara/Jagdarpur via Bastar has also recently been completed and the report is under

examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding construction of this line (Dhalli Rajhara-Dantewara/Jagdarpur) will be taken after the examination is completed and the results thereof become known.

Allotment of Fallow Land to Class IV Railway Employees for Cultivation

4097. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many hectares of fallow land under Railway control was given to Railway employees for growing food grains etc. in the year 1972-73 as announced by Railway Minister in Parliament; and

(b) how many Class IV Railway employees have taken advantage of the above scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 13,012.788 hectares.

(b) 20,920 Class IV employees. State-wise break-up is as under:—

Andhra	325	Assam	38
Bihar	2,794	Delhi	7
Gujrat	1,198	Haryana	144
Himachal Pradesh	127	Kerala	831
Madhya Pradesh	1,789	Maharashtra	1,688
Mysore	429	Nagaland	1
Orissa	408	Punjab	589
Rajasthan	1,156	Tamil Nadu	1,031
Tripura	12	Uttar Pradesh	6,046
West Bengal	2,307		
TOTAL	20,920		

Railway line between Bichia Station and Kaurialaghat via. River Ghagra

4098. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has so far been made in the construction of Railway

line between Bichia and Kaurialaghat Stations on the North-Eastern Railway connecting the two Districts of Bahraich and Lakhimpur Kheri of Uttar Pradesh via river Ghagra; and

(b) by what time Government propose to finish the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Construction of this rail link has been sanctioned as ancillary to the Barabanki-Samas-tipur M.G. to B.G. conversion project on 25th April, 1972. Preliminary arrangements have been initiated for commencing the work.

(b) By March, 1975.

Setting up of a Power Project in Nepal

4099. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up in the near future a power project in the territory of Nepal, near Bahraich district (Uttar Pradesh), under Indo-Nepal auspices to supply electricity to the North-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether there is any other alternative scheme to provide electricity at cheap rate to the said region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal by the Nepal Government to set up a large hydro electric power station at Karnali in Nepal from which power supply could be made to Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is also a proposal for setting up Pancheshwar Hydel Project on the U.P. Nepal border with a capacity of 590 MW firm power and 5200 million kwh annual energy output.

Aid for Irrigation Projects in Mysore

4100. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have asked for Centre's aid for irrigation projects in that State;

(b) the projects for which the Mysore Government want Central aid; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Mysore Government has approached the Central Government for special assistance for four of their major irrigation projects viz., upper Krishna Project, Malaprabha Project, Ghataprabha project stage II and Hemavathi project. A study Team was sent by the Planning Commission in early October 1972 to assess the requirements for Upper Krishna Stage I, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. Stage II project. The report of the Study Team is being looked into.

Damage to Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project, Mysore

4101. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether damage has been caused to the water conductor systems of the Sharavathy Hydro-electric project in Mysore State;

(b) whether any repair work has been started and the Central Government have given any technical assistance; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Repairs were started on 28th August, 1972 and completed on 3rd September 1972. Three Technical Experts were deputed by the Government of India for observation of the damages caused to the Water Conductor System and to advise on the repairs to be carried out.

(c) Weaker concrete in pot-holes was chisled, cleaned and fresh concrete was laid and gunnited. Repairs were carried out satisfactorily and the tunnel was put into operation on the 4th September 1972.

Installation of Nitrogen and Phosphates Plants

4102. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plants with capacity of 6.5 million tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.5 million tonnes of Phosphates have to be installed by 1978-79 in order to meet the demand of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme laid down in this regard; and

(c) whether decision regarding investment in public and private sector has not been taken yet?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to present indications, the consumption of fertilizers by the end of the Fifth Plan is expected to be of the order of 5.2 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.1 million tonnes of P205. To achieve this consumption target, a total capacity of about 7 million tonnes of nitrogen and 2.5 million tonnes of P205 would have to be developed well ahead of the terminal year of the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). A Task Force has been set up to consider on an integrated basis the various aspects relating to the development of the aforesaid capacity and other connected problems. The studies in this connection are under way.

Railways capacity to meet Industry's requirement of Wagons

4103. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in a position to meet the requirement of wagons in the country;

(b) the demand for wagons six months ago; and,

(c) how much of it could be met?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Not all the requirements in time.

(b) and (c). During January to June 1972, 46,26,643 wagons were supplied against indents of 76,02,142 wagons all of which cannot be considered as genuine because of the many cancellations that took place when wagons were supplied.

"Operation Sabarmati" launched by Western Railway

404. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Operation Sabarmati" programme was launched by the Western Railway Administration at Sabarmati Goods Shed (T.P.) from 15th January, 1971 to 14th February, 1971;

(b) if so, the irregularities noticed and the remedial measures taken during the programme;

(c) the number of full wagon load and "Small" wagon dealt with by Sabarmati Station from April 72 to October 72, month-wise; and

(d) the number of Goods Clerks employed for transshipment purpose and actually required according to the prescribed yard stick, and the deficiency, if any and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Some of the major irregularities noticed during the drive are enumerated below:

(i) Irregular placement of wagons.

(ii) Incorrect marking, labelling, loading of wagons from forwarding stations.

(iii) Incorrect reporting of Damage and Deficiency messages i.e., packing

condition weighment particulars, No. of packages, position of panel cut, etc. not shown.

(iv) Jute twine used for sealing in some cases instead of cotton tape.

(v) Tie-on labels not used on open wagons.

(vi) Guidances and copies of invoices not kept in wagons.

(vii) Insufficient number of rivets used.

(viii) Dunnage not provided where required.

So far as Sabarmati Transshipment Point was concerned, most of the irregularities were rectified at the spot. In respect of others necessary follow up action was taken.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House: [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-3999|172*].

(d) 45 Goods Clerks have been employed at Sabarmati for transshipment work. This strength is considered adequate to meet the normal requirements of traffic as per yardstick.

Booking of Perishable Consignments at Ahmedabad Station

4105. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of perishable Consignments booked from Ahmedabad Parcel Office, during April and May 72, separately for Jodhpur, Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Jetalsar and Junagadh stations, month-wise;

(b) the total number of parcels which did not reach destinations at all and the total amount of claim paid in lieu thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the loss and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The information is given below:—

Destination Station	No. of consignments booked during	
	April '72	May '72
Jodhpur . . .	9001	4879
Delhi . . .	30238	13293
Jaipur . . .	8443	6872
Ajmer . . .	6891	7938
Rajkot . . .	23	20
Jamnagar . . .	149	48
Bhavnagar . . .	319	491
Jetalsar . . .	..	..
Junagadh . . .	60	68

(b) The total number of parcels which did not reach destinations mentioned above was 381. The amount of claims so far paid works out to Rs. 10,280.75 P.

(c) The loss is attributable to irregular loading at the booking station or over-carriage beyond destination stations. To prevent such occurrences, the Railway Administration has issued instructions to ensure correct loading of all parcels invariably accompanied by the relevant Parcel Way Bill and to see that marking, packing and labelling is correctly done. The staff responsible for short loading or cross loading in specific cases are also to be taken up suitably.

Request of I.O.C. to Various Government Departments for Meeting their Requirments from Sc|st Candidates

4106. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation had approached various Government Departments vide its letter No. P&A|1121|Genl. dated the 1st April, 1970 for meeting its requirements; to various grades of officers from Scheduled Caste|Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of candidates belonging to these communities who applied in response thereto; and

(c) the number of candidates finally selected and appointed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 532.

(c) None of the applicants could be selected as the Corporation finally decided not to proceed with the recruitment on account of the agitation made by the employees against the recruitent procedure followed by the Corporation.

Staff strength, category-wise in I.O.C. and Number of Employees Belonging to Scheduled Tribes

4107. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the staff strength category-wise, in the Indian Oil Corporation as on the 1st January, 1972 and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste|Tribes;

(b) Whether reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has

been maintained and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to fulfil the short fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The category-wise staff strength and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes working under each category are shown below:

	Class		
	I	II	III
(i) Staff Strength as on 1-1-72 (categorywise)	2559	3745	8699
(ii) No. of employees belonging to SC/STs. .	21	64	971

(b) It has not been possible for the Corporation to maintain the prescribed quota of reservation for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category-wise due to the non-availability of suitable candidates from these communities. Besides IOC had also to take over some staff of the private oil companies consequent upon the purchase of their facilities and none of these belonged to Scheduled Caste/Tribe categories.

(c) The Corporation continues to take the following measures to recruit members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in line with the directive issued by the Government with regard to the reservation of posts for the members belonging to these communities:

(i) Relaxation with regard to job qualifications both at the time of preliminary screening of applications and final selection of the candidates.

(ii) Corporation provides in-service training to the members of the Scheduled Caste/Tribes on released standards in the case of jobs of technical nature.

(iii) Wide publicity is given in respect of the vacancies reserved for these communities.

अजमेर डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) के डिवीजनल आपरेंटिंग सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध व्यावर स्टेशन के व्यापारियों द्वारा शिकायत

4108. श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के व्यावर स्टेशन के व्यापारियों ने अजमेर डिवीजन के डिवीजनल आपरेंटिंग सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध शिकायत की है;

(ख) क्या डिवीजनल आपरेंटिंग सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट ने व्यापारियों को कहा था कि उन्हें अपना सामान रेलवे अहाते के अन्दर बिल्कुल ही नहीं लाना चाहिए;

(ग) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1970, 1971 और 1972 की अवधि में अलग-अलग अजमेर, व्यावर, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, पालनपुर, डोसा, भामर, जवाई बांध स्टेशनों पर विभिन्न वस्तुओं का कुल कितना लदान किया गया तथा उससे कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ और उसमें अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टो० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1970, 1971 और 1972 की अवधि में अजमेर, व्यावर, मारवाड़ जंक्शन, पालनपुर, डोसा, भामर और जवाई बांध स्टेशनों पर लादे गये माल-डिब्बों की कुल संख्या और आमदनी इस प्रकार थी :—

स्टेशन लादे गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या

आमदनी

	(अप्रैल से अक्तूबर)			(अप्रैल से अक्तूबर)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
अजमेर .	1072	2301	1364	3,48,681	14,72,435	6,78,482
व्यावर .	681	1485	1018	3,83,721	9,94,004	6,19,711
मारवाड़ जं०	181	383	236	65,155	1,89,635	83,165
पालनपुर .	1310	2890	1916	5,16,071	12,84,330	8,30,592
डोसा .	403	1097	755	1,82,641	4,00,831	2,66,057
भामर .	48	164	210	11,957	76,737	94,746
जवाई बांध	415	1015	741	1,91,623	5,56,379	5,43,564
जोड़	4110	9335	6240	16,99,849	49,74,351	31,16,317

1972 के अप्रैल से अक्टूबर तक की अवधि में, 1971 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इन स्टेशनों से लदान और आमदनी कम हुई क्योंकि अजमेर मण्डल में माल-डिब्बों की उपलब्धता कम रही जिसका कारण यह था कि चंदेरिया और खेमोली से सीमेन्ट तथा उदयपुर और कांडला से उर्वरक जैसे अनिवार्य यातायात की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए लदान को विनियमित करना पड़ा और खाली डिब्बों को हटा कर उक्त स्टेशनों को भेजना पड़ा।

(घ) अजमेर मंडल पर माल डिब्बों का स्टॉक बनाने के लिए कार्रवाई की गयी है ताकि इन स्टेशनों पर लदान में वृद्धि को जा सके।

Expenditure on conversion of Metre Gauge Line to Broad Gauge from Barabanki to Barauni and Muzaffarpur

4100. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount to be spent on the conversion of Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge from Barabanki to Barauni and Muzaffarpur; and

(b) whether no administrative and other sanctions have been made so far and if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Rs. 46.36 crores.

(b) The estimate for this work has been sanctioned on 25-4-1972. Necessary preliminary arrangement are being made to take up the work.

Take over of Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission

4110. SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effective control of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Com-

mission has been taken over by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to combat the floods menace from the Brahmaputra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India has in principle agreed to the proposal of setting up of an autonomous organisation for the planning and implementation of flood control measures in the Brahmaputra Valley. This is to be finalised on receipt of the concurrence of the State Government to the details.

संसद् सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर न देने के बारे में जनरल मैनेजर्स को निराश

4111. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलों के जनरल मैनेजर्स तथा अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों को कुछ निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि वे संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गये पत्रों का उत्तर न दें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन निर्देशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) ऐसे निर्देश जारी किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production of Fertilizer Suffering due to internal ailments in F.C.I.

4112. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Editorial of

the *Statesman* dated the 26th November, 1972 appearing under caption "Demands for Fertilizer" stating that production of fertilizers is suffering mainly because of internal ailments in the Fertilizer Corporation of India and that its inefficient management has crippled Sindri, Gorakhpur and Nangal plants; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The problem at Sindri is that it is an old and ageing plant which suffers from frequent mechanical failures and other breakdowns. The non-availability of raw materials of the requisite type, namely, gypsum and coal, is also proving to be another bottleneck to production efficiency. Various corrective steps have been, or are being, taken to get over these problems and also maximise production. Among other things, a 'rationalisation' scheme for production of phosphatic fertilizers, which will eliminate dependence on natural gypsum is under implementation. Another Scheme, known as the Sindri 'Modernisation' Scheme is also under consideration. This scheme will be based on heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of coke and coke oven gas presently being used at Sindri as the feedstock.

Production at Gorakhpur was affected as a result mainly of a labour strike lasting for over a month.

The Nangal plant is capable of operating at full capacity and even more, provided adequate power is made available to it. As a result, however, of the power shortage in the region, power supply is presently restricted to 98 MW per day, as against its contracted demand of 164 MW. This means a production loss of about 30,000 tonnes per annum of nitrogen. In this context, a scheme

for expansion of Nangal using fuel oil heavy fractions as the feedstock in lieu of electricity is also under consideration.

SHRI S. A. KADER: Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now; after some time. He must know the order of business. He cannot get up an time he wants.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF EVENING COLLEGES AND THREE FACULTIES OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

श्री अटन बिहारी झाड़पेंयी (खालिदर):
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे :—

"छात्र असंतोष के परिणामस्वरूप बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सायंकालीन कालेजों और तीन संकायों के अनिश्चित काल के लिए बन्द किये जाने का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, soon after the Banaras Hindu University reopened after the Dussehra vacations, Shri Mahendra Nath Singh and Shri P. N. Srivastava, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union started an agitation for the fulfilment of certain demands. On 17th November, 1972 they organised a meeting outside the University Gate and put forth 34 demands. These included withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of

[Prof. S. Narul Hasan].
all the students expelled last years, promotion of first year students in all the faculties in the same manner as in Commerce and Art faculties, appointment of all the Heads of Departments by rotation according to seniority on a 2 year term, shifting of evening college from the city campus to the main campus, and modifications of the Bar Council of India regulations. The Vice-Chancellor had earlier constituted a Joint Students Faculty Consultative Committee which included the President, Vice-President and General Secretary of the Students Union for mutual discussion and in particular to secure students' participation. The Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union did not, however, attend the meeting of this Committee. Instead they went out of Varanasi. On their return, the Registrar met them and requested them to meet and discuss the various demands with the Vice-Chancellor. The General Secretary met the Vice-Chancellor on November 25, 1972 and discussed some of the demands and promised to meet him again but did not do so. The Vice-President of the Union never met the Vice-Chancellor. Instead both of them started organising meetings and leading groups of students to the University Office for fulfilment of their demands. For almost two weeks they, along with outsiders, organised meetings (which they were not permitted to do during college hours), used loud speakers which disturbed the classes and caused dislocation of traffic inside the campus.

On December 1, 1972, when the Vice-Chancellor went to the DAV College to address a meeting of the students, a mob shouting slogans for the withdrawal of expulsion orders and re-admission of expelled students assaulted him and damaged his car. The Vice-Chancellor was escorted to the function with police assistance. While he was returning after the meeting, he was manhandled by a

section of the mob. On his reaching the campus from the DAV College, a crowd of nearly 500 students and some anti-social elements from outside 'gheraoed' him. The police had to be called in and on arrival of the police the crowd dispersed.

On December 2, 1972, the Vice-President of the Students Union gave an assurance to the Vice-Chancellor in the presence of the City Magistrate that they would place their demands in a peaceful manner if the police was withdrawn from the campus. Thereupon the District authorities were requested to withdraw the police force and the police withdrew on December 3, 1972.

On December 4, 1972 the Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Students Union organised a meeting in the University during class hours in contravention of the Registrar's notification and led a crowd of nearly 200 students to the Central Office of the University. About 40 students forced their entry into the Registrar's Office and asked him in a threatening language to call back the Vice-Chancellor from Delhi where he had gone for attending a meeting.

On December 5, 1972, the Vice-President of the Union and his supporters organised a "Black Day" and took a procession to the Town Hall.

On December 7, 1972, at about 1.30 P.M., when the Vice-Chancellor was out of the University, a crowd of students surrounded his residence and conveyed through the peon a message that if the Vice-Chancellor did not meet them by 2.00 P.M. they would be free to take such action as they deemed proper. The students also threatened that if their demands were not conceded the whole University would be burnt. At this stage, the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police entered the campus and requested the crowd to disperse peacefully. The crowd

refused to do so. The police used water hosepipes to disperse the crowd. The mob became violent and indulged in widespread brickbattering and arson. The University Offices were broken open and the University branch of the State Bank was attacked and an attempt was made to loot it. Attempt was also made to set the University post office on fire. The Cafeteria and the City Delegacy office were broken open and some articles removed. A tent near the University telephone exchange was set on fire and two headgears of the exchange looted. The University Dispensary was broken open and a car of the University badly damaged. About half a dozen packing cases containing consignment of scientific material which were being brought from the Railway Station were snatched and set on fire. One woman in the campus was robbed of her necklace.

In view of the widespread brick-battering, arson and looting, the Vice-Chancellor, in consultation with the Academic Council, decided to close down the faculties of Law, Arts and Social Sciences, including the evening Colleges *sine die*.

On December 8, 1972 violence again broke out. Dr. Umesh Prasad, Reader in Economics, was attacked by hooligans and beaten. He was taken to the Hospital where two of his front teeth which had been loosened by beating had to be removed. A Senior Research Scholar was also severely beaten. The University Cooperative Store was completely ransacked and then set on fire. Two other stores were also broken open and looted. Attempt was also made to set the PWD Store on fire. After consulting the Academic Council, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the closure of all the faculties and advised the students to vacate the hostel within 24 hours.

Government view these developments with profound concern and condemn such violence and vandalism. I appeal to all sections of this House, leaders of public opinion and the

general body of teachers and students to use their influence in restoring normal and peaceful condition so that this great University, of which the country is justly proud, may be able to function normally.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यूनिवर्सिटी के कोई प्रोफेसर जब शिक्षा मंत्री हो जाते हैं तो किस तरह के वक्तव्य देते हैं यह पिछले सप्ताह से इस सदन में हम देख रहे हैं। प्रोफेसर नुरल हसन अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रोफेसर थे, लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री बनते ही उन की भाषा बदल गई। उस समय भी अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में हिंसा हुई थी। वाइस चांसलर पर कातिलाना हमला करने की कोशिश की गई थी तब उन्होंने पुलिस बनाये रखने की मांग का समर्थन नहीं किया था।

मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि इस सदन के सामने तथ्यों को सही रूप में नहीं रखा गया। जो नीति वाइस चांसलर अपना रहे हैं उस के शिकार शिक्षा मंत्री हुए जान पड़ते हैं। इस सारे वक्तव्य में यूनियन के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी की चर्चा की गई है। यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट का हवाला नहीं दिया गया। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट दोनों वाइस चांसलर से 2 दिसम्बर को मिले थे? मगर शिक्षा मंत्री अपने वक्तव्य में कहते हैं कि खाली वाइस प्रेजिडेंट मिले। क्या वह विद्यार्थियों को बांटना चाहते हैं? क्या वाइस चांसलर की विद्यार्थियों में फूट डालो और राज्य करो की नीति सफल हो सकती है? यह तो विश्वविद्यालय चलाने का तरीका नहीं है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेजिडेंट अलग दल के हैं और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी अलग दल के हैं। चुनाव में ऐसा हो सकता है। नितान्त स्वाभाविक है। उनकी नीतियों में भी मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन मैं तथ्यों की बात कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन

मेरे पास दैनिक "आज" है, जो कहता है कि :

"शनिवार की रात में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिकेश बहादुर और उपाध्यक्ष श्री महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह की वाइस चांसलर डाक्टर कालूलाल श्रीमाली से वार्ता के बाद डाक्टर श्रीमाली ने जिलाधिकारी श्री महेश प्रसाद से कहा है कि वे विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से पी० ए० सी० हटा लें।"

लेकिन आप आज का वक्तव्य देखिये। इसमें वाइस प्रेजिडेंट के मिलने की बात कही गई है, प्रेजिडेंट के मिलने की बात नहीं कही गई। क्या विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारी भी शिक्षा मंत्री को गलत खबर देते हैं केवल यही खबर गलत नहीं है, और भी खबरें गलत हैं।

शिक्षा मंत्री ने माना है कि वहां से पी० ए० सी० हटा ली गई। विद्यार्थी अपनी मांगों के लिए शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। लेकिन राज्यपाल महोदय 7 दिसम्बर को विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर के यहां भोजन के लिए आने वाले थे और विद्यार्थी राज्यपाल महोदय से भेट करने के लिए वाइस चांसलर के बंगले पर एकत्र थे। यह कहना कि वाइस चांसलर बंगले से चले गये, विद्यार्थियों ने बंगले का घेराव कर लिया, यह गलत है। राज्यपाल महोदय विश्वविद्यालय में आने वाले हैं, वाइस चांसलर के साथ भोजन करने के लिए, यह कार्यक्रम सार्वजनिक रूप से घोषित कर दिया गया था।

विद्यार्थी गवर्नर महोदय से मिलना चाहते थे। ऐन वक्त पर भोजन रद्द कर दिया गया और जिस होटल में राज्यपाल महोदय ठहरे थे उसी में भोजन की व्यवस्था की गई वाइस चांसलर महोदय वहां पहुंचे। छात्र संघ के एक प्रतिनिधि भी, जनरल सेक्रेट्री

राज्यपाल महोदय से क्लार्क होटल में मिले और राज्यपाल महोदय से एक सन्देश लाये विद्यार्थियों के लिए। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम नहीं हुई ?

काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के महामंत्री श्री प्रभुनारायण श्रीवास्तव ने शुक्रवार के अपरान्ह में राज्यपाल श्री अकबर अली खां से मिल कर उन से विश्व-विद्यालय के मामले में मध्यस्थता करने का अनुरोध किया, किन्तु राज्यपाल महोदय ने कहा कि जब तक वाइस चांसलर और विद्यार्थी मिल कर मध्यस्थता की बात नहीं करेंगे तब तक मैं मध्यस्थता नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन राज्यपाल ने अपने लिखित सन्देश में यह आशा व्यक्त की कि छात्र अपना समय अध्ययन में लगायेंगे ताकि वे भी जनरल सेक्रेट्री की तरह प्रथम श्रेणी प्राप्त कर सकें। उन्होंने विश्वविद्यालय के प्रोफेसरों और वाइस चांसलर से भी आशा की कि वह अपने छात्रों के प्रति स्नेहपूर्ण व्यवहार करेंगे।

स्थिति यह है कि जब जनरल सेक्रेट्री गवर्नर का सन्देश ले कर वापस आया और कैम्प में विद्यार्थियों को सन्देश पढ़कर सुना रहा था उसी समय विश्वविद्यालय में पी० ए० सी० ने प्रवेश किया। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय को इस तथ्य का पता है? पी० ए० सी० को देख कर विद्यार्थी चौंके। विद्यार्थियों की सभी शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से चल रही थी। उसी समय पी० ए० सी० को दुलाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? चार विद्यार्थी डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट से बात करने के लिए गये। उन विद्यार्थियों को उसी समय गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। क्या आवश्यकता थी उन विद्यार्थियों को गिरफ्तार करने की? सर्वश्री राय बहादुर राय, बेदमत्त मजूमदार, बाबूलाल सिंह यादव, महेन्द्रनाथ सिंह, जो उपाध्यक्ष थे, पुलिस द्वारा विद्यार्थियों की भीड़ के सामने गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये। क्या यह भड़काने वाली कार्रवाई नहीं थी? क्या पुलिस के-

[श्री अल बिहारी लाल बाजपेयी]
लिए उस समय विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश करने
आवश्यक था और क्या छात्रों की गिर-
फ्तारी जरूरी थी? उस के बाद पुलिस ने,
पी०ए०सी० ने छात्रावास में घुस कर विद्यार्थियों
को पीटा। इस का शिक्षा मंत्री ने अपने
वक्तव्य में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया। पुलिस
की पिटाई के बाद प्रतिक्रिया में जो घटना
हुई उस का उन्होंने विस्तार से हवाला दिया है।
कोई भी इन घटनाओं का समर्थन नहीं कर
सकता, लेकिन क्या उन्हें पता है कि पी०ए०सी०
ने छात्रावासों में घुस कर लड़कों को पीटा?
गर्ट होस्टल के वार्डन देवेन्द्र प्रताप नारायण
सिंह को बरी तरह से पीटा, बी०ए० के अन्तिम
वर्ष के विद्यार्थी राकेश शुक्ल की घड़ी छीन
ली, अरविंद कुमार जो ग्रांट होस्टल का है,
उसका ट्रांजिस्टर छीन लिया। इसके बाद
कैम्पस में स्थिति बिगड़ गई। क्या शिक्षा
मंत्री के पास इन तथ्यों को जानने का अपना
कोई साधन नहीं है? क्या केवल विश्वविद्यालय
की एकतरफा सूचना के आधार पर वह
स्वयं गुमराह होते रहेंगे और सदन को गुमराह
करते रहेंगे?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तथ्यों को
प्रकाश में लाने के लिए और सच्चाई की तह
में जाने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्री वाइस चांसलर
को सलाह देंगे कि जो भी हिंसात्मक घटनाएं
हुई हैं, भले ही उन में विद्यार्थी दोषी हो या
पी०ए०सी० दोषी हो, वह कसी मजिस्ट्रेट को
या किसी जज को निपुक्त करेंगे? मैं चाहता
हूँ कि सच्चाई सामने आये। जो विद्यार्थी हिंसा
के दोषी हैं उन्हें बेपर्दा किया जाये, उन्हें दंडित
किया जाये, लेकिन आज तो तथ्यों के
बारे में मतभेद हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह यह जानना चाहता
हूँ कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय कब तक वाइस
चांसलर की मनमानी से चलेगा? बनारस
यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए अब तक पार्लियामेंट
ने कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया? यहां पर डा० बी०
के० आर० बी० राव मौजूद हैं। जब वह शिक्षा मंत्री
थे 1970 में तब उन्होंने सदन में आश्वासन

दिया था। मैं उन के कुछ शब्द उद्धृत करना
चाहता हूँ :

"I would like to give an as-
surance to my hon. friend that I
do not like to keep this Bill on
the statute book for a day longer
than absolutely necessary. I do
not like nominated executive
councils. I do not like nominated
courts. I have functioned all my
life in a University and as a
University man, I would be the
last person in the world to ask
for a nominated body for the
governance of the University."

यहां अजोगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय का मालला
आया था तब वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह
आश्वासन दिया था कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी
के बारे में शीघ्र ही बिल लाया जायेगा।
इस बिल को लाने में देर क्यों हो रही है? आज
सारी ताकत वाइस चांसलर के हाथों में इकट्ठी
हो गई है। प्रोफेसरों में अज्ञातोच है, छात्रों
में अज्ञातोच है। मैं उदाहरण देना नहीं
चाहता, आप घंटी बजा रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे पास
एक ऐसा मामला है कि एक विद्यार्थी को, जो
एम०ए० की परीक्षा में बैठा था, मगर उस का
परिणाम नहीं निकला, पोलिटिकल साइंस
का प्रोफेसर नियुक्त कर दिया गया। यह
हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का मामला है। मैं उस का
नाम लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ। क्या आपने
कहीं सुना है कि विद्यार्थी एम०ए० पास नहीं
वह पढ़ाने के लिये नियुक्त कर लिया जाये?
वाइस चांसलर महोदय ने प्रोफेसर नियुक्त
किया, डीन नियुक्त किया जब कि वहां कोई
चुनो हुई संस्था नहीं है।

श्री एस० राम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : जब
वह एम० पी० बन सकते हैं तब प्रोफेसर क्यों
नहीं बन सकते?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : एम० पी०
बनने के लिये तो योग्यता नहीं चाहिये, मगर
प्रोफेसर बनने के लिये योग्यता चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो प्रोफेसर यहां
आते हैं उन का क्या किया जाये?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर शिक्षा मंत्री कहें तो मैं इस तरह के अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जिनके कारण वहाँ अमन्तोष पैदा हो रहा है। वह इस सदन को बतायें

श्री के०डी० मालवीय (डुमरियगंज) : इनके बारे में दूसरी राय भी हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं सही कह रहा हूँ। मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आखिर उसी सब्जेक्ट में प्रोफेसर कैसे हो सकता है ? लेकिन यह सारी बातें इस लिये हो रही हैं कि वहाँ कोई एलेक्ट्रेट वाडी नहीं है, कोर्ट नामजद है, एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल नामजद है। रजिस्ट्रार महोदय कैसे आचरण करते हैं मैं इस का उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में बिल लाने में देर क्यों हो रही है और बिल को न लाने के बारे में आधार बनाकर लोगों को अपना अमन्तोष प्रकट करने का मौका क्यों दिया जा रहा है ?

श्री के०डी० मालवीय : हमसे ज्यादा चिन्तित आपको क्यों हो रही है ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The statement made by the hon. Member that a student who has not even passed his M.A. was appointed as a teacher has taken me completely by surprise. I will look into the matter and I have no further comments to offer. I would request him to let me have the specific case and I will inquire into it. The Rules of the University are very clear that a person who has not passed Master's Degree examination in the First or High Second Division or has not done some research work or has no teaching experience is not to be appointed as a teacher. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But he has been given doctorate in that faculty.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the Hindi word for it which is called 'Anari' doctorate.

Now, I want to take up...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour. You are casting aspersion on those who are not here to defend themselves!

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: No offence is meant either to the hon. Member who seems aspirant for a honorary doctorate or to those who have got it!

Now, I want to take up another matter, a simple matter, and this refers to the assurance which was given by my esteemed predecessor (Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao) regarding the Bill for the governance of the Banaras Hindu University. Sir, I stand by the views which were expressed by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. I share his feelings completely. The fact of the matter is, I had requested the University Grants Commission to appoint a Committee to prepare the outlines of the Bill. The report of that Committee with the comments of the UGC has not reached me. As soon as this is available to me, I will take action. I can assure the House, there will not be any further delay on the part of the Ministry or the Government in bringing a Bill. I hope it will be done fairly soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Gajendragadkar Commission?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That report has been accepted and the broad outlines of the Bill conform to the Gajendragadkar Committee's recommendations. But there are certain specific details of every university which have to be taken due note of. For that purpose I had requested UGC to assist Government in giving their advice. The Gajendragadkar Committee itself recommended that the Central Government and State Gov-

The hon. Member said that there should be an inquiry by a judicial personality. I would remind the House of an inquiry which was ordered by the Vice-Chancellor which was conducted by Justice M. C. Desai, formerly Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. On the basis of this report, certain students were expelled. Out of the 17 who were expelled, 13 were permitted to take the examination as ex-students, so that their career might not be adversely affected; they were not permitted to come back as regular students. Only 4 students were not taken back. This whole agitation centres round the demand that the expelled students be taken back. Therefore, this is the respect which unfortunately a group of students has shown to the inquiry conducted by such a high judicial personality as the ex-Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

The Vice-Chancellor had appointed a joint committee of students and teachers to go into all the various demands that the students had proposed. Some of those demands were obviously in my opinion, unacceptable, but there were other demands

which had a great deal of justification and which could have been considered; although they could not straightway have been implemented by the university, they could be discussed and a way out could be found. But instead of going through that procedure of discussion, of persuasion and of trying to convince each other, this group of students appears to have been more interested in establishing its leadership through all types of dubious means and adopted a policy which brought a bad name to the entire student community....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are elected leaders of the students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member referred to certain incidents in the university which I had the good fortune and honour to serve. I can assure him that even at that time, my stand was very clear, that violence and attempt to beat up people has no place in a university, and that if a group of individuals decides to intimidate the duly and lawfully constituted authorities of the university, it is the duty of the civil police to help them to carry on the duties which have been entrusted to them and to perform the functions which have been assigned to them by Parliament.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक बात पूछी थी, मंत्री महोदय ने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि 2 दिसम्बर को खाली वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट मिले, लेकिन मैंने अखबार को उद्धृत करते हुए बताया है कि 2 दिसम्बर को वाइस-प्रेसिडेंट के साथ प्रेसिडेंट भी थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें यह गलत जानकारी कहाँ से मिली।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जनाबेवाला, मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में एक बात बहुत अहमियात से ब्यान की है। अहमियात से इस नये ब्यान की कि प्रेसिडेंट के बारे में मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वह वायोलेंट एजिटेशन आर्गनाइज कर रहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल मिलने का है कि मिला नर नहीं.....

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : जुमला खत्म करने की इजाजत हो जाया करे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जुमला किसी को खत्म करने ही नहीं देते हैं।

प्रो० नुरुल हसन : अज यह है कि यह जो एक वायोलेंट किस्म का एजिटेशन था जोकि पहली तारीख को हुआ इसकी लीडरशिप वाइस प्रेसिडेंट कर रहे थे। दूसरी तारीख को वाइस प्रेसिडेंट ने भी यह कहा कि हम अपनी डिमांड्स पीसफुली रखेंगे और पुलिस वापिस ले ली जाये। इसलिए वाइस प्रेसिडेंट का नाम खास तौर पर कहने की जरूरत थी। चुनावे पुलिस को हटवा दिया गया।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : (बहरोइच) : शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तारपूर्वक सब बात बताई हैं। लेकिन सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत में असम से लेकर पंजाब तक ऐसे आन्दोलन पिछले कई महीनों से चल रहे हैं। जो 34 मांगें विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से रखी गई हैं उनको मैंने भी पढ़ा है। उन में से अधिकांश मांगें ऐसी हैं जिन को विल्कुल इरेशनल और प्रोपास्टरस कहा जाना चाहिए। जब एक ओर से ऐसी बेबुनियाद मांगें प्रस्तुत की जायें और उन मांगों को 14 नवम्बर से 17 नवम्बर के बीच पारित भी कर दिया जाये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा अधिकारी जो विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध थे उन्होंने क्या कदम उठाये इसके लिए कि छात्रों के बीच में इन मांगों को लेकर जनमत तैयार किया जाए और बताया जाए कि इनकी पूर्ति करना असम्भव है, ये निराधार मांगें हैं, इन में कोई तर्क नहीं है, कोई दलील इन मांगों के पीछे नहीं है। उस समय से लेकर और 7 और 8 दिसम्बर तक उपकुलपति महोदय और शिक्षाधिकारी और शासन जोकि इस

[श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल]

मुल्क में व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं क्यों उदासीन रहे इस तरफ से और क्यों सोते रहे ? यह तो कोई उत्तर नहीं है कि नृशंसता या उदंडता के वातावरण को पनपने न दिया जाये और जब स्थिति चरम सीमा तक पहुँच जाए उसके बाद पी० ए० सी० को बुलाया जाये । 1 तारीख से 7 तारीख के बीच उपग्रवी तत्व विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर मीटिंग आर्गेनाइज कर रहे थे । उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ कोई स्टेप क्यों नहीं उठाए गए ? अगर विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर अधिकांश छात्र ऐसे हैं जो शान्तिमय तरीके से अपना विद्याध्ययन करना चाहते हैं तो कुछ ऐसे आदमी जो बाहरी तत्व हैं या राजनीतिक या असामाजिक तत्व हैं और जो वातावरण को दूषित करना चाहते हैं उन को आइसोलेट करने के लिए जनमत क्यों नहीं तैयार किया जाता ? शिक्षा संस्थाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार अध्यापक और जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, खास तौर से मैं अपने लोगों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ हम लोग क्यों इन समस्याओं की ओर तटस्थता दिखाते हैं । दिल्ली जो राजधानी है वहाँ भी यही घटनाएं घट रही हैं, लखनऊ, वाराणसी, पंजाब आदि में भी ऐसी ही घटनाएं घट रही हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन के सम्बन्ध में शासन ने क्या कदम उठये हैं ? कौन कौन सी पार्टियाँ हैं जोकि इससे लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको खुलमखुला इंगित किया जाए । कौन-कौन से लोग हैं और उन का क्या हाथ रहा है, इसको बताया जाए ।

हर पार्टी के जितने जिम्मेदार नेता हैं और जो छात्रों के भविष्य और इस देश के भविष्य में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और ऐसे दलों के वरिष्ठ नेताओं को भी जैसे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हैं या दूसरे लोग हैं उनको दिखाया जाए और बताया जाए कि जितनी बे 34 मांगें हैं वे बतायें कि इन में

से कौन सी ऐसी हैं जिनकी पूर्ति करना सम्भव है या जो इस काबिल हैं कि इनको स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ? इस मनोवृत्ति को भी त्याग देना होगा कि यहाँ पर तो कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन प्लेटफार्म पर बाद में जा कर स्टूडेंट्स का साथ देते हैं । जब तर्क की बात होती है तब तो कहते हैं कि ठीक है लेकिन बाद में कुछ और ही करते हैं उन को भी ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए । बजाये इसके कि जुडिशल इन्क्वायरी बिठायी जाये, बहुत हिम्मत के साथ, साहस के साथ जो शिक्षित वर्ग है, जो प्रबुद्ध वर्ग है, जो राजनीतिक और सामाजिक नेता हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे बिल्कुल चुपचाप न बैठें बल्कि सक्रिय रूप से आगे आयें और हजार आदमी एक चीज को गलत करते हैं तो बजाय उसके आगे नत मस्तक होने के और क्राऊड साइकलोजी के आगे झुकने के बजाय तर्क और न्याय का साथ दें और चाहे थोड़ी देर के लिए वे अल्पसंख्या में भी हों तब भी वे उसका मुकाबला करें ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I entirely agree with the hon. member that the time has come when political leaders should use their influence..

AN HON. MEMBER: If they have any.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think they have a lot of influence. They should make it clear that any type of intimidation or violence will not be tolerated and that no university can function in that manner. It is a question of the future of the new generation that they should be enabled to carry on their studies by improving their intellect by learning to dissent by argument and putting forward facts, by sifting facts, sifting evidence and sifting arguments. Therefore, I am in full agreement with the hon. member that it is now necessary that those sections of the student community which feel that they can attract greater attention and

notice of House if they create trouble are made to feel that the disapproval of this House is very strong and that a demand will be accepted on its merits and not because it is going to be put forward in a violent manner. In fact, the disapproval of the political leaders of even a reasonable demand put forward in a violent and intimidatory manner would discourage violence and intimidation if this is made to known to all. On behalf of Government, I want to make it absolutely clear that we will not be a party to the acceptance of any demand which is the result of intimidation or threats. So far as the elements are concerned, I have already stated that in the Banaras Hindu University, the two leaders were supported by the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad and Samajwadi Yuvjan Sabha.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE: What about the President?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The President was not involved in organising violent agitations.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पाटा बिन्दी हो रही है। आप बताएं कि प्रेजिडेंट किस पार्टी के हैं ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am prepared to state on behalf of my party—my party is occupying virtually more than two-thirds of this House—that my party will not accept any intimidatory or violent demand of any kind.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Does it apply to Tamil Nadu also, where you are in the opposition?

SHRI PILOO MODY: His excuse is that in Tamil Nadu his party is not in existence and so it will not apply to Tamil Nadu.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member wants that the Tamil Nadu situation should not be discussed by the Assembly of Tamil Nadu

but by this august House I am quite prepared to discuss the Tamil Nadu student situation also (Interruptions) I am talking about the academic position. The academic position is that the university is not a place for intimidation and violence and argument should be met with argument even though dissent should be permitted and even encouraged. I am willing to give this assurance. But I would appeal to the leaders of other political parties that they should also take up this matter as a non-party manner, because it affects the future of the entire new generation. My children and your children are going to suffer, if the universities do not function properly.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Your grand children.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्षजी इस का तरीका यह है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय एक सम्मेलन बुलाएं, सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को उस में निमन्त्रित करें। केवल सदन में कहना काफी नहीं है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में बंधी हुई है। सम्मेलन बुलाइये, जिसमें सब राजनीतिक दल भाग लें और हम सब जैन्टिल मैन एग्रीमेंट करें कि पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ (नीर्वसिटीज को एक्सप्लैट नहीं करेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramavatar Shastri Absent.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) Sir, I want to submit....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not yet over. There is one more Member. Further, I am not allowing it because it came to me too late. So, kindly keep sitting.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Tellicherry): I want to draw the attention of the House to a few developments that have taken place in the very recent past. When the students of Delhi went on a strike, a

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]
few students of the Banaras Hindu University, led by the Vidyarthi Parishad leaders, came here and they more or less declared a war on the government. They said that they will create such a situation in the country. It was an expression of solidarity by the Vidyarthi Parishad-led students of the Banaras Hindu University to their counterparts here, who were creating such a situation in the Delhi University.

Then there is a news item in to-day's *Statesman* that the student union leader of the Dehi University, along with the student union leader of the Aligarh Muslim University, is going to convene a conference where they are going to discuss the student unrest and the future course of action which they might adopt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
What is wrong about it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
There is nothing wrong about it. But when I heard Shri Vajpayee pleading the case of the students, I was reminded of the devil quoting the scripture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He is the only angel in the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I know there are many others.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: An angel is supposed to be white, not red.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
For the last few years several commissions were appointed to go into the working of the Banaras Hindu University and they have come out with several recommendations. One of the main points brought out by the Gajendragadkar Commission, as well as the Commission just now mentioned by the hon. Minister, is that the RSS and the Vidyarthi Parishad are making the Banaras Hindu University a hot bed of communal passion, which is creating an unprecedented atmosphere of ten-

sion which is surcharged with violence, murder and things of that nature. The Gajendragadkar Commission recommended that the RSS office, which is situated in the University campus, should not be allowed to function there. I am surprised at the spinelessness of the government. They often speak that they are for secularism and that they are for making the university an ideal institution where secularism will spring up.

Last year, 150 or more members of this House and the other House signed a Memorandum in which they had said that the Government should take immediate measures to curb the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus. That Memorandum was signed by Members of all parties, except the Jana Sangh, and it was given to the Government in the wake of violence in the Osmania University....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
(Shajapur): That has been proved wrong later on by the judgment of the court. Let him know for his information.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know why Shri Jaganna'hrao Joshi is getting agitated.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
There is a judgment on that. He can refer to that also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It happened in the wake of violence where Shri George Reddy was allegedly murdered by R.S.S. (Inter-
ruption):

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
There is already a judgment on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out with your question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In Andhra Pradesh irrespective of the assurance given even by the Prime Minister, the R.S.S. is active. I am only citing this example.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
This relates to B.H.U. not to R.S.S.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The R.S.S. is mainly responsible for it and the Vidyarthi Parishad is adding fuel to the fire. And Jana Sangh is leading the whole game. That is the thing. The agitation of the students of Banaras Hindu University has nothing to do with the university reforms or anything like that.

They have given about 34 demands and what they have pointed out is that they are asking for the restoration of those students who were expelled—it is again connected with the R.S.S. activities in the university campus.

In this situation, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they are going to take firm measures against the activities of R.S.S. in the university campus at least. What are they going to do about the R.S.S. office inside the Banaras Hindu University campus? The hon. Minister often says that the case is pending in the court. I do not know why this Government has taken this matter to the court when they have got two-thirds majority here to adopt any legislation to curb the fascist activities of R.S.S.

Then, the hon. Minister has assured the House several times and his predecessor also that the Government will bring forward a legislation so that democratisation of education in the B.H.U. and in the Central Universities will be achieved. The promise has been made by every Minister but nothing has happened so far. I would like to tell him that that is the reason. The students are frustrated. Your delay and your failure makes the students more desperate. These people here make use of that frustration. I want to know whether the Government will bring forward this legislation before the House immediately.

Another thing is that there is no use of appointing one more commis-

sion. Will he accept a suggestion to send a parliamentary delegation in which Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee can also be there to go and examine and study what is happening there and to report to the world about the recent educational crisis in the B.H.U.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already made my submission regarding the introduction of a Bill for the proper governance of Banaras Hindu University. I will not repeat it. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that, out of these 34 demands, there is not one which refers to the need for having urgently a full legislation for the University. When he was making this observation, I again went through these 34 demands because I thought my memory might have played a trick upon me, but I find that that is not one of the demands.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I was asking whether you would bring a legislation.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, to say that because of this there is frustration is not in my humble opinion, a correct statement.

Secondly, it is not the Government which has gone to a court of law with regard to the RSS office; it is the RSS which had gone to the court of law and obtained stay or injunction.... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: Nationalise RSS.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I wish I could instil into the minds of the leaders of RSS some national sentiment, some national thinking, but the difficulty arises.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह उपदेश बहुत प्रापतिजनक है। सारी देशभक्ति का ठेका श्री नूरुल हसन ने नहीं लिया है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
Do not preach nationalism to us.

श्री० एस० नूकल हसन : ठेका तो किसी ने नहीं लिया है। ठेका तो पूरे देश का इस पार्लियामेंट ने लिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं भी देशभक्त हूँ और भारत० एस० एस० का हूँ, यह कहते भी मुझे कोई संकोच नहीं है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:
You talk of nationalism Surrendering
the country's territory is nationalism.

श्री० एस० नूकल हसन : बहरहाल इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में गड़बड़ मचाने में भारत एस एस वाले बहुत भागे हैं। जहाँ तक सरकार का सवाल है सरकार भी किसी ऐसी शक्ति को यूनिवर्सिटी के हित में समझती जो कम्युनल सेंटीमेंट्स को फैलाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग को केरल में एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री दे दी है वे यहाँ बातें करते हैं नेशनलिज्म की।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
What about sending a parliamentary
delegation?

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid
on the Table.

12.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW
OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS
COMMISSION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
JUSTICE AND PETROLIUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHA-
LE):

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the
Committee for review of the
Oil and Natural Gas Com-
mission.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and
English versions) explaining
the reasons for not laying
the Hindi version of the
above Report simultaneously:

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—
3971/72.]

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DISMISSAL OF
SHRI V. P. MALHOTRA, FORMER
CHIEF CASHIER OF STATE
BANK OF INDIA, NEW
DELHI

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

Hon'ble Members have not more than one occasion evinced desire to know the details of the circumstances in which Shri V. P. Malhotra, former Chief Cashier, State Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi, has been dismissed from the bank's service. I had already informed the House that the State Bank of India had reported that the disciplinary proceedings initiated against Shri V. P. Malhotra had ended in his dismissal from the service of the bank with effect from the 10th November, 1972. The facts leading to his dismissal are as follows:—

The State Bank of India issued a letter containing a statement of charges to Shri V. P. Malhotra, Chief Cashier in its Parliament Street Branch, New Delhi, which was served on him on the 1st June, 1972. The contents of the charges were that he had unauthorisedly withdrawn Rs. 60 lakhs from the currency chest and in breach of the established practice, procedure and rules of the bank took it out of the bank premises without transit insurance, escort or armed guard in a bank vehicle without the bank driver and delivered it to an unknown and unauthorised person and betrayed the trust and confidence reposed in him by the bank.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
When are you making him a Governor?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
Shri Malhotra, in his written explanation submitted by him on the 12th July, 1972, denied all the charges and stated that he had no personal motive whatsoever in disregarding procedural formalities laid down by the bank in the withdrawal of cash from the chest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): After 27 years of service.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
He mentioned that he was simply duped and that once a man is duped, his action may not come up to normal standards. It was further his explanation that since he thought that he was under instruction on the telephone, which he believed at that time to be from the Prime Minister, not to take any escort, armed guard or a driver and keep the entire transaction as top secret, he did not follow the usual instructions of the bank for taking large amount of cash outside the bank premises. He requested that he should be judged by his conduct immediately after realising that he the money such as nothing the taxi number in which the impostor took away the money, rushing to the Prime Minister's House to collect the necessary documents, contacting the Police immediately after realising that he he was the victim of a huge hoax and helping them to apprehend the culprit.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In between he went to the Parliament House.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
The Local Board of the State Bank of India after considering the written explanation submitted by Shri V. P. Malhotra and the submissions made by him in the personal hearing given to him by the competent authority, decided that it was a fit case for imposing the penalty of dismissal on him. The State Bank of India, therefore, issued a show cause notice to

Shri V. P. Malhotra on the 27th July 1972 asking him why the penalty of dismissal should not be imposed on him. Shri Malhotra submitted his reply to the show cause notice on the 10th October, 1972. The main theme of his defence was that the show cause notice was premature, unwarranted and void and that no oral enquiry was conducted. He also mentioned that his presence of mind alone made the recovery possible and that dismissal is an extreme penalty normally reserved for weeding out corrupt officers and he should not be dismissed and that there should not be a total forfeiture of service for a single error of judgement.

The executive Committee of the Central Board of the State Bank of India at its meeting held on the 10th November, 1972, later considering the recommendation of the Local Board and going through the entire records of the disciplinary proceedings, resolved that he be dismissed from Bank's service with immediate effect. The State Bank of India accordingly communicated the order of dismissal to Shri V. P. Malhotra through a letter sent to him by registered post which was acknowledged by him on the 17th November, 1972.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I had, in fact, raised this matter and suggested that the Government should come forward with a statement on the subject.

Now, the first complaint I have to make is that no due notice was given to us of this statement. There is no mention of it on the Order Paper...

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can make...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
To interrupt the proceedings abruptly for the Finance Minister to make this statement? However, it is in response to the request that I had made. I am grateful to you that you

Chief Cashier of S.B.I.
New Delhi (St.)..

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra].
had asked the Government to make a statement although the Government was not ready to do it at the earlier stage. I had been informed by you orally that the Government did not think that there was any commitment involved to make and explain things. The point I want to make now is that you should fix some time for a discussion on the statement that he has made.

Now, three things arise from this statement. First, the charges were so grave that he has been dismissed. Second, Mr. Malhotra thinks that it is premature; probably, more developments are to follow. Third, Mr. Malhotra thought that it was the voice of the Prime Minister from the other side and, therefore, he went out with the amount. That is also there. We feel that it is a fit case for a Parliamentary Committee to go into. You should allow us a discussion on this statement.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When you have allowed one Member, how can you shut me out?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I had earlier written to the Speaker.
13 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to your good self and to the Finance Minister.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो आश्वासन
दिया गया था कि उसको आई पी सी की दफा
429 के अन्तर्गत एम्प्लॉय कर जायेगा
इसका इस में कोई जिम्मा नहीं है।....
(अव्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. Now, Shri Swaran Singh.

STATEMENT RE FINALISATION OF LINE OF CONTROL IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
Mr, Speaker Sir, Hon'ble Members
will recall my statement in the Lok
Sabha on 8th December regarding the
outcome of the meeting between the
Chiefs of Army Staff of India and
Pakistan held at Lahore on December
7, 1972. In pursuance of the deci-
sion taken in that meeting the senior
military commanders of the two sides
completed the task of finalising the
maps showing, the delineated line of
control in Jammu and Kashmir and
submitted their agreed delineation of
the line of control to their respective
Governments for approval. The ap-
proval of the Pakistan Government
was received in the evening of the
11th December and approval of the
Government of India was transmitted
to them the same evening. The fol-
lowing announcement was made in
New Delhi and Islamabad.

"The Line of Control has been
delineated in Jammu and Kashmir
in accordance with the Simla Agree-
ment of July 2, 1972 and that it
has the approval of both Govern-
ments. Adjustments of ground posi-
tions will be carried out to conform
to the line of control approved by
both Governments within a period
of 5 days from the date of this
announcements."

The broad description of the line
of control resulting from the ceasefire
of 17th December, 1971 in Jammu and
Kashmir as delineated on maps along
its entire length is laid on the Table
of the House. This line has been de-
lineated on 19 mosaic maps commenc-
ing from the Chhamb sector on the
International border and ending in
Turtok-Partapur sector in the north.
This line of control in Jammu and
Kashmir has been determined through
bilateral negotiations between India
and Pakistan. As Hon'ble Members
would recall in accordance with the

terms of the Simla Agreement, this line will be respected by both sides, neither side shall alter it unilaterally and both sides shall refrain from the threat or use of force in violation of this line.

I informed the House on 8th December that the controversy over the small pocket of Thako Chak about 1½ square miles in area in the occupation of Pakistan, had been resolved. Once Pakistan agreed to withdraw its troops from Thako Chak, we agreed, as a gesture of goodwill, to rationalise the line by minor adjustment of mutual claims.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What are the minor adjustment?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Please listen; I am giving you all the details. In the process, we withdrew our earlier claim in respect of the villages of Dhum and Ghikot, situated along the line of control, amounting to about 0.45 square miles in area.

BROAD DETAILS OF THE LINE OF CONTROL

(a) From MANAWAR TAWI NW 605550 the Line of Control runs North West upto a point 3 miles West of JHANGAR (with CHHAMB inclusive to PAKISTAN), from where it turns North eastwards to MITHIDHARA NR 2619, thence North and North Westwards upto PUNCH River at NR 052669 (approximately 6 miles South West of PUNCH):

(b) From there the Line again turns North Eastwards and thence North upto JARNI GALI (inclusive to INDIA) in GULMARG Sector, thence Westwards passing through MINDI GALI (inclusive to INDIA) up to PIR KANTHI (inclusive to PAKISTAN) thence Northwards passing through CHHOTA KAZI NAG (inclusive to INDIA) approximately 7 miles North West of URI, upto KAIYAN in LIPA Valley (inclusive to INDIA) thence the Line of Control runs Westwards upto RICHHMAR GALI with KATRAN KI GALI in-

in J. & K. (St.)

clusive to PAKISTAN and the WANJAL Ridge and CHAK MUQAM Heights inclusive to INDIA.

(c) From RICHHMAR GALI, the Line of Control runs Northwards passing West of TITHWAL upto 3 miles North of KERAN, thence turning North Eastwards upto LUNDA GALI (inclusive to INDIA), thence Eastwards to HARMARGI Village in KEL Sector (inclusive to PAKISTAN), DURMAT in KANZALWAN Sector (inclusive to INDIA) and heights 142236, 15460 and KAROBAL GALI in MINIMARG Sector (all inclusive to INDIA), thence along NERIL (inclusive to INDIA), BREILMAN (inclusive to PAKISTAN), and North of CHET in the KARGIL Sector, upto CHORBATLA in TURTOK Sector.

(d) From there the Line of Control runs North Eastwards to THANG (inclusive to INDIA), thence Eastwards joining the Glaciers.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं चाहूंगा इसके ऊपर सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका आप दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बहुत आवश्यक बात है। अभी तक सरकार दावा करती थी कि जो इलाका पाकिस्तान से मांग रहे हैं वह हमारा है और उस के बदले में हम कोई इलाका नहीं देंगे लेकिन अब नया इलाका देना तय कर लिया है उसका रैशनलाइजेशन के नाम पर और समर्थन किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में देख लिया जायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम मोशन दे रहे हैं, आप चर्चा करने का अवसर दीजिये।

13.04 hrs.

RE: CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS MADE
BY SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ON
DECEMBER 11, 1972

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central-South): Yesterday, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was making wild allegations against a highest officer. A point of order was raised by hon. Shri Raj Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): What is going on, Sir? Why should my name be mentioned, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The Chairman has informed me. (*Interruption*). I have allowed him.

SHRI S. A. KADER: The Chairman at that time assured us in the House that he will consult the Speaker and also the rules whether what he said should be expunged or not. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had made certain specific charges to which the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade replied by saying that he had received a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is he going so much into details? I know this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What does he want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does he want? They are collecting money right and left. I said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not do that. After all, I am going to make the position clear.

Yesterday, certain allegations were made against certain individuals, and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that he had given advance intimation to the Speaker, and then the Chairman said that the hon. Member had not mentioned the points on which he wanted to make those references.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not required.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only quote from the rules. Rule 353 reads thus:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be

made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

Then, there is a proviso. I think I should read that also, though it is not needed at this time. The proviso says:

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

So, when allegations are to be made against certain individuals by name it is very essential that the Member should give the allegation in writing..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. only the names are enough.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not at all. The rule is very clear. It is necessary so that the Minister may make an investigation into it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He will make an investigation about himself?

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is very clear. If the allegation is against a Minister, the Minister should know. There are other rules also in this regard. The Minister should know on what matters he is expected to reply.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like to put all of them on permanent notice, and I want to make allegations against all of them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Bepil): A very important question arises as a result of your ruling....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am entitled to make my submissions.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling already. Let him kindly sit down.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
What is it? We have not heard it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: These are the
rules..

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Please al-
low me just half a minute to quote
what the Chairman had said. Though
allegations were allowed to be made
subject to your ruling on this point,
an assurance was given that they
would be expunged, and this was what
the Chairman had state....

SHRI PILOO MODY: No expung-
ing.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: No
expunging.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The Chair-
man said:

"Though it is on the record, un-
less I have gone through it, given
second thought to it, and consult
the Hon. Speaker and also the law,
I mean, the rules of the House, I
will not touch it. I shall see if it
should not be there as a public do-
cument or it should remain on the
records."

Therefore, if the intimation given
by the hon. Member is not within the
postulates of rule 353, if it is defama-
tory or incriminatory in character, in
view of this categorical ruling given
yesterday by the Chairman....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was
not a ruling but only an observation
by him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: ... though
it was recorded tentatively, I submit
that whatever has gone on record be
directed to be expunged in terms of
rule 380.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No ex-
punging, absolutely none.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What-
ever Shri N. K. P. Salve has said
should be expunged.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We are
not interested in academic rulings..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let history
judge us. No expunging should be
there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall
also make my submissions under Di-
rection 115, but at the present mo-
ment I say that I had given a written
notice in time indicating the names,
under rule 353 does not require me
to give the points.

MR. SPEAKER: What is this rule
then?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not
interrupt me, always; kindly allow
me to speak. 363 does not anywhere—
if I know a little bit of English, if I
know how to read it—provide that we
should give the Speaker and the Mi-
nister the points; that will amount to
giving my cards before hand. How do
you expect it? I want to have an ele-
ment of surprise in the statement that
I make before the House. Then, se-
condly, if somebody does something,
goes on taking money right and left,
ruins the economy of the country...

MR. SPEAKER: You have already
said enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am
not mentioning any name. If some
political party makes use of the poli-
tical machinery for collecting money,
have I no right to say so here? You
can as well shut up this Parliament
and we shall walk out. This is a
forum where I shall always say this
and I shall continue to say this.

MR. SPEAKER: This forum has its
rules. In the same rule which I quo-
ted just now, it says that you should
inform the Minister concerned so
that the Minister may be able to make
an investigation into the matter....
(Interruptions) If the matter is not
given, there is no use giving this

[Mr. Speaker].

information. How can I allow it? This is a rule of the House that you should not bring in any individual name. If you give a certain individual by name, who is not present in the House, than this rule must apply. If you want to censure the conduct of a Minister, there is a separate rule, but not this. In this case, when you make an allegation against even any Member of this House and individual outside the House, you must give notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice..

MR. SPEAKER: Merely mentioning that I am going to mention somebody's name—that is no application of the rule. I think you better go for lunch now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We shall have to make some submission because this is a very important ruling that you are giving now.

MR. SPEAKER: It is there; I am not adding anything on my behalf.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is that you are interpreting the earlier rulings on the subject in a not very correct way.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know what is meant by this word 'matter'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were yourself pleased to say that there is a provision for no-confidence motion. Do you expect therefore even for the purpose of no-confidence motion that we should submit in writing the allegation that we are going to make against the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I said there is a separate procedure or it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am coming to 353. Your ruling, I must submit, is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.15.
 13.15. hrs. ..

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]
 RE SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN DELHI

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you must have read in today's newspapers that the sweepers' strike has been declared illegal. No effort has been made to have a negotiated settlement with them. Under the Essential Services Maintenance Act, the sweepers are being arrested under the DIR. The services of a lot of temporary and casual sweepers have been terminated. Since this has happened in Delhi, let the Minister take note of it. None of the Ministers either of the Cabinet or of State or even Deputy Ministers is present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister for Finance is here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Saranpore): This is a very serious matter.

श्री दिनेश भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
 स्वीपर्स को पांच पांच साल की सजा और सरकार चुप बैठ कर देखती रहे, यह कैसे हो सकता है। सरकार को इसमें इंटरवीन करना चाहिये। कारपोरेशन लीडर्स पर डीआईआर लगना चाहिये।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is no ruling from you. Do you justify the application of the DIR to them?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not here to give any ruling on it. (*Interruptions*). You make me shout and

you want to convert this House into a shouting place. Mr. Banerjee has already brought the point and it is before the House. It is for the Government to take notice of it. Do you solve the problem by raising your voice?

14.22. hrs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu-not here. Shri Lakshmanan-not here. The Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, this Bill which is before the House for consideration and passing is one of the three banking amendment Bills which in a couple of days will be discussed and passed by this House. These are some very progressive steps and after having listened to the members yesterday, I believe they have been widely acclaimed and welcomed with certain exceptions. First and foremost, I would like to congratulate the members and thank them for having welcomed this Bill.

Before I go into the points raised yesterday in detail, I would like to say that this Bill will open up new horizons. It will give more opportunities to entrepreneurs. It will give more opportunities for production by giving greater facilities. It will give more foreign exchange to the country and the overall impact will be development of the country at a much faster pace. Therefore, I am sure hon. members will give it full support.

I would now take up some of the suggestions made yesterday and give the reasons why we may or may not accept them. Mr. Bade referred to the recommendation made by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the IDBI and IFC should be merged. True, such a recommendation was made but the Government went into the matter in great depth and having considered it from both sides, we have

come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable or in the national interest to accept this recommendation. The functions of IFC and IDBI may be overlapping to some extent so far as direct finance is concerned, but the IDBI has a much wider scope. It also undertakes refinancing business. There is no overlapping in that section. IFC has specialised in financing sugar co-operatives, textile co-operatives and jute mills. But IDBI goes much further; it goes to the core sector and heavy industries. It has capacity to lend huge amounts of money for the priority sectors. The IDBI and IFC should not be merged because they have their own specialised jobs. Moreover, the modern trend is more for decentralisation rather than to have a monolithic structure. Even in general insurance, there is a move not only to have one corporation or company but to have more than one. Therefore, if this suggestion of Mr. Bade is accepted, it would not be a historic and evolutionary step, but rather a retrograde step. I am sorry we will not be in a position to accept it.

A very relevant point was raised by some hon. Members of our party as well as the other parties, namely, that the IDBI should give more attention to the backward areas both in the location of industries as well as in investment of more money in those areas in order to remove the regional disparities. It has been precisely the intention, the policy and the effort of the IDBI to give the maximum attention to the backward areas. In 1969-70 there was a comprehensive scheme of giving concessional finance to the entrepreneurs who were establishing industries in the backward areas. In 1971 this lending on concessional terms was further extended to expanding industries in the backward areas. I am happy to say that 46 per cent of the direct assistance sanctioned by IDBI during 1971-72 in respect of industrial concerns has gone to the backward areas. This will suggest that the IDBI's activities have been really penetrating into the backward areas.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi].

Regarding its promotional activities it is said that IDBI is only concerned with preparing reports and it is not interested in the implementation of those reports. In 16 States of the country surveys have been conducted and the survey reports have also been assimilated in a number of States. The IDBI has not remained content with carrying on surveys and getting reports. It has specified the type of industries which are suitable for particular districts or particular areas. This is a specialised job. Some of the reports have been out and they have specified the particular places where particular industries should be set up, all depending upon the infra-structure, the labour potential, raw material and other factors which are necessary for starting industries. Therefore, the initiative now lies with the State Governments and the entrepreneurs as to how to set up those industries which have been suggested by the IDBI in particular districts or areas. So, the IDBI has played that role of promoting the industrialisation of the country and it has not been lost sight of. As a matter of fact, the initiative should now be taken by the State Governments and the entrepreneurs to get the maximum loan from the IDBI for the setting up of those industries in those areas.

Shri Panigrahi mentioned that 79 per cent of the assistance of IDBI in 1970-71 has gone to the private sector. We will not agree with him, so far as facts are concerned in this particular case. Here I will say at the beginning that this apex institution was set up really to assist the private sector to some extent. Allocations for the public sector undertakings were being given largely by government. It is only for the last few years that the public sector undertakings are also eligible to receive finance from the IDBI. Earlier, only the private sector could get finance from it. Even here the term 'private' is very misleading, because it includes the joint sector also. There is a number of industrial con-

cerns in which government do not have 51 per cent shares but only 49 per cent or less, like the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, where the Gujarat Government has only 49 per cent shares, the Asoka Paper Mills, where Assam and Bihar Government have shares and the Mangalore Fertilizer factory, which is also joint sector project. So, a number of projects financed by the IDBI are in the joint sector though they may be said to fall in the private sector.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (BHUBANSWAR): What are you going to do to change the pattern?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The very object of amending these clauses is to further illustrate clarify and extend the scope of activities of the IDBI.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu said that the bulk of the assistance has gone to the big business houses. He has imputed all types of motives in his ebullient eloquence. Yet, he is not here to hear the reply. All the same, for the purposes of record I would like to say a few facts. If he is interested in it, I am sure he will read it.

As the apex body, IDBI is the only body which really has the capacity to make huge loans available to the core and heavy sector industries. They belong to the priority sector and the quantum of money required by them is huge. Naturally, this is the only institution which can supply credit to them. A special mention was made of Tatas and Birlas. We find that quite a substantial part of the funds given to the Birla group is for fertilizer, special steel project and export of textile machinery and railway wagons. For Tatas, it is for steel rollers and export of some items. For Sri Ram it is for the fertilizer factory. For ACC, Bajaj and Sahu-Jain it was in respect of cement. All these projects have been considered necessary in the implementation of the national objectives and, as such, in conformity with the policies of the government. They have been thoroughly examined, even

from the point of view of the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, and they have been found to be feasible and necessary from the priority point of view. Therefore, that argument does not really stand.

Even if we take up the break-up, the percentage of assistance given to these big houses out of the total assistance works out to 54.03 per cent up to 30th June 1972. In terms of money, the large industrial houses have got Rs. 168.90 crores out of the total assistance of Rs. 312.60 crores.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar, a very senior colleague, has stated something about lack of co-ordination. I am happy to say that an inter-institutional group has been set up for ten States which is looking into this aspect.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu mentioned that even foreign majority shareholding companies receive assistance from the IDBI. The position is that once a body is registered under the Indian Companies Act, the IDBI cannot make any discrimination between companies in the matter of assistance. Also, it would not be in keeping with banking and international practice. Of course, it has been our effort to see that the involvement and participation of the Indians must gradually increase, and we have been working in that direction.

I hope I have met most of the arguments of the hon. Members. So, I would request the House to accept this Bill without any reservation and give it the credit which it really deserves.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 2—there is no amendment.
 The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 3 —There are four amendments given notice of by Shri Ram Avtar Shastri and Shri Madhukar. I do not see any of them here. So, they are not moved.

Then, I put the rest of the clauses and the rest of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 3 to 8, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 to 8, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.37. hrs.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I big to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

As the House is aware, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act was passed in 1948 to set up an institution for providing medium and long-term credit facilities to industrial concerns in India. The last amendment to the Act in 1964 was made on the eve of the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank of India. With the establishment of the Industrial Development Bank of India, and the amendments carried out to the Act in 1964, the shares held by the Central Government and the Reserve Bank were transferred to the Industrial Development Bank of India and additional shares were issued by the Corporation exclusively to the Development Bank to enable it to hold 50 per cent share capital in the Corporation. Certain powers in regard to the operations of the Corporation including the powers to issue directives on questions of policy to the Corporation which had been previously vested with the Central Government have been transferred to the Development Bank.

The House may have already noticed the significant improvement made by the Corporation over the years in its overall business. In the last year ended 30th June, 1972, the Corporation issued fresh capital of Rs. 1.65 crores and with that issue the authorised capital stood fully issued and subscribed. One half of the issued capital has been paid up and the balance half may be called up in the near future. During the last year the Corporation sanctioned net financial assistance of Rs. 39.16 crores for 68 industrial projects compared with the assistance of Rs. 35.03 crores for 61 projects sanctioned during the previous year. Of the projects assisted, 39 were new projects, accounting for about 72.8 per cent of the total sanctions for the year. As in the past, the Corporation continues to assist industrial sugar and textile cooperatives to which nearly Rs. 10 crores constituting 25.5 per cent of its total assistance, was sanctioned. Of the projects

assisted, 17 projects would be located in the districts notified by the Central Government as industrially less developed. Financial assistance sanctioned to such projects aggregated to Rs. 14.10 crores, accounting for about 36 per cent of the total sanctions. The total cumulative sanctions of the Corporation since its inception upto 30th June, 1972, amount to Rs. 398.00 crores covering 565 projects and disbursements amount to Rs. 341 crores.

The working results of the year ended 30-6-72 disclose a higher income of Rs. 14.98 crores compared to Rs. 13.46 crores of the previous year. The gross profit of Rs. 4.84 crores registered an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs over the previous year and the net profit was Rs. 2.19 crores as against Rs. 2.18 crores of the previous year. Additions made to the reserves during the year were to the extent of Rs. 1.77 crores, bringing the total reserve fund and other special reserves of the Corporation to Rs. 16.02 crores which exceeds the paid up capital of Rs. 9.17 crores by Rs. 6.85 crores.

The Corporation continues to receive lines of credit from foreign financial institutions. During the year, a further line of credit—being the tenth one—for DM 8 millions from KFW of West Germany was allocated to the Corporation bringing the total allocations to DM 120.50 millions. The U.K. and French lines of credit made available to the Corporation amount to £ 2 millions and 15 millions French francs respectively. Practically, all these foreign currency lines of credit stand committed for lending to industrial concerns.

In order to be of assistance to its borrowers in the various States, the Corporation has been gradually spreading, its net work of offices in all the State capitals. So far, besides its Head Office at New Delhi and branches at the Metropolitan cities, offices of the Corporation have been opened at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Kanpur and

Patna. The Corporation has now on hand a phased programme of opening offices at Jaipur, Cochin, Bhopal and Chandigarh.

In view of the progress already achieved by the Corporation and the role it is expected to play in the future, particularly, in assisting new entrepreneurs and in the development of backward areas, it is necessary to equip the organisation with the necessary tools to serve industry in a wider field. This Bill is largely intended to serve that purpose as is explained, in some detail, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.

I now turn to explain briefly some of the important amendments before the House.

For the first time, the Corporation is being enabled to grant assistance to industrial concerns which are incorporated as private limited companies under the Companies Act. Public sector undertakings which are normally promoted as private limited companies under the Companies Act will thus be able to receive assistance from the Corporation. The new deserving entrepreneurs generally promote enterprises as private limited companies and this amendment will enable the Corporation particularly to grant foreign currency loans to such companies from the different foreign lines of credit available with it.

As already stated by me, the Corporation issued its entire authorised capital and is expanding its activities further. It is, therefore, proposed to increase its authorised capital to 20 crores of rupees.

The House may be aware that the Committee on Public Undertakings, which examined the working of the Corporation, in its report submitted to Parliament in April, 1970, made some recommendations. Such of the recommendations which have been accepted by Government, with or without modifications, are being implemented through this Bill.

Briefly stated the amendments relate to—

- (i) the abolition of the Central Committee of the Corporation established under Section 14 of the Act;
- (ii) the prohibition of assistance to the industrial concerns in which the directors of the Corporation may be having beneficial interest during the period they serve as directors; and
- (iii) a liberation of the provisions regarding the liability to be borne by the borrowers of foreign currency loans in respect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange of foreign currency.

At present, the Corporation is under an obligation to divest itself of the shares and debentures devolved on it in fulfilment of its underwriting obligations within a period of 7 years. Consistent with the new policy according to which parts of loans granted by the Corporation, in many instances, are to be converted into equity, it is necessary to enable the Corporation to hold the shares devolved on it and not to disinvest them. It is, therefore, proposed to remove the present restriction on holdings beyond a period of 7 years.

The working of the Corporation is now sought to be brought in line with the latest thinking in development bank lending in favour of a project-oriented approach, in preference to security-oriented concept, thereby leaving the question of taking security in respect of assistance granted by it, to its discretion.

I have already mentioned earlier in my speech that the Corporation has built up its reserve fund and special reserves to more than its paid up capital. Its reserve fund alone is now equal to its paid up capital. It is, therefore, no longer under an obligation to restrict its dividend to the

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rates guaranteed by the Central Government. There is, however, a ceiling of 5 per cent on the dividend which may be declared by the Corporation. This rate was fixed in 1948 when the concept of taxation of dividend was different from the one at present. Since the rate is now subject to deduction of tax at source, the rate of 5 per cent is considered rather too low. In line with the other long term financial institutions operating in the country, I propose to remove this ceiling and leave it to the Corporation to declare reasonable dividends depending upon its working results from year to year. It is also proposed to enable the Corporation to retain the surplus profits with it after declaration of its annual dividends so as to augment its reserves further, instead of being transferred to Government.

As the Corporation has built up its reserves sufficiently, it is now in a position to undertake some development activities out of allocation of its profits and grants received from outside. A special Benevolent Fund is, therefore, proposed to be established in the Corporation to finance *inter alia* the cost of feasibility studies, subsidise projects promoted by technologists and new entrepreneurs, especially in less industrially developed regions and also to train the personnel of financial institutions. In this context I may mention the initiative recently taken by the Corporation to establish a Management Development Institute which will provide training in modern management techniques to the clients of the Corporation, particularly to new entrepreneurs and technologists who for the first time promote an industrial project with financial assistance from the Corporation. The Special Benevolent Fund now proposed to be established will also be one of the sources of funds for the Management Development Institute to achieve its objects.

There are a few other amendments

which are minor or of a procedural nature and designed to strengthen the operations of the Corporation in respect of recovery of its loans from the borrowing concerns, and I need not take any further time of the House to discuss them. The House has been very cooperative in hearing my speech and I need not take any further time of the House.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): We welcome some of the measures which are sought to be introduced, namely, making it possible for the IFC to grant loans to all companies, whether they are public or private companies and in so far as option is being given to IFC not to insist on full security for the loans granted. These are welcome steps because the provision for getting full security was really hampering the chances of various industries in getting loans from the IFC. But there are some provisions of the Bill which require a little deeper consideration.

So far as Clause 10 of the Bill is concerned, as you will notice, Sir, it seeks to insert new sections, 21A and 21B. Section 21B provides for power to transfer the rights and interests of the Corporation in relation to any loan or advance granted, or any amount recoverable, either in whole or in part, by the execution or issue of any instrument, or by the transfer of any instrument, etc. But it has not been said to whom such transfer can be made. This is a lacuna that I find in the Bill. The power is given to the Corporation to transfer the rights and interests of the Corporation in relation to any loan or ad-

vance, but who will be the transferees, I do not find any reference to it. If there is any provision in this regard, the hon. Deputy Minister may kindly refer us to that.

Another provision is about Clause 17. Clause 17 deals with the jurisdiction of the courts. Instead of district courts, in all cases, the High Court is being sought to be given jurisdiction in the matter. I am unhappy the way the drafting has been made. First of all, I do not know why suddenly the district courts' jurisdiction is sought to be curtailed which will not result in minimising the arrears which are unfortunately there in the various High Courts in this country. Also, the language of the Bill leaves much to be desired because it now says that the jurisdiction is to be ascertained from the basis which court will have power to grant *ad interim* injunction. This is a peculiar method of laying down which court will have jurisdiction. You will find this on page 8 of the Bill. Clause 17 (f) says:

"For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any Court competent to grant an *ad interim* injunction under this section shall also have the power to appoint a receiver and to exercise all other powers incidental thereto."

There is no law which I know of which lays down which court will have power to pass *ad interim* injunction. These are, what are known as, interlocutory proceedings; unless the court has jurisdiction to decide the main matter, the question of passing *ad interim* injunction cannot arise. We are passing a Bill. Such anomalies and obvious lacunae should not be there in the Bill.

Then I come to Clause 21 which seeks to do away with the provision so long existing of placing the regulations to be framed by the IFC before Parliament for Parliament's consideration. It is true that the Central Government will not be contributing any fund as such to the Industrial Finance Corporation un-

der the proposed set-up. But this is public money which is being utilised. The provision is already there that the regulations framed should be placed before parliament. Why is that sought to be done away with? Although the Central Government is not directly involved in it, the public is very much interested because these are public funds which are to be utilised for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the Industrial Finance Corporation. Why should parliament give up its right to consider these regulations?

These are some of the observations I wish to make on the Bill itself.

So far as the functioning of the IFC is concerned, we feel that there is a good deal of scope for improvement. One of the provisions which is sought to be introduced is to take away the bar on the quantum of the rate of dividend that may be declared by the IFC. We do not think that the rate of dividend distribution is the real test by which the functioning of this IFC is to be judged; neither the profit-earning nor the dividend distribution should be the test, the yardstick, to find out whether the progress which the IFC seeks to be claiming to have reached has actually been reached. We feel that the real test to decide whether the IFC is discharging its duties which are expected of it is whether the financial assistance is being given to deserving industrial concerns, with what speed or attitude they are dealing with these applications and so on. We want to know how long these applications are kept pending, whether there is proper distribution of the available resources so that there is no disparity in respect of any industrial concerns and also that there is no regional imbalance. We want to find out whether these objects are being achieved by the IFC.

After all, it has to be ascertained whether all these concerns which go to the IFC can be made viable units

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by themselves. The proper approach should be not merely granting loans to various concerns in order to tide over immediate difficulties but to see whether they can themselves mobilise resources by working properly. This is an important thing which has to be achieved. I was going through the Annual Report of the IFC and, very surprisingly, it does not mention these important aspects, how far the loans are being utilised for generation of the industrial potential in the country, for expanding employment opportunities in this country, how far uniform and ordered progress of the industries in different parts of the country is really achieved. Merely referring to figures—the hon. Deputy Minister gave several statistics—does not really give us a correct and complete picture.

During the last 23 years—I have got the figures upto 1971 end—the Industrial Finance Corporation gave assistance to 527 projects and the total amount involved was Rs. 366 crores. If my figures are wrong, I would like to be corrected. Out of these 527 projects, 233 only were new projects and the rest were for expansion or for modernisation of the plant. The real difficulty is that we find there has been a complete neglect of various parts of the country. We do not mind Maharashtra making strides and progress. We wish well all other parts of this country but, during the year 1971-72, Maharashtra got 19 projects sanctioned for about Rs. 10 or 12 crores. As against that, the State of West Bengal had only one project sanctioned involving an amount of only Rs. 65 lakhs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many applications have been made from West Bengal during 1971-72 and what was the amount asked for and how many projects were sanctioned. I find only one project was sanctioned. I want to know how many different types of projects had applied to the IFC for sanction of loans.

As you know, there has been a justifiable feeling in the State of West Bengal that financial institutions like the IFC which have large amounts at their disposal, are not making available these resources to industries or houses or smaller entrepreneurs in West Bengal for the purpose of expansion of the industrial activity in that State. We have been referring to the record of the LIC investments in the State of West Bengal but I find that the record of IFC is much more dismal. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and give us the figure so that we may know whether there has been any loaded attitude in favour of any particular area or not. I am not making any accusation as such in the absence of materials with me but I would like the hon. Minister to look into this and kindly tell us as to what is the real position.

So far as the inter-relation between the IFC and the Industrial Development Bank is concerned, there is a considerable feeling among the economists also who understand matters better than us...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. Now, we take up the next item.

DISCUSSION RE: GROWING C.I.A. ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

14.59 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up the discussion on the danger of growing CIA activities in India.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Right at the outset, I will crave your kind indulgence to give me a little time, if only, for the reason that my resolution on the same subject which had secured the first place in the ballot a week or two ago, could not be taken up due to what I consider to be the rather over-anxious attitude of some people, of

some Members of the Government side . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . who do not want the subject to come before the House in the form of a resolution on which it would have been necessary to take a vote at the end. But, anyway, something was done by which that resolution could not be moved and, later on, it was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and I am grateful to my hon. friends and Members on this side with whom my views may differ considerably but who were kind enough to come to an agreement so that this matter could be raised by me in this form today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Including Prof Samar Guha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, I am grateful to him as well as to other friends..

SHRI PILOO MODY: Did Mr. Banerjee support you?

14.59 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, this matter has acquired publicity and importance, not because the CIA has suddenly started functioning in India but because all of a sudden, after so many years, no less a person than the Prime Minister of this country and also the President of the ruling Party....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Where is he?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: . . . came out publicly, not once, but several times in the Press as well as in remarks that they are reported to have made in their own Party meetings, in the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry and elsewhere, to the effect that CIA had increased its activities in India, that this was a

matter of alarm and concern and that the national interests and security must be safeguarded against the activities of foreign intelligence and subversive organisations including the CIA. This is what the Prime Minister, according to the Press, said in the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Home Ministry. These utterances have provoked a big controversy and a big hullabaloo in this country and, the reactions are of various types.

There is one reaction to the effect that this is only meant for domestic consumption and that the object is to utilise the name of the CIA in order to defame and slander certain Opposition Parties. Now, I can say from my own experience that there are some people in this country, and some members, I regret to say, of the Congress Party who, in their individual capacity, have been indulging in this type of propaganda in various places in the States and so on where they tried to condemn either the genuine discontent of the people or any movement of the people, by saying that this is CIA-inspired. I have no doubt about it. I have seen it in my own State also and I regret to say that only recently, on the occasion of the Prime Minister's birthday celebrations on the 19th of November, at a really held in Calcutta, jointly by the Students Chhatra Parishad and the Youth Congress, no less a person than the State Minister for Home Affairs in our State, Mr. Subroto Mukherji, in the course of his speech, said something which should cause delight to some of our friends on this side:

"Both the CIA and KGB have become active with the aim of discrediting the Congress Party."

So, my friend, Mr. S. N. Mishra, Mr. Pilo Mody and so on, need not think that everybody on that side does not share their point of view. There are some black sheep there also.

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But, anyway, I am not holding any cudgels for such people and our Party has come out publicly condemning very sharply those Congressmen who, in their individual capacities seek to utilise this attack about CIA as a political weapon against their opponents. It is only another way of actually belittling the importance and seriousness of this question and giving an alibi to the real CIA.

Then, there has been another reaction which, I think, is voiced sometimes by my CPM friends who, of course, I am sure, on this matter at least, share the concern of our Party about CIA so much but, their reaction, is that after all who is the Prime Minister or who is the leadership of the Congress Party to come out and denounce CIA now when all these years since Independence these people, in various ways, by their economic policies and other means, have been encouraging the CIA to come and work in this country? Now, Sir, even if what they say is correct—for argument's sake, I do not subscribe to the view—now, after all these years, when such a situation has developed, where a person like the Prime Minister of such a big country, and the President of the Indian National Congress, have deemed it necessary to do something which they have never done before, and have come out publicly, with a warning against the activities of the C.I.A., I, at least, however belated that may be, am prepared to welcome it.

Rather, I would say, I would like to know from the Government that they are actually proposing to do apart from talking about it.

We find this from the *New York Times* on the 6th December, that is, only last week, in that famous editorial which we all hear about, which is being captioned 'India's Love Call':

"New Delhi was understandably bitter over U.S. support for Pak-

istan during the repression of the former Bengali State and the subsequent subcontinental conflict. But the Indians carried their pique to ridiculous lengths when top Government officials levelled absurd charges against the CIA for alleged meddling in Indian affairs."

So, according to the *New York Times*, this is nothing but pique, pique against the USA, which was carried to absurd lengths and making absurd charges against the C.I.A. There is much in common between the arguments of the *New York Times* and the arguments of some of our friends on this side.

Therefore, with your kind indulgence, I would like to take a few minutes, in my own humble way, just to try to explain to the House from whatever sources are available, as to what exactly the C.I.A. is.

This is not a question of Foreign Intelligence Agencies, in plural. There are Foreign Intelligence Agencies operating, I have not a shadow of a doubt, there may be American, there may be Soviet, there may be British, there may be anybody, they operate in this country, they operate in other countries. I hope that we also have an Intelligence Service of some kind which operates wherever it is necessary. So, this is an accepted thing in international usage. The only trouble is that if anybody who is enjoying diplomatic immunity is actually caught red-handed doing intelligence or espionage activities, generally, he is declared a *persona non grata* and asked to leave the country, and in war-time, if he is caught, of course, he is shot as a spy.

But, Sir, my contention is, — this menace of the CIA which has been suddenly projected into the limelight by what, I might take at their face value, are given as responsible statements by no less a person than the

Prime Minister, is not something which is to be seen in the context of an ordinary Intelligence Agency. Because, Sir, I know my friends on this side, who speak after me, will go on saying, yes yes C.I.A., but what about KGB and so on, and what about some other intelligence agency. I hold no brief for any intelligence agency. It is the job of the Government to keep a watch on the functioning of the intelligence agencies. My contention is entirely different. This is a specific discussion on the menace of the C.I.A., not other pro-American organisations or pro-American agencies, many of which may be functioning in this country, educational institutions, other types of institutions, etc. I am not concerned with them. I am concerned with the C.I.A. because, it is my contention that the CIA is not simply a normal intelligence agency, but it is something more.

I may tell you what my source material is. I have depended entirely on American sources. I have no time to go into all those quotations now from relevant passages from their works. There are two works by two authors called David Wise and Thomas B. Ross. One is called 'Espionage Establishment' and the other is called 'Invisible Government'. In this country we talk about a parallel Government of black money; in their country they talk about an 'invisible Government' run by the C.I.A.

There is another work by Mr. Allen Dulles — the name is well-known, — the brother of the late lamented Foster Dulles. Allen Dulles was the original founder and builder of what was formerly known as O.S.S.—the Office of Strategic Services, which later became the C.I.A.

Mr. Allen Dulles has written a very interesting book called 'Craft of Intelligence'. It should be read.

Then, Sir, in 1966 the same *New York Times* (the same paper which

is talking just now about India's pique against the U.S.A.) has published a whole series of articles about the C.I.A. I have got them here. If any hon. Member is interested he can study them at leisure. Certain disclosures have been made in the American Press by the famous columnist Mr. Jack Anderson. Then, on the 21st of January, 1972, in its magazine section, the *Daily Telegraph* of London has published a whole lot of revelations on the way the CIA functions. Mr. Miles Copeland has published a book called "The Game of Nations". Very interesting things are there. Mr. George Morris has published a book "CIA and American labour".

SHRI PILOO MODY: John Smith also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am coming. A former officer of the OSS and the CIA, Mr. Sherman Kent, has published a book called "Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy". And last but not least, as my friend Mr. Piloo Mody interjected just now, Mr. John Smith, whose book was entitled, not like Mr. Piloo Mody's badge, 'I am a CIA agent',—but, 'I was a CIA agent'. So, that also is there.

Why am I going into all these things? It is because I do not want the Minister and the Government, after giving out all the warnings, to simply say, oh, we are keeping an eye on all intelligence services. I don't think he will reveal anything very much here, but anyway, I wish to say this.

The present Director of the CIA is a gentleman by name Richard Helms; he earns 30,000 dollars per year. They have a huge estate and their headquarters is established at a place called Langley in Virginia. 15,000 people are employed at the CIA headquarters. The annual budget of the CIA comes to Rs. 3,000 crores per year, which is, I think, about 75 per cent of the total Indian Budget.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

There is a very interesting account in some of these books of the wonderful sophisticated electronic gadgets, computers and so on used in that CIA headquarters by which they can get information within 5 or 10 seconds about any person or any happening anywhere in the world and 40 million index cards are maintained in the CIA headquarters; that is, they have dossiers on 40 million personalities, of people in different countries of the world, of different parties, different affiliations, different professions and so on.

After the Prime Minister and Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma had come out with these warnings, we had the statement of the Secretary of States, Mr. Rogers. He had given an assurance that the CIA activities in India are not directed against the national interest of India. It is a very important sentence. It reveals that the CIA works in India but that their activities are not directed against India's national interest.

Therefore, very briefly I have to remind the House of some of their activities, some of the types of activities which the CIA has been indulging in, in other countries of the world.

The *News week*, the well-known American paper only recently highlighted this.

"The CIA has been not so secretly training, equipping and virtually leading a 95,000 men army in Laos for nearly a decade. 50 per cent of the relief for civilian casualties goes to outfit this army.

Now, Sir, does a normal intelligence outfit, organise and run and operate an army? Have we ever heard of such a thing? But here is *Newsweek* quoting Edward Kennedy testifying that in Laos there is the army which is financed, equipped and led by the CIA. It functioned as a parallel organisation of the U.S. Government even sometimes in Laos.

On the 21st March, 1972, Mr. Jack Anderson disclosed that in Chile, in order to prevent the election of Allende as president in 1970, a left-supported candidate, the CIA in collaboration with the International Telephone and Traffic Co. had tried to organise a military coup in Chile; that same ITT which is giving us here crossbar equipment for our telephones in Delhi and other places that same international monopoly combine was hand in glove with the CIA in Chile in trying to bring off a military coup.

Then, the same American sources reveal that the removal of President Nkrumah in Ghana, of Siha-nouk in Cambodia in 1954, and of Mossadeq in Iraq who tried to nationalise the foreign oil companies and Guzman in Guatemala in 1954 were engineered by the CIA. The *Daily Telegraph* of London dated the 21st January, 1972 has made the following allegations, and you might refer to that paper. First of all, they have referred to the CIA's plot behind Nkrumah's ouster. They have said that in the conflict in Nigeria, in Biafra, the CIA played an ambiguous role, on the one hand supporting Col. Ojukwu and on the other helping to organise arms supplies to the Biafran leader from Portuguese territories. They have further alleged about the CIA's hand in ousting President Obote of Uganda and his replacement by the present President Idi Amin, and you know what he is doing in Uganda. They have also commented on the fact that some colossal failures and blunders have also been committed by the CIA. One of these, as we know, was that famous attempt to invade Cuba by a mercenary army which had been trained in Guatemala which led to the fiasco of the Bay of Pigs. All the material on this is available in A. Schlesinger's *Thousand Days in the White House*. You can read it and see how the CIA misled President Kennedy and led him to believe that if the army is trained and sent to invade Cuba, the

local population would rise in support and throw out Fidel Castro. The whole thing has been exposed in that book. This is what the CIA has been doing.

In November, 1970, it attempted an abortive invasion of Guinea by CIA agents disguised as agents of the US Bauxite Companies. President Eisenhower had admitted once that it was the CIA which was involved in the famous incident of the U-2 plane which was shot down over the USSR, and which had been piloted by Gary Sobers, and which had taken off from Peshawar. This is an admission made by President Eisenhower. It is amazing. This is not an intelligence agency, but it is a huge force which sometimes operated even without the knowledge of the United States Government and sometimes, of course, in collusion with them.

Nearer home, a gentleman called Robert Jackson, more familiarly known as 'Killer Jack' appeared in Bangla Desh last year in March, 1971. He had an unsavoury history. He was the man behind what was called 'Operation Phoenix' in Saigon where he had been used by the South Viet Nam Government to plan and organise massacre of the people of South Viet Nam who were opposed to the regime there. This gentleman appeared in Bangla Desh and he is reported to have trained Razakars and Al Badar and such people in the art of killing freedom-fighters. Documents which were found with Rao Farman Ali revealed that two Americans by the names of Haight and Dwespick had been preparing lists in Dacca of intellectual who should be killed. Later on, those intellectuals were massacred on the eve of the Indian forces reaching Dacca, and then these two gentlemen escaped to Bangkok via PIA, and in March, 1972 again they were reported to be in Ceylon working for the security forces there during the youth insurgency.

The Singapore Prime Minister Lee Quan Yew accused the CIA of trying

to bribe him to let off two of its arrested agents and so on. I cannot go into all these details because there is no time, and you will soon start ringing the bell.

Because of all this, I claim that the CIA is a specialised type of agency, subversive agency, which is operating on behalf of rightist forces in every country where the regime is not to its liking, where the regime follows policies which are not to the liking of the United States, where what they consider to be a progressive or leftist or democratic socialist regime is there. There, the CIA operates in a hostile manner in a subversive manner to overthrow that regime. Therefore, it is all the more likely, rather it would be absurd to think that the CIA does not operate in our country and has played no role in our elections held in the past. It is absurd, in fact, we remember that after the 1961-62 elections, at the time when Prime Minister Nehru had asked the US Embassy here to see to it that four of its staff against whom there was evidence of meddling in the elections, should be asked to leave the country, they did and they had to. They were: the first secretary, Mr. Rosatzki, Assistant Attache, Charles G. Kegan, Third Secretary, Mr. Dean R. Claridge, and the Bombay Consul Robert L. Boise. These people were named by the Nehru Government and made to leave the country.

How it is that this organisation can actually carry on this kind of activity? The answer is to be found in the National Security Act of 1947 of the USA, the Act under which the CIA was set up. I do not want to go into all the provisions which lay down the functions of the organisations. But apart from the normal intelligence functions, there is one under No. 5, which reads thus:

"to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Taking cover under this provision of the National Security Act, the CIA has been indulging in global activities of this type, a few of which I have been able to mention to you.

Now, I come to India. The presence of the US troops in India during World War II in the war against Japan enabled the OSS to start functioning on Indian soil. Later on, when the OSS became the CIA, it established itself. I want Shri K. C. Pant to hear this; it established itself with the collaboration and the silent acquiescence of Indian intelligence which at that time was nothing but what we had inherited from British intelligence up to 1947.

On the 27th April, 1948 the *Free Press Journal* of Bombay reported that the United States agencies had provided information to the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan and the Government of Burma in order to enable them to carry out repressive measures against the communist parties in their respective countries.

The Government of India's director of intelligence at that time, Mr. T. G. Sanjeevi was sent to the United States in 1949 to make certain arrangements for mutual help between the two agencies. On 3rd July, 1951, the then Home Secretary, Mr. H. V. R. Iengar had disclosed that the Government of India would set up a CBI. This was how the CBI came into existence. He said that the Government of India would set up a CBI on the model of the American FBI. Of course, later on, we found that it was not exactly on that model. But anyway, Mr. Iengar had said that Indian officers would be sent to the USA for advanced training and in exchange US intelligence agents came to India as advisers.

In 1966, the Prime Minister visited the United States. In the communique issued, she and President Johnson had agreed to exchange information on China. As you know, ex-

changing information on China means that it has to be got through certain agencies. Indian intelligence was reported by Reuters on the 25th November, 1966 to have received through the CIA a type of computer, which had been supplied by the IBM to the CIA itself. So, we found that in the early years, perhaps it was necessary, because like our Independence, our intelligence was also at an infant stage. So, they took the help of these people to collaborate with them, and the result was that from that time, the CIA had started using this mutual co-operation and help in order to organise certain security leaks, what I would call security leakages from India, that is, information which is not available to the Indian public and to the Indian press and the Indian Parliament began to appear in the United States Press. The *New York Times* had a detailed report on Soviet military aid to India which contains information which had never been available in this country. In November 1950 they carried a report on special anti-communist intelligence investigation in India. Where did they get the material from? The *Los Angeles Times* in December 1966 gave details of the Indian Army's reorganisation after 1962. This information was never made available to the Indian Press or the Public or the Indian Parliament. Those people were getting it. According to Chester Bowles the former ambassador to this country, in 1967 there were more than 9,000 Americans in India, I never make the charge that every American in this country in whatever capacity must be a CIA agent. That is ridiculous and makes the whole thing puerile. Nor, that people like Balayogi or such people are the CIA agents. Does the CIA operate in this crude way, obvious way? You must be serious if you are really concerned about combatting the menace of the CIA. Of these 9,000 Americans, about 9000 were people attached to the American Embassy. In Germany a book has

been published, *whos who in the CIA* an exhaustive list. In that book you will find 124 persons who had at some time or the other served with the United States Embassy in India. At this very moment when I am speaking here, I should say that according to our party's paper—it has not been contradicted—the *New Age* of 22 October, has mentioned the names of ten persons working in the Delhi Embassy, who are known to be CIA agents according to these foreign publications. I can give their names; they were published in that paper a few weeks ago.

There are various organisations, foundations institutions and so on working in this country which have been partly or wholly financed by CIA funds. A few years ago the Asia Foundation was revealed to be one of them and it had to wind up. Many organisations which were financed through the Asia Foundation had either to deny it or to cut off that source of fund or do something. Mr. George Morris in his book "CIA and American Labour" has very interesting things to say how the CIA operates through international confederation of Free Trade Unions. There are organisations in this country affiliated internationally to the ICFTU. Mr. Morris has revealed how the ICFTU channelised CIA funds to various trade union organisations in various countries. They must look into these matters. The National students Association of the United States of America was found to be one organisation like this dependent on CIA funds. There is another organisation the World Assembly of Youth which had its branches in many countries and in India they have set up the Viswa Yuvak Kendra in Chanakyapuri. You can see that for yourself even now. Has any enquiry been held even after all these warnings were given by no less a person than the Prime Minister where they are getting money from? Many U.S. Universities and institutions have jointly programmes and collaboration n projects with Indian

Universities which are partly at least financed by the CIA. Mr. Sherman Kent, former OSS/CIA official, in his Book says that the United States Department of States, of Defence, of Commerce, of Agriculture of Interior, of Treasury and of Justice wherever they are operating abroad are also participating in intelligence activities.

Mr. John Smith in his book "I was a CIA Agent" tells us about—I do not know whether all these facts are correct and it is for somebody to contradict them if they are not correct—a whole lot of Indian officials, military and political officials, with whom he had talks and from whom he got information. The India Co-operative Union Organisation, after having received proper injunction from CIA came out publicly against co-operative farming. There were reports that the CIA agencies were in touch with hostile Nagas on our borders. Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri and I raised in this House a few years ago the revelations made before the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the so-called Himalayan Border Countries Project, apparently sponsored, by the University of California but found out to be a CIA agency operating as part of the U.S. Defence Department. It was raised in the House and the Government promised to look into the matter and I think that project was wound up.

Coming to recent events, these questions have arisen publicly and they are being voiced repeatedly. How is it that the *New York Times* forecast in May that there would be riots in Eastern India in October, because these disturbances in Assam took place. The Assam Tribune published on 10th September that transmitters were seized in Darrang. I do not know from whom, and no information has been given. In Rajasthan it was found that two U.S. so-called research scholars were looking into irrigation projects but later on it was found that they had not been given permission by the Central Government or the State Government In Arunachal Pradesh Chief

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

Commissioner Mr Rajan, has publicly stated that plastic gramophones and paper records were being distributed among the tribals for carrying on anti-Indian propaganda. The whole thing has to be seen against the particular political background.... (Interruptions). If you desire to bracket—I do not know if that lady is trying to do that—CIA with some other foreign intelligence agency, as I have explained in the beginning when she did not bother to be present—first of all I wish to say that if the KGB, whatever the initials stand for somebody will enlighten us—is the intelligence agency of the Soviet Union, by all means keep a close watch on its activities. Does anybody seriously suggest today that the KGB as intelligence agency of the Soviet Union, which has proved itself a hundred times in every time of crisis and stress, to be the only dependable friend that we have got, are we to take it that the KGB is operating in a way that is hostile to our interest if so try to find out and expose it. But how can you put it on the same footing as the CIA at a time when we all know the American Government's attitude towards India?

I do not have to repeat what happened last year. With their global strategy and their isolation in Vietnam they are eager to find new bases in South-East Asia, knowing very well that sooner or later they will have to quit Vietnam. Is it an accident that newspapers carried yesterday very thinly veiled and disguised news that a NATO Naval base in the name of Iran which is a benami, of whom we all know, is coming up in Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. All of us have been talking that it must be a zone of peace. Now the NATO has entered it via Iran in Mauritius. All these things are going on.

We know what is happening in Bangladesh. The Ministers and responsible statesmen of Bangladesh have issued a number of statements of how the CIA agencies are trying to stir up anti-Indian feelings and

sentiments there to create trouble between India and Bangladesh. I want Mr. Pant to be very specific. A warning specially mentioning the CIA and its increased activities was made before the country by the Prime Minister and the President of the Indian National Congress. As far as we are concerned though it has been delayed by 25 years it is welcome. Better wake up sometime, better late than never. This warning should not give way suddenly to this Indian love-call. *The New York Times* has the effrontery to say that the Indians after indulging in ridiculous charges are having sober second thoughts. It goes on to say "The sober second thoughts reflected in Mr. Singhs friendly overture may have been induced by a serious crop failure in India which requires the Indians to seek grain imports that only the USA could provide." *The New York Times* is saying so openly. Are we to take it literally? Because of some such economic compulsions, in order not to annoy the Americans, if the CIA's nefarious activities are allowed to go on if people's vigilance which was sought to be raised is again to be lulled to sleep, it would be disastrous. Therefore, I should like to know categorically from the Minister what they intend to do.

Finally, what they should do is this. A proper enquiry, investigation and watch must be kept particularly first on the educational institutions which are the favourite hunting ground of CIA in all countries, through various ways—scholarships, projects, research foundations, professors, this, that and the other.

AN HON. MEMBER: Politicians also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: About politicians, they are already supposed to be investigating as to who gets foreign money, etc. I do not know what has happened to that enquiry. The bureaucracy, the government officialdom in every such country which has been affected by CIA was found to be honeycombed by agents of CIA. They are not Americans,

but nationals of the country in which the CIA operates. I can give you very interesting stories about that, but I have no time. But please be vigilant about it. In key posts in the various ministries and departments, there may be officers who are hand in glove with CIA. Many things have happened which go to prove it. Some say, the Ministry of Agriculture in particular is full of such people and all sorts of things are going on. I do not know, because it is not my job to find out. It is Mr. Pant's job. Then, there is that undisclosed portion of those accumulated PL 480 funds which under the agreement are left entirely at the disposal of the U.S. Embassy for purposes which they are not required to disclose. I thought we were passing out of the era of PL 480, but I do not know if we are going to enter it again because of food shortage. It is high time that the disposal of such funds arising out of such trade agreements which are put at the disposal of the Embassy should be brought under the scrutiny of the Government. This money has been used for all sorts of purposes. In the other House, in 1967—I forget the reference—it was alleged by a member and it was never contradicted, that the then High Commissioner of U.K. in India, Mr. John Freeman, had sent a message to his government in Britain in the course of which he had stated that during the 1967 elections, large sums of money—figures were given, running into lakhs and lakhs—had been distributed by the Americans to various parties, some of whose friends are sitting on this side—the Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh and so on. It was never denied. They may deny it now, of course, but it is a bit too late in the day. One enquiry was promised long ago as to which parties are getting money from where. But nothing happened about it.

For the future, since you deem it serious enough and critical enough to come out openly against the CIA which you had never done in the last 25 years, we take your sincerity at

its face value and we say, something must have happened. There must have been something which prompted a person like the Prime Minister to say such a thing openly, which has not been done all these years. Therefore, please see to it that these funds are brought under your scrutiny and keep a watch on how they are spent. The educational institutions, various research organisations, foundations, etc., should be closely watched. Above all, the bureaucracy, the officialdom sitting in key posts in many of your ministries are highly suspect. I do not want a witch hunt; this country does not do it as a rule as it is done in America. But you must keep a close watch on them and see to it that they are not allowed to carry on the work of Sabotage from within.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi): I have been misunderstood. I only wanted...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't rush in where angles fear to tread!

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: I only wanted to ask Mr. Gupta why he has missed mentioning religious organisations like the Ananda Marg and others, which are also involved in this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sorry if I have misunderstood you:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, it is true that CIA activities have become rather a controversy in this country after the Prime Minister exposed it to the people and asked them to be vigilant about it. It need not be explained as to how the CIA is functioning all over the world. It has been exposed by the Americans themselves. Even important American journalists have said it. They have even numbered the institutions and foundations financed by the CIA all over the world. I do not want to go into those activities in detail. It is true that they have been operating from Iran to Indonesia and from Laos to Guatemala and in different countries, they have been successful in toppling governments which have

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

come to power either through military coup or through revolution.

CIA is a product of the second world war, formed with the purpose of spying and getting their own information to further the capitalists expansion of the American economy and also to influence the governments of the under-developed and undeveloped countries, for which purpose their activities have been stepped up in an aggressive manner. They have not spared our country also. Even during Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's time, this has been discussed all over this country. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself was compelled to take up this issue and as Mr. Gupta pointed out, we had to send out some American spies.

Now the whole thing has taken another angle. When the Prime Minister said that the CIA is very active in this country and people must be vigilant, unfortunately a tendency has developed in some friends on the other side and they are more vigorous than the Americans to defend the CIA. These monopolists, the vested interests and the rightist reaction in this country are controlling the mouthpieces and publicity media in this country and these media have been misused to ridicule the warning given to the people of the country. One important cartoonist working in an important daily published a cartoon showing that a gentleman was crying because a horse had bitten him. And he says, CIA has bitten him! This is nothing but ridiculing the warning given by the Prime Minister and other leaders. Some people have even said that this is only meant to blackmail the opposition parties. I am sure there is no intention to malign any political parties and the warning was meant only to expose how the CIA is active in this country.

Then, it is said that because the economic conditions are degenerating, the Government want to save their face. It is true that organisations

like CIA will be active only when the chances come. The chances come only when there is some disturbance or dissatisfaction among the people. So, they become active through different agencies. These agencies can be formed in different ways. Take the Ford Foundation. It is influencing not only important public men and some of the monopoly houses and their mouthpieces, but they are also influencing our administrative people. For example, in a written answer to my question, Government said that 58 houses have been taken on rent in Delhi, furnished freely and handed over back to the owners. Many of the owners of those houses are Government personnel. Some of them belong to the defence services. Is it not alarming? Is it not bribery? Then, the International Press Institute is financing some institutions in Delhi. That is one of the organs of the CIA. They are operating in different ways. After the call of the Prime Minister to be vigilant about the CIA, unfortunately, some people have started saying that it is a ruse for escapism on the part of the ruling party. It is a real fact. Instead of going into the facts, somebody has challenged that statement and said: why can't you issue a white paper on the subject? I can only laugh at such a suggestion. Can we say which way the CIA is functioning? No government has done it so far. Even Shri Piloo Mody cannot do it. Shri Piloo Mody may say that he is a CIA agent, thinking people will take the opposite of it. But the people will only take him to be very frank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is too frank to be a CIA agent.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is true. Those who demand a white paper, can they point out any single instance in any country of the issue of a white paper on the working of spies? I do not think that even the biggest countries indulging in spying like the Soviet Union or the USA have presented any white paper on

the working of CIA or KGB. If we mention their way of functioning, they will immediately change their ways. So, I would say that the demand for a white paper is a kind of defence of the CIA. In fact, it is a suggestion which is in favour of the CIA and not in favour of our national interests. Those people who are demanding a white paper or concrete instances from the government are not really helping the interests of the country but they are helping the interests of that foreign agency.

I would say that instead of trying to ridicule the government, they must come forward to ridicule the CIA. Unfortunately, some of them may not be able to do it for some other reasons. They know the reasons and the people also know the reasons.

I am afraid the influence of the CIA has penetrated into some of the media of our government. On the 7th December there was a youth programme in the television where appeared the General Secretary of the NSUI, which is known to be financed by the CIA. He was telling our youth "Look at your Indian politicians and political parties; they are influencing the students in wrong channels and the country is going to dogs. Look at America and see how our colleges are functioning. Look at our free society." Only the other day, my hon. friend, Shri Stephen, was telling me that when he was staying in a hotel in New York, he was warned not to go out after 6 O'Clock because then his life would be in danger. This is the free society which they have got. Yet, the General Secretary of the CIA—financed NSUI was asking our youth in a television interview to copy the American free society!

Of course, Shri Piloo Mody, can enjoy this because he is not the enemy of CIA and so he need not be afraid of them. This kind of infiltration in our information media is the most dangerous thing. These people have infiltrated into our mass media, mass communication, and that is why we

are saying that their influence must be checked.

In this House we have asked certain questions about the ITT and their collaboration. Our objection is not to some defect in a particular clause of the agreement; nothing of that sort. Our fear is that they may one day occupy key positions and tap our telephone and telecommunication.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He need not have any fear on that score. The Government is already doing it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is nothing wrong in it. Government have the right to do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, he is admitting it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This kind of infiltration into the mass media of our country should not be allowed. Let us not honour the CIA. I do not want to mention any names, but I have with me here a file full of press reports which, instead of criticising the activities of the CIA, try to honour them.

I will conclude by saying that let us take all the necessary steps to see that the activities of the CIA are checked. My request to the parties on the other side is to help the government in its effort to check the activities of the CIA. Let us not honour them. Let us not allow them to enter our institutions to subvert democracy and to check the progress that we are making. Let the opposition parties co-operate with the government, instead of trying to defend the CIA.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I can understand those who have identified themselves with their ideological fatherland elsewhere. But I cannot understand what I have heard just now from a member of the ruling party. Personally speaking, I am feeling ashamed today that I have to take part in this debate for the reason that I remember our freedom struggle days when our sense of national dignity and patriotic righteousness had a meaning of its

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own. I remember how in those days our leaders were inspired by a sense of greatness, historic and geographical, of our great country. Whenever there is any attempt to subvert our national values, our national heritage, our democratic institutions, our sense of dignity, our sense of national prestige, I can understand and appreciate objection being taken by the members of this House belonging to this country, being the representatives of the people of this country, without making any distinction whatsoever of the foreign influence or agencies, may be anywhere from the east or west, north or south, from any part of the globe. But I cannot understand one set of people talking in terms of warning of an agency of another country which is operating in this country and another set of people retorting more or less in the same language. This is a sense of political parasiticism, a sign of immaturity.

I am very sorry to say that the President of the Ruling Congress, Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma started this wild cry of CIA activities in this country. If you are serious, if you have a sense of responsibility...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am Serious.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you really have, when a member of this House is making wild allegation, you should have pulled him up. I am sorry to say that this sense of responsibility is missing even from the chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That would be throttling the debate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He set the ball rolling and responsible members of the ruling party and the Government echoed and re-echoed it.

Whenever an accusation is made which is not defined or which is not identified and it is made from political personalities or from political platforms, then, certainly, we have to understand that there is a political motivation behind it or something

else. I should say, an undefined accusation is nothing but either a political trickery or a diversionary tactic because the whole country today is in the midst of economic crisis.

The Congress Government made long promises of *garibi hatao*. But *garibs* are being *nataoed* today. It is just a matter of political diversion. They want to create some kind of a ghost of the proverbial wolf to divert the attention of the people from the real problems, the problems of hunger, the problems of starvation, the problems of rising prices to something else. I should say, it is a pathetic confession of incompetence of our administrative machinery. If there is really any CIA activity, it should be dealt with firmly, effectively and mercilessly. But that is being allowed to operate in our country.

I should say there is an element of immaturity in our country since Independence. Why I say "immaturity"? In those days when we were having foreign aid and plenty of food from America, we opened our doors too wide for all kinds of infiltrations, for all kinds of foundations, research institutions and cultural exchanges going on and on. And not a word of caution was uttered against it. When it was Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai, when it was Russi-Chini bhai-bhai, during these periods we were vying with one another to eulogise those countries. Still, we are vying with one another at least in regard to one country.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that only one man in this country, in his Presidential Address of Haripura, in 1938, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose said, "A country must know that internal politics of a country should never be equated with external policy of the country." He was opposed to fascism; he was opposed to communism; he was opposed to imperialism. But he took help from all

He went to Germany through Russia in a sealed train. He refused to side with Germany when Germany declared war against Russia. He went to Japan. He refused to identify himself with the internal politics of Japan and he also refused to declare war against China.

In a historical Tokyo University speech in 1944, at the function presided over by Mr. Tojo, he bitterly criticised fascism; he bitterly criticised communism; he bitterly criticised imperialism. He said, "My India will be the land of socialism of its own." He got friendship from all the countries but never identified with the internal ideologies of any country.

In our international relations, wherever it is required, certainly, we should take help but we should never identify ourselves with the internal politics, with the internal ideologies, of any country or allow ourselves to become satellites or to become political parasites of any country or go in for ideological permissiveness or any such thing. That is one of the reasons why whenever, today, we say a little critical word about any particular country with which we have a friendship, there is a hue and cry from all sides, particularly from one section. I can understand those who have identified themselves with their ideological fatherland. But I cannot understand those who are pseudo-supporters of that ideology.

16 hrs.

In the last Lok Sabha, I tabled a series of Questions to know from the Government the number of books imported from different countries, the number of publications published in foreign countries and all that. Astronomical figures were given of the books imported from other countries. About monthlies, weeklies and dailies that are published from different Embassies in this country, astronomical figures were given in the House. I also wanted to know

how many friendship and amity organisations were operating in this country. The figure is not astronomical but it is in hundreds. If you go to taluks, you will find their branches operating in taluks also. Further, I wanted to know how many lakhs of pages of propaganda material are supplied by different foreign Embassies to our dailies, to our weeklies and to our monthlies in this country. Here also, an astronomical figure was given to us.

Then, I also wanted to know how many journalists, how many politicians, belonging to different friendship and amity organisations were invited to different countries. Staggering figures were given. It is a matter of shame that we the politicians, the MLAs and MPs, the elected representatives of the people very frequently go to cocktail parties in different Missions. I know of many people who visit foreign Missions very regularly. It is a matter of shame.....(interruptions) I know where the shoe pinches. What I have said is from the core of my heart, from my knowledge and facts. I know where the shoe pinches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are all these CIA activities?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, C.I.A. is a symptom of operation of foreign political intrigues and intelligence which want to turn this country into a satellite of their own. They want to create parasites for their own political purposes. If you want this country to have patriotic dignity of a free country, you must make it free from the influence of all foreign intrigues, intelligence, espionage and influence. I can give you the figures; I have all the figures. I do not want to take much time....(Interruptions) It is known why the people get excited when I mention something. It is known to them, I feel ashamed that my country into a satellite of their own, devoid of foreign intrigues, intelligence, espionage and influence and the rendezvous of foreign political para-

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sites. Sometimes, clever people, when ever there is a social function and when their shoe pinches, they take it in a lighter mood either by cutting jokes or making a laughter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Give some *mal-masala*.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, *mal-masala* is everywhere. (*Interruption*). He wants some materials. Material are everywhere. There are millions of booklets, periodicals and journals printed and published by political parties' presses. I had asked a question—it is on record—about the printing presses owned by political parties in India for foreign embassies. They earn millions. Those political parties who print materials of foreign embassies and get millions are not touched. 'They are Brahma.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken about 26 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You started at 3.41 and now it is 4.07 p.m. Please try to conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This Government had assured us in the last Lok Sabha that they would bring a Bill to curb influence of foreign embassies and also foreign money in this House. What has happened to that? I want to deal with the whole problem basically and not accusing this country or that country. In fact, we should accuse ourselves. Why did Government allow infiltration of foreign influence? Why did they allow development of political parasitism in our country? I want to know this from the hon. Minister. What has happened to that assurance which was given here in the last Lok Sabha that a Bill will be brought? What has happened to that assurance which was given that a code of conduct would be drawn up for our journalists, for our politicians, for our MLAs and MPs and for the social and cultural organisations sponsored by different embassies and of which we are having a mushroom growth all over the country?

I want to draw your attention very specifically to the recent Assam riots. Most of the important Congress leaders accused CIA hands in it. But Mr. B. K. Nehru tried to deny that. (*Interruption*). It has been admitted even by the Assam leaders that there was really no mass uprising of the Assamese people against the Bengali People. Certain sections of people were picked up, certain newspapers were picked up... (*Interruption*). Like military operation there were truck-loads coming from 100 and 200 miles away. In those truck-loads 80 per cent of the people were either those who were pro-Pakistanis at the time of liberation of Bangladesh or those who escaped from Bangladesh out of fear of trial for espionage or national betrayal.

AN HON. MEMBER: Razakars?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are called Razakars. (*Interruption*) I have so many documents. Will Government institute inquiries into them? I can give you some photostat copies also—so much of intriguing news in different papers. I was very shocked the other day when Prime Minister was sitting by the side of that gentleman, Mr. Mohsin, when he was making the statement that the events in Assam had been exaggerated. (*Interruption*) If you really want to pinpoint what happened there, there were foreign agents who were working horribly, who were playing havoc in Assam language riots. It calls for immediate CBI investigation, if not a judicial inquiry.

I will conclude by saying that there should be a code of conduct and there should also be a Bill, which should be brought immediately, restricting circulation of imported books from foreign countries, restricting circulation of cheap and trash propaganda literature—and not fundamental books on ideological polemics. Journalists and others getting packets—gifts and donations—from foreign embassies should be stopped. No political party press should be allowed to print and publish any material from any foreign

embassy. No press or journals, without the approval of the Press Council, should publish any material from any foreign embassy. No papers should be allowed to publish unchecked matter from embassies. What a shame it was, there were two or three pages on Korea in all the big papers. (Interruption) What has happened to this country, I do not know.

I conclude by saying that, if this Government wants to function as a free country, as a dignified country, with a patriotic sense, with the sense of democratic values and the sense that ours is a great country, we should not allow ourselves to be influenced by any foreign influence. The Bill that was premised to be brought in this House to curb foreign influence in the Indian politics, Indian life, has to be brought immediately, and a code of conduct, not only for MPs and MLAs but also for teachers, journalists and all others who have dealings with foreign embassies, has to be drawn up.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today a subject of vital concern to the security of this nation and to the political independence of our country. Looking at the entire picture of reactions to certain comments made by our Prime Minister and the Congress President about CIA activities, I feel like congratulating the CIA for the thoroughness with which they have been doing the work. It is very unusual that when the Prime Minister of a country has pointed her finger at certain activities of a foreign agency and has warned her countrymen that a particular foreign agency has stepped up its activities in this country, the reaction in certain sections, is not one of anxiety that these activities are proceeding but is one of an attempt to . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: Ridicule the Prime Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: . . . defend the CIA and to prove that the CIA is not working here and, to quote Mr.

Piloo Mody, to ridicule the statement of the Prime Minister. .

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Prime Minister herself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let us look as to how the entire session started. Mr. Piloo Mody appeared before the House with a badge—'I am a CIA agent' . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: I still have it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May be without any sense of shame, maybe in a mood of confession and maybe it is another tactic for a Member of Parliament, for a leader of a Party, to come to the sovereign body of this country and display a badge saying, 'I am a CIA agent' to the gaze of the entire world and to the gaze of the country, it is a tactic whereby he could put morale into those persons who want to be available to the CIA operations. Mr. Piloo Mody has done it in the Parliament of India. 'Nobody has touched me. Therefore, nobody need be bothered about it and he may carry on'. That is one way of doing it. Even as an act of ridicule if one may concede it, even as a demonstration of buffoonery if one may take it that way, even if all this is conceded, could anybody conceive of a person, a citizen of a country, coming out, even in a jocular mood, and saying out, 'Here I am. I am an agent of CIA', i.e. the Central Intelligence Agency which is a foreign agency operating here, coming out and saying 'I am an agent'?

When I heard the speech of Mr. Samar Guha—he has left the House—I was wondering who exactly was speaking here. I was looking back to see whether a votary of CIA has come into the Parliament and has started defending the CIA.

Why should people get agitated about it? Let us look at it objectively. Is it denied that there is something like the CIA? Is it denied that CIA is operating in different countries? Is it denied that CIA has got a record of certain activities which are objection-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

able, at least in Guatemala and Cuba . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: No.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it denied that the CIA operated and brought about the disaster of the Bay of Pigs? But nobody denies it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody denies.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, even the CIA does not deny that in their design of operations they transgressed the limits of collection of intelligence but go on to some other limits. Even the CIA does not deny it. That is their method of operations. I have got before me a statement given before a US Senate Committee spelling out how the CIA is operating. They state that there are two types of recruits for them. One type of recruits are persons whose job it is to collect intelligence. The other type of recruits are persons who are trained up or who are well-versed in certain types of skills and who can get to the vulnerable points. These are the two types of recruits and now the CIA is a problem even for the Administration of the United States. The CIA reports directly to the President. The CIA is a part of the National Security Service. The CIA is answerable to the President through the National Security Council. The CIA is part of their entire national defence scheme and for that purpose, they operate not merely for collecting intelligence but for other purposes also. If that is conceded but to which, I am afraid, are blind the extra-vocal and extra-zealous defendants of CIA in India but which is conceded even in America, when once it is conceded, then we proceed to a stage where we have got to look at it not to see whether the CIA is operationing but to see whether the CIA is not operating. That is the way we have to look at it—whether the CIA is not operating here. That is the way we have got to look at it and the Prime Minister of India, a very responsible leader, comes out with a mild warning that the CIA has

recently stepped up its activities in India. It is not a new development in India at all. The CIA has been there. The warning is that the CIA has stepped up its activities. Why? The warning is to the people of this country who may fall a prey, unsuspectingly or otherwise, to the operations of the CIA. When that warning is made by the Prime Minister, one should expect of every citizen of this country to anxiously look for some material, to anxiously put oneself on the guard and on the defence so that he may not fall a prey to that sort of operations. That reaction there was, of the vast multitude of the people of his country and the huge majority of the people of this country. But, strangely, certain people, in certain quarters, took up a different attitude and came out saying that the CIA is not operating. This is outheroing. Herod, I mean more loyal than the King himself. They came out with a statement that the CIA is not operating and 'Where is the evidence?' Would any Government come out with evidence that way? Would any intelligent intelligence agency operating in any country give out the evidence they have collected? When the Prime Minister says that, the people of the country know enough to understand that there must be material which has induced the Prime Minister to give that warning. Those persons who demand, 'Come out with the material' are persons who want to defend their activities and put this warning in a question mark.

Therefore, I would submit that those persons who make these pleas are the persons who must be considered as really suspect. That is all I have got to say about it. Otherwise, their reactions put them in a suspicious cadre and the Government has got to be suspicious about it. That is all I have got to say about it.

Another plea which has come out—my friend, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, has referred to it—is that the problems are mounting up and here is an effort made to divert the attention of the people from those problems. A mild

warning about it. Is it an effort to divert it and can it possibly divert it? Can the warning divert the attention of anybody from the other problems which are really there? Nobody can be so foolhardy as to expect that by giving that warning, the attention of the people of this country can be diverted away from the other vital issues of the country.

Now I do not lay any blame on anybody. A question is asked: What about other agencies operating here? It is understood, it is well-known that every country has got its own intelligence services. Every Embassy in every country has got its own intelligence services. That is one of their jobs—collecting information. Nobody quarrel with that. But they quarrel comes in only when you proceed from that sphere of collection of information to the stage of assuming the character of an operational agency. Intelligence collecting agency you can be, operational agency you cannot be. You cannot pump out money to purchase the loyalties of the people. You cannot pump out money to create cells in other countries to operate against those governments. You cannot pump out money for the purpose of subverting the structure in a particular country. When two agencies are operating, one agency with a particular background, well-known and the other agency or the other agencies, not having that sort background, people will judge these agencies with their respective backgrounds. . . (Interruptions) I do not want to name any agency at all. There are different agencies in the country. Not only America, not only Britain, not only Russia, not only China or any country—we are looking at their operation against the background of their past and we make our own judgment about it. My friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, pin-pointed KGB and all that. I do not know what it is. If it is Soviet Russia that he means, I, for one, do not want to be apologetic at all about it. Soviet Russia has got a particular relationship with this country. I concede it

as far as I am concerned. Whenever this country was in a crisis, that country came to the aid of this country. Whenever a problem came up, that country came up to support us and whoever may or may not accept it, things have come up in such a manner in the course of the last 25 years, that the people of this country are looking at Soviet Russia as a real friend of this country. Therefore, when they are operating, when they are collecting intelligence, we do not suspect them—not that nobody is looking at them. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, they may be kept under surveillance. Government must look as to whether they are operating wrongly or correctly. But I would submit, Sir, Soviet Russia is not regarded as an enemy of this country. I am not saying, America is an enemy of this country, but let it not be denied, and let it not be attempted to be denied also that as between the two countries, Soviet Russia has been to our aid whenever the aid was needed and it is a friendly country. A friend is coming to my house and an enemy is coming to my house. My welcome to my friend will be different from the way I welcome the enemy. There is absolutely no doubt about it. Is there any evidence to show that subversion is being attempted by the KGB? Is there any attempt to show that such and such a thing has been happening anywhere? No evidence has been forthcoming. Defenders of the other faith may carry on their campaign. That is all that I can say.

All that has happened here is this. The Prime Minister, who also happens to be the Home Minister of this country, has given a warning, on the basis of whatever information we have got, to this country saying that certain things are taking place from certain quarters about which the people of the country should be aware of. It is no condemnation, but a warning, it is an indication to the people to beware of it. I would appeal to everybody even Mr. Piloo Mody, conceding that the buffoonery

[Shri C. M. Stephen].

he displayed is nothing more than a buffoonery, nor really the agency of the Central Intelligence Agency—I would appeal to everybody, Sir, to take note of that warning and to guard ourselves of the dangers that are taking place in other countries and that we do not allow these things to operate under cover or open. That is the value of that warning. Let no attempt be made to ridicule. Let note be taken of it and if I may say so, let serious note be taken of it. It has been taken note of by parties that count even in America.

When this announcement came I happened to be in New York, attending the United Nations. I know about the reaction to this announcement. One announcement was televised and people took serious note of it. I thought that is enough of a warning to the CIA. People came to know about its operations in this country. I am appealing to persons like Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Piloo Mody and others. Do not rush out to their aid but be firm with the leadership of this country so that CIA operations may be kept under restraint and under check. These are all what I wish to submit.

The Prime Minister has done a signal service to this country by her timely warning. Whoever has attempted to ridicule it has done an act of unpatriotism, an act of service to some other country which is most condemnable. With these words I conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diharbour): We are sorry to see that Mr. Indrajit Gupta's Private Member Resolution which was in the form of a definite motion and which could have been voted on the floor of the House was pushed out because the ruling party did not help them to table a Motion and something else has been brought in and we had to come today under Rule 193 just to talk it over. It is a great pity. It should go on record.

Sir, this CIA is one of the greatest menaces to humanity and democracy and socialism, President Truman has done the greatest disservice by starting this CIA which is really a US Government organisation. The object of the CIA is to make room for United States' neo-colonialism and economic domination all over the world. We have seen what they did in respect of Mosudeq, Indonesia, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Vietnam and Pueblo in North Korea; and, Chile at the present moment.

Jack Anderson released a set of purported documents indicating that a huge international telephone and telegraph conglomerate had manoeuvred possibly with some connivance of US officials to try to block the 1970 election of March. It refers to President Salvador of Chile. Through evidence, high level Government complicity was cited.

In our Consultative Committee there is a reply given by Mr. Chavan when he was Home Minister. I wish to refer to that. He said that they are also aware and conscious of the fact that there has been widespread concern about the receipt of money from foreign agencies and organisations by individuals and organisations whether working in the political or social or economic fields. We are much concerned because it is crushing democratic and progressive movements. We are the targets. We have suffered in their hands. They are always at us. Can the ruling party say they have suffered as we have suffered in the hands of the CIA? No, Sir. I shall prove this giving examples one after the other. Otherwise, Sir, can you imagine why this 1967-68 Intelligence Bureau Inquiry Report was not made public? Is it because it will expose all manner of persons belonging to the ruling party and in the official hierarchy and official machinery? The situation is very serious.

I now wish to refer to a well-circulated Daily. It says: 'Assam:

Hunting-ground for CIA'. It refers to Mr. Sinha, Chief Minister. It says 'Foreign Intelligence agents active in Eastern India since fifties.' The news from London about US diplomatic offensive is to the effect that CIA has been active in the eastern zone. It has also been not new, it is there from time immemorial when we came to power, and had been constantly active and they have been constantly moving and doing these things. Mr. Chavan in reply to a question had stated that they were operating from 4 centres in India, namely, Patna, Bangalore and there are two others. Wherever there is any United States Government official, there is a CIA man there. There is no doubt about that. Their penetration is very deep and wide amongst political persons, Ministers, administrators, defence, police, press and radio. Sir, even the Naxalite movement is affected. Those who are in Congress have been left. Others are there. It has affected authors, film producers, religious institutions, religious cults, social service people like peace corps etc, and a new variety of foreign missions. Sir, we know there have been some very old ones, doing some very different jobs. But this new thing is there now.

I now wish to quote from the *Times of India* supplement of October 29, 1972. It says:

"The CIA has stepped up its activities in India through its various fronts. The manipulation of vast PL 480 funds primarily to further American interests and the Nixon administration's anti-Indian tilt during the Indo Pakistan war last December..."

Then it says:

"The USEFI is one of the 48 organisations around the world administering US Govt. scholarships and those of the Institute of International Education and the East-West Centre for Study in the University of Hawaii."

—Hawai, —what a lovely place to go!

Then, Sir, it also says that the CIA thorough the Asia Foundation has financed the Labour Education Service camps for undertaking publication of the history of strikes. Sir, the positive American involvement in Indian agriculture is also a sore point, including senior agricultural officials, including quite a few of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. One of the former secretaries and now a Governor of a State is also there. Their domination is total and we must delimit the influence of these top officials. I can quote several other things to prove that they have made a deeper and deeper in road into our country.

I would now like to quote from the book 'Ambassador's Journal' of John Keeneth Galbraith, former US Ambassador to India. At page 163, he says:

"One of the undisclosed pleasures of this job that I have at my disposal is that at least at my disposal there is 10,000 dollars to spend at my discretion for charitable relief purposes which is replaced once I have spent it, a kind of self refilling financial spring."

Then, he says at page 163:
"July 20—Madras:

Yesterday was only slightly less long than that of the Last Judgment. At a little after eight, I visited the Consulate which occupies a couple of dingy floors of a left-type building which are painted a repulsive green. The American officers occupy offices around the edge of a bull-pen; the Indian staff are in the pen. One office is occupied by our intelligence staff whose coming and going is observed with much interest by all. When the chief CIA man was replaced a few months back, a local Indian police officer commented amiably in public on the change to the Consul-General the same day ("I hear you are getting a new chief spy".)

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, I come to page 453, where he says:

"We had an indication that something important was in the making when, about five, Barry Zorthian had tea with R. N. Karanjia, the editor of *Blitz*. Karanjia told Zorthian that their next edition would signal a major change in policy—a strong pro-US line, great praise for Kennedy and Galbraith. The CIA, one gathers, will henceforth be the spearhead of 'American Indian friendship.'"

Then, at page 479, he says:

"The, Pete Lakeland of my political staff brought over an elderly Congress leader for a long discussion of Congress Party policy in light of the war. Like everyone else, he told they were busy reconsidering the non-alignment policy. As to everyone else, I told him that we might find alignment with India too expensive."

Then, I go on to page 546, where he says:

"February 13—New Delhi.

During the morning, I had a session with a group of men who are here at the Indians' request to advise the Indian Army on the techniques of special warfare. These are the informal, but not secret, tactics for dealing with unconventional enemies in an unconventional way. It naturally attracts adventurers and boundary of various sorts.

I gave them a firm lecture on the need for the utmost tact, restraint and diplomacy. I said they should prove to the Indian Government that its well-justified suspicions of them are somehow erroneous."

Then, this book *Johnson's Memoirs* named about people who were in the US Lobby. It says:

"Certain responsible persons in Government of India had been working to further the cause of US—the then Food and Agricul-

ture Minister C. Subramaniam, the then Food Secretary...."

—now, Governor—

"....Mr. Diaz." (The words 'now Governor' are my insertions).

In 1968, the *Washington Post* said:

"In Kerala, when the UF Government was led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, one Minister here wanted Rs. 3.50 lakhs (50,000 dollars) for efforting to break up the communist-led UF Government there."

Now, I shall quote from another very valuable document, which is an Indian School of Social Sciences Publication, which says:

"There have been widespread whispers that the student demonstration in Madras last year against cartographic aggression on the Sino-Indian borders was planned in detail and financed by the USIS.....

Or can the Government of India deny that five senior USIS officers, including the Regional, Director and the Information Officer, went to Visakhapatnam in December, 1970 under the thin pretext of supervising the moon rock exhibition organised there? Or that in Vizag, where one of the biggest naval bases is situated, they made fruitful contacts of which the Government of India is aware?"

Then, it says:

"Another educational front for the American Government is the US Educational Foundation in India (USEFI), which is very active in Madras. USEFI is directly under the Department of State. It is responsible for doling out Fulbright scholarships and other prizes to Indians considered useful enough to be indoctrinated.

Then, it says:

"There is hardly one major or important educational institution in this City which has no links with American money. Links range from

massive financial support in the form of books, equipment, training personnel, techniques etc. During the last year for which accounts are available, 1969-70, the University of Madras alone got charity worth Rs. 1,55,384 from PL-480 funds and Rs. 78,337 from the US Department of Health."

Further, it says:

"The links between the CIA and organisations like the Asia Foundations are no secret. This notorious front was exposed in 1966-67."

I would not go into more details about this, because it is well known. At least, I have information that CIA finances steadily, regularly and perpetually aid eight political parties in the country.

Then, I come to the question of economic subversion by the CIA. If you see the pamphlet entitled *External Assistance, 1968-69 and 1969-70*, at page 123 we find that:

"India has entered into 14 agreements with the US Government under PL-480 from 1956 to 31-3-1969. Subsequently, two agreements were signed during 1969-70, thus totalling 16 agreements to end of March, 1970."

The total amount involved is Rs. 22708.3 million, which is the rupee equivalent.

We further find there:

"The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of the commodities imported is deposited in the US Government account in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. A major portion of the rupee deposits (about 80 per cent in the aggregate) has been earmarked in the agreements for being given as loans and grants to the Government of India for financing mutually agreed projects of economic development. The balance of 20 per cent has been earmarked to be retained by the US Govern-

ment (a) for its own use in India and (b) for giving loans to Joint Indo-US enterprises commonly known as 'Cooley loans'.

And what is this Cooley loan? It has financed to the tune of Rs. 70 crores big companies like Otis Elevator Co. India (Pvt.) Ltd., Goodyear India Ltd., the Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., and so on. They are acting on behalf of the American organisation and they are financing the CIA activities here.

The CIA is also affiliated to the US Foundation set-up in India. Mr. Chagla had said this, when he was Foreign Minister of India. All the US foundation set in India in the name of cultural, educational and other activities; (2) the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, (3) the International Youth Centre, (4) the National Students' Press Council of India, (5) The World Assembly of Youth, (6) The Asia Foundation, (7) The Press Institute of India, (8) The Institute of Mass Communication Research and such other bodies were working in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude. He has already taken about 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Samar Guha who leads party of just three Members had taken 30 minutes. At that rate, I should be entitled to take about eight times that time, because I belong to a party of 25 Members here.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash): It would mean four hours according to that calculation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu: I shall be satisfied with three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was entitled to only seven minutes, but I have given him already 15 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have always been very generous. But I shall take another 15 minutes.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

As for infiltration in education, the Delhi University, for example, got 8 million dollars directly from the Ford Foundation, not through the Ministry. That was later on regularised.

SHRI PILOO MODY: So, all the children going to the Delhi University are CIA agents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Department of Chinese Studies (Hong-kong type) started with money from the U.S. Even scholarships are included for that purpose. May I ask Shri K. C. Pant one question here? Is it true that the present pro-Vice-chancellor, a Member of Parliament, once head of the Department of Chinese Studies, is regularly writing for the Pentagon paper on 'On Problem of Communism'. Once, the Delhi University affairs were controlled by a man called Gilpathic of the CIA. The Delhi University Law Faculty was greatly controlled by the CIA and worked against the authority of the Academic Council. The Head of the Department had direct contact with the CIA. In the Delhi School of Economics, there is no difference. I do not know how many professors of the Delhi School of Economics have gone to the United States. We want to know these details also.

So far as the press is concerned, let me give a concrete case. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* paper is a monument of CIA activities in the country, and one of the directors was caught red-handed sending crepe during the Indo-Pakistan war to Hongkong and other countries; he was caught sending crepe. Yet, because pressure came from Shri K. C. Pant's Ministry, after four hours' interrogation at the police headquarters at Lal Bazar, he was let go. The Defence of India Rules clearly say that for sending crepe without getting it through the censors means five years' imprisonment.

But here is a case, how this ruling party wanted to deal with the CIA. In the case of *Ananda Bazar Patrika*,

do they want to shelter somebody and so action was dropped because of pressure from the top? They also go for religious institutions and they create things like Mahesh Yogi, Ananda Marg and Balyogeswar, they created sadhu riots. They go for economic subversion also. In Bokaro they organised sabotage and attempted to commission a blast furnace prematurely to damage it. They almost succeeded in doing that in Bhilai. What happened. I do not want to name the person, he is a professional man and was an ex-employee of the TCM, he was a CIA outfit. In Barauni a 50 MW turbine was damaged by the insertion of foreign matter and the rotor got damaged. In Patratu oil circulation was damaged by cotton waste.... (Interruptions) I have heard Shri Indrajit Gupta talking about Defence Secretary. I know the Defence Secretary who has been shifted to another Ministry. He is not inactive there also.... (Interruptions). I know of a Home Secretary and while having a talk with the Minister I said that so and so was close to the Yankees, how do you expect him to control them and he replied: you are mistaken, not the person but his wife. I said: very good, I have learnt it. I ask of this love-song or love-call from America; why was Mr. Billy Graham allowed to go to sensitive areas like Nagaland? Who hosted him? The Baptist Mission. The hon. Prime Minister admitted the other day in the Consultative Committee that the Baptist Mission was connected with CIA; it is a surrender to Nixon. We remember that there was direct collaboration in 1959 with Vimochan Samaram when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Congress President. A cheque from the United States Consul General in Madras, Mr. Franglin went to Mr. R. Shankar, the then Congress President, later on the Chief Minister. The Red Cross cheque was intercepted while in transit. Most unfortunately, I have here a piece of news item which has mentioned the name of Mr. Raj Bahadur and says he secured CIA funds. It is here; I only wish that Shri Raj

Bahadur contradicts it. I shall read it out:

"Jaipur: A Jan Sangh Member of the Rajasthan Assembly, Manoharlal Gupta has said that the Union Minister for Shipping and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahadur, had secured Rs. 40,000 from CIA to contest the 1967 general elections through.... (a gentleman).

Shri Gupta who belongs to the home district of the Union Minister, Bharatpur, Rajasthan, challenged Shri Raj Bahadur that if he could prove his assertion wrong, he would resign from the Assembly, or else the Union Minister should quit the Cabinet."

I want to lay it on the Table of the House.... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri K. C. Pant): May I only understand whether it is for the person who makes the charge to prove it right or for the person against whom the charge is made to prove it wrong? Whose obligation is it

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should contradict it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: According to the Prime Minister, a person against whom a charge has been made has to prove it never happened..... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From Kerala Vimochan Samaram Franklin ran away but he was allowed to come back as a research fellow. I shall now come to the working arrangement with the CIA. Is it not a fact that the training of Indian intelligence for spectrum study over South China and Tibet was organised by the CIA? Is it also not a fact that border security officers were sent to South Vietnam for training under the US arrangements, that is, CIA in guerilla tactics. Is it not a fact that many offi-

cers were sent to America for training in intelligence? We want to know figures here and now. The most serious of the thing—Mr. Pant should hear me—does he know that US B-52 planes were allowed to use secretly Indian airports for doing photographic flights over China? I do not want to give the names of these airports because it is a secret matter. I am asking this Government: what sort of working arrangements are still continuing with the CIA or the American Government? Because, there is an electronic eye on China border, under a contract with Dynamics Corporation, which was previously handled by the CIA for surveillance in China border in her military command. We want to know how close you are in this collaboration matter. I want to say: it is no use yelling from roof tops because you want to use it politically for your own purpose. You talk about the student unrest in Punjab. The Prime Minister said that the Government have definite information about CIA activities. She said that the student unrest had been engineered by CIA but Mr. Mohsin says that there is no specific information of the involvement of foreign elements in these incidents; here are the questions and here are his replies. I only want to say: you prove that your Government is a disfavoured Government of the CIA; you publish a white paper. I repeat once again: You and your Prime Minister prove that you are a disfavoured Government by the CIA; you publish a white paper if you are worth the salt.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpal Kapur..... (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT: (Shri Raj Bahadur): Through whom? Will you please read the name? I have got the right of personal explanation.... (Interruptions). Let him read out the name of the person through whom I have been charged of receiving money.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I wholly disapprove of this procedure. It is nowhere in the rules that Mr. Raj Bahadur can get up whenever he likes and start making noise in this House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: A challenge has been thrown at me and I have a right of reply

SHRI PILOO MODY: I should like to finish my submission.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not yielding; it has to be contradicted here and now. He must first read out the name of the person through whom.....(Interruptions) Is it a paper report? Let him read out the name if he has got any name?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down; there is no question of challenge here. He has already made a speech; you can go through the proceedings.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is no question of.... (Interruptions) .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot ask him to repeat his speech for your benefit; you can gather information from the report and then you can contradict this.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I throw a challenge to my friend if he can prove it. If he can prove it I shall resign; otherwise he should resign. I challenge. It is absolutely concocted, cock-and-bull story. If he is correct, let Mr. Bosu prove it and I shall resign; otherwise he shall resign. Let him prove it....(Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. My point of order is that the procedure had been violated.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Mr. S. K. Patil has been attributed; it is alleged that he collected from CIA and gave it to me. Let an enquiry be made from Mr. S. K. Patil.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If anything has been said which entitles Mr. Raj Bahadur to make a personal explanation, he should be allowed to do so.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If Mr. Piloo Mody believes in that, I challenge him also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let him go either to Asia 1972 or the Gemini Circus to challenge the wrestler over there. What is this business of challenging in Parliament? I am talking about procedure and he says: I challenge you. I am raising a point of order regarding the procedure that has been followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the permission of the Chair, he made that submission. I allowed him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I only want that to go on record.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, the Prime Minister of our country has administered a warning to the people and also to all parties that we should not fall a prey to CIA activities and we thought there will be an end to it. But the CPI leader Mr. Indrajit Gupta has brought a motion here. Of course, we are free to express our own views. But Mr. Gupta said that there are some CIA agents in our officialdom. I want to protest against it. The officers have as much self-respect as we have, if not more and we should not cast aspersions on them day in and day out. We should not suspect our own officers.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You only suspect the opposition parties.

16.37 hrs.

[Shri N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We do not suspect Mr. Piloo Mody. He is so frank and does not hide, his motives. The other day he entered the House with a label on his chest. That is ample testimony that we should not distrust him. What he has exhibited is enough for the House and for the country to understand him and his party

Some people are making out as if the CIA activities are going to ruin this country. That is a false idea. This country has had several onslaughts for centuries. There were attacks from Nadir Shah, Aurangzeb and so many others, who wanted to destroy our culture. But they failed and India is now a strong nation under the leadership of our Prime Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. You are very particular about relevance of speeches.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: From 1947 to 1952, the communists attacked the masses in the villages with all sorts of weapons. Even then they could not win the people of this country. The people are stronger than any political ideology. The people are patriotic and are not unduly afraid of either the CIA or the KGB. Some people have made it a habit to go on abusing America day in and day out.

17 hrs.

Our Prime Minister has administered a warning to the people of this country to be aware of the sinister activities of CIA and other foreign agents. That is enough for our country to be careful and to guard our interests. The opposition want to make capital out of the Prime Minister's statement, which is not correct. The warning of the Prime Minister is quite sufficient.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, it is good that we have got an opportunity to discuss the danger of growing CIA activities in this country. No body denies, and no body can deny that CIA is acting not only in this country but it is operating all over the world. It is a secret seeker of knowledge in the demi-world of international espionage. We know that espionage is a fact of diplomatic life in the modern world.

According to reports, the strength of the CIA is more than 18,000 out of

which 30 per cent are Ph.D., linguists, economists, cartographers, psychiatrists, agronomists, chemists, anthropologists and geographers. These experts profess to know everything starting from the problem of Nagas and the health of Kossygin to the bed-room exploits of Soekarno.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the bed-room exploits in India?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Regarding their activities in India, the Congress President, Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, fired the first shot. He said that the CIA is subverting the Indo-Bangladesh relations, and they are the reasons for all the recent troubles. Immediately, the Prime Minister confirmed this statement by saying:

"CIA had become active in India. It is not for us to prove that this agency is working in our country. It is for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India."

This statement came when the poor Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, was having negotiations in Washington, and he had to bear all the embarrassment.

Close on the heel of this came the statements of the Congress Chief Ministers about the CIA activities, as if to show their unstinted support to their leader. Statements were issued by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, Shri Sarat Chandra Sinha, Shri Zail Singh who accused of CIA-Akali collusion and Shri Mir Quasim. Except Shri V. P. Nalk and Shri Tripathi, all the State Chief Ministers came out with the statement about the CIA activities.

I want to know the reason for this sudden spurt. What happened all these years? Were they not aware that the CIA is operating in this country? Not only that, the Union Home Secretary also gave a statement that it is operating actively in

[Shri G. Viswanathan.]

the eastern region. This is the contribution of Congress.

Then I come to the Jan Sangh, which has made its own contribution. The Jan Sangh leader in the Bihar Council said that CIA is very active in Chottanagpur area. Another Jan Sangh MLA from Rajasthan said that the Union Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, has received money from the CIA during the 1967 elections... (interruptions)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Let them make that statement outside the House... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This charge was made by an M.L.A. of Rajasthan belonging to the Jan Sangh almost a year back.

Then, I would like to quote *Pra-vada*, which says:

"In the past; the Swatantra Party was looked upon as the chief pro-Western, pro-American lobby. But lately CIA is paying special attention to the relatively better organised and more massive Jana Sangh."

This is what the Soviet paper *Pra-vada* has written.

Then, Jack Anderson's papers did implicate one or two Union Cabinet Ministers with C.I.A.

We are not worried about any agency. But if the espionage crosses the boundary-line, from intelligence evaluation to actual interference with the country's affairs, then serious action must be taken. Not that a mere statement should be given by the Prime Minister or by the Chief Minister. Serious action should be taken immediately against espionage, whether it belongs to East or West.

When Mr. Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, visited very recently U.S.A. the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, it seems, assur-

ed Mr. Swaran Singh that C.I.A. activities were not in any way detrimental to the interests of India. Now it is for the Government to accept the statement or not to accept it.

It is not only the C.I.A. which is of U.S. origin but there are other agencies also which are working in this country and which cannot be denied. I would like to quote Mr. Yuri Krotkov who was a former agent of K. G. B., a Russian agency. He gave a statement before the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on international security in which he confirmed that when he was assigned a job in Moscow, he tried to befriend an Indian foreign official but he found that he was too clever and he could not do espionage on him. It is how other foreign countries are interested in the third world because that is not do espionage on him. It is how the East or the West. Hence, the agents are working to control the third world into their orbit.

The activities of foreign intelligence, whether it is CIA or KGB, should be neither over-estimated nor under-estimated. It should be put in a correct perspective. It should not be made a political problem or a political issue because this really concerns the national security of the country.

In this connection, I would like to quote Mr. G. L. Mehta who was our former Ambassador to U.S.A., I quote:

"Since it has now been found that the CIA is responsible for murders in Delhi suburbs, food riots, demonstration by both leftist and rightist organisations, student unrest, drought in many States and floods in Orissa, it is only a question of time before we discover that Chou-En-Lai has been its secret agent and Mr. Brezhnev is being financed by American imperialists."

I would like to keep it before the House for whatever worth it is. It is for the House to judge.

I have heard my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen and my other esteemed colleagues. I will not be lulled by this foolish distinction of having a friendly spy and an inimical spy. A spy is a spy, whoever he may be. In the international affairs, there are neither permanent friends nor permanent foes. There are only permanent interests. For Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai, we have had to pay through our nose heavily during 1962. I want the Government to learn from its past mistakes.

I also want to know from the Government whether they are aware of anti-national forces inside this country, whether they are individuals or organisations, who have extra-territorial loyalty. I want to know from the Government whether the Government is keeping a watch over them. I further want to know whether the Government is aware of these forces whose loyalty can be questioned and who are infiltrating into other organisations, thus occupying important and key positions, and sometimes vulnerable positions.

Lastly, I want to know from the Government whether they are contemplating to bring forward a special legislation on treason and espionage, thus putting an end to all these activities, whether it is CIA or any other agency in this country which interferes in the internal affairs of this country.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, "सी आई ए उन क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान है जहां उपनिवेशवाद की जड़े खोखली हो चुकी हैं और जहां प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली के आधार पर राजनैतिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रयास जारी है। प्रजातंत्र की आड़ ले कर संस्था जैसे और हथियारों का प्रयोग देकर जहां जहां संभव हो सके, सैनिक अड्डे कायम

करना चाहती है ताकि विश्व में युद्ध के बादल मंडराते रहें और छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों को विवश कर दिया जाए कि वे सैनिक गुटबंदी का शिकार बने रहें।"

एक सवाल : यह कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं ?

श्री शशि भूषण : सभापति महोदय, मैं "सी आई ए परदे के पीछे" नाम की किताब से पढ़ रहा हूं जो दलजीत सेन अदब ने दो साल पहले लिखी है यह दलजीत सेन अदब प्रेंसीडेंट, आल इंडिया स्टूडेंट्स कांग्रेस हैं।

"इंडोनेशिया में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डाक्टर सुकर्ण, ईरान के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डाक्टर मुसद्दिक, घाना के भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति एनक्रूमा और कम्बोडिया के नारडोम सिहानुक के विरुद्ध षडयंत्रों के पीछे सी आई ए का हाथ था, इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। बन्दूकों और टैंकों के बलबूते पर अधिक देर तक साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियां नहीं टिक सकती भले ही सी आई ए कोई रूप धारण कर के सामने आए। उस की भिन्नता प्रतिक्रियावादियों से हो या साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों से उसकी गोद में एकाधिकार पलता है या तस्करी करने वाला व्यापारी, ये सब आजादी के दुश्मन हैं।

भारत में सी आई ए एक ओर तो दक्षिण-पंथी फासिस्टों की सहायता करती है जिन्होंने गांधी जी की हत्या की, और दूसरी ओर उग्र वामपंथी फासिस्टों की सहायता करती है जो गांधी के चित्रों की एवं देश की संस्कृति की होली जलाते हैं। एक ओर तो एक बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कराए जाते हैं तो दूसरी ओर से इन्हीं औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में तालाबन्दी और हड़ताल कराई जाती है। देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को क्षीण बनाने के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक तस्करी सोने से भारतीय घरती पर आर्थिक हमला किया जाता है। इस प्रकार के 'सुनहरी हमलों' ने एशिया और अफ्रीका के कई छोटे छोटे राष्ट्रों की आजादी का गला घोटा है। अब एशिया और अफ्रीका की जनता सजग

[श्री शशि भूषण]

और जागरूक हो चुकी है इसलिए वह इस हमले का मुहताब जबाब दे सकती है।"

सभापति महोदय, इस किताब को दो साल पहले छपा गया लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में सीआईए के पास तकरीबन 6 लाख व्यक्तियों के एड्रसेज हैं हर एक पार्टी के जिस में यह बता सकते हैं कि इन की धार्मिक विचारधारा क्या है, ये जिस ढंग से सोचते हैं, इन की राजनैतिक विचारधारा क्या है। यह इन्फार्मेशन मुक्तलिफ ढंग से तैयार की गई है।

किसी भी सरकार को अन्य देश में अपनी नीति के बारे में प्रतिक्रिया जानने का अधिकार है लेकिन उसे यह अधिकार नहीं कि किसी भी राष्ट्र के प्रति षडयंत्रकारी और विध्वंसक कार्यवाही करे। सीआईए राजनैतिक संस्था नहीं, षडयंत्रकारी और विघटन संबंधी कार्यवाहियों को बढ़ावा देने वाला एक व्यापारिक संस्थान है। पैसे का प्रलोभन दे कर नागरिकों की जमीर को खरीदना और छोटे या बड़े आंतरिक मामलों को लेकर दंगे-फसाद और विध्वंसक कार्यवाही कराना सीआईए का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है। वर्ल्ड असेम्बली आफ यूथ दिल्ली में कार्य करती रही और मैं मोरारजी भाई की एक बात में तारीफ करूंगा की वह इस संस्था के पैट्रन थे। एशिया फाउंडेशन ने इस संस्था को पैसा दिया। जब अमेरिका के रैम्पर्ट अखबार में सीआईए के बारे में छपा तो उस वक़्त उन्हें पता लगा कि सीआईए ने पैसा दिया है तो उन्होंने वह पैसा वापस दे दिया। मैं इस मामले में मोरारजी भाई की तारीफ करता हूँ और मिश्रा जी उन से कह दूँगे कि मैं जहाँ उनकी आलोचना करता हूँ वहाँ उनकी तारीफ भी करता हूँ जब वह अच्छा काम करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, यह वर्ल्ड असेम्बली आफ यूथ संस्था आज भी दिल्ली में कार्य करती है। सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान में 40—50 लाख की जमीन उस को दी और सहायता दी जिससे

विश्व युवक केन्द्र वहाँ काम कर रहा है। वहाँ यही ऐक्टिविटी होती है। जब एशिया फाउंडेशन बैन किया तो उसमें कौन कौन लोग सम्बन्धित थे उस को आज तक सरकार ने नहीं बताया। उस को बता देते तो सीआईए की गति बड़ी धीमी हो जाती। जहाँ तक सीआईए का सम्बन्ध है सब जानते हैं कि दो मिनिस्ट्रीज सब से ज्यादा इस की शिकार हैं—एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके ऐडवाइजर्स से आप पनाह लें क्यों कि हम ने बहुत नुकसान उनसे उठा लिया।

सब से बड़ी बात एक यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर सीआईए के साथ साथ एक चाइनीज एजेंसी भी काम करने लगी है और उस का नाम है सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट। सीआईए ऊपर आपरेट करती है और वह नीचे आपरेट करते हैं। उस से देश को बहुत खतरा बढ़ गया है उनकी हालत यह है कि जो इंगन एजेंसी है चाइना की वह एक तरफ तो श्रीमती भंडारनायक की खूब मदद करती है, उनका पैकिंग में खूब स्वागत करती है और दूसरी तरफ हेलिकाप्टर हमको भेजना पड़ता है। वे भुट्टो की भी खूब मदद करते हैं। तो नीचे नीचे जड़ें काटना और ऊपर से सिर पर हाथ फेरना, यही चाइनीज एजेंसी का रोल रहा है। लिन पियाओ के प्रति दुनिया में कहीं संवेदना जाहिर नहीं की गई लेकिन मैं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ चीनो तथा सी० आई० ए० दो एजेंसीज के गठबन्धन के खिलाफ उसने अपना बलिदान दिया जो कि हमेशा याद रहेगा। वे नहीं चाहते थे कि यह नापाक गठबन्धन हो ताकि इस तरह की चीजें हों जिन से एशिया में खतरा बढ़े। यह दोनों एजेंसीज जो हैं वह खतरे का सबूत हैं। दस लाख चाइनीज का सी० आई० ए० के इशारे पर इंडोनेशिया में इशारे पर कत्लेआम किया गया लेकिन उसके बाद आज उन्हीं के साथ वे सी०

आई० ए० के जरिये मित्रता कर रहे हैं। पत्त नहीं किस दिशा में ये जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भुट्टो साहब को भी समझाये कि उनके चक्कर में बे न पड़ें। यह हमारा भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप इन दोनों एजेंसीज के गठबन्धन से खतरे में पड़ा है यहां एक कोसेक आर्गनाइजेशन है जिसके जरिये से विद्यार्थियों में काम किया जाता है, विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन चलाये जाते हैं। दक्षिणपंथी संस्थाएँ जोकि प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करती उन के जरिये से उनको छुरे और भाले चलाना सिखाया जाता है वे संस्थाएँ आजकल कोशिश कर रही हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय बन्द किए जायें उनके बड़े बड़े समारोह और दूसरी चीजें होती हैं। जहां तक धार्मिक संस्थाओं को पैसा देने की बात है, दक्षिण पंथी पार्टी वाले, माधू महत्मा इस देश के विचारों को दिमागी तौर पर खराब कर रहे हैं, पुरानी जो परम्पराएँ मद्भावना है उनके आधार पर लोगों को एकपक्षीय कर रहे हैं, अधिक तौर पर लोगों को एकपक्षीय कर रहे हैं। इस देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर किसी तरह से न चले उसके लिए मैनेज कर रहे हैं, मैनेजर्स को खरीदने की कोशिश करते हैं, वक़्त यूनियन को खरीदने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह सब विध्वंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां बड़ी तेजी से इस देश में इन दो आर्गनाइजेशन्स ने की हैं। इसके साथ साथ बर्मा में जो बंगला बोर्डर पर जो मुसलमान रहते हैं उनसे मिलकर सी० आई० ए० और चाइनीज एजेंसीज बंगला देश में तूफान मचा रही हैं। वह आराम की जिन्दगी बसर करना चाहते हैं और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहते हैं लेकिन यह एजेंसीज उनको ऐसा नहीं करने दे रही हैं। हमारे देश के आस-पास जितने भी राष्ट्र हैं वह सभी इन एजेंसीज के शिकार हो रहे हैं।

सी० आई० ए० ने पहले पहल जब हमारे देश में पदार्पण किया तो जो हमारे

देश की इन्टेलिजेंस संस्था है उसने साथ मिलकर काम किया है और हमें यह पता नहीं था कि हमारे देश में घुस करके हमें नुकसान पहुंचाएंगे। हमने उनसे कभी कोई आक्रामक नहीं रखी लेकिन आज हमें वह बरतनी होगी। आज हमारे देश में सामाजिक संस्थानों में, विश्वविद्यालयों में, कृषि एडवाइजर्स में जो वह पहुंच गए हैं वहां से उनको निकालना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार इसके लिए बहुत सख्त कार्यवाही करेगी हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने लोगों का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेसिडेंट डा० शंकर दयल शर्मा ने इस देश में लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश के नेता, हमारी जनता और हमारे देश की इन्टेलिजेंस भी सभी मिल कर सतर्क हों तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे लिए कोई भी खतरे की बात नहीं है। जब हमने पहचान ली कि हमारे देश में दुश्मन कहां हैं, चोर कहां हैं तो फिर कोई डर नहीं है, हम उनको आसानी से समाप्त कर सकेंगे। मैं खास तौर पर सरकार को सतर्क करना चाहता हूँ कि विशेषकर जो विदेशी एडवाइजर्स इकट्ठा किए हैं जो विदेशी एजेंसीज हैं, जैसे फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन और दूसरी भी उन से कहें कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर पैकिंग जायें या किसी भी देश में जायें और हमारे देश पर कृपा करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): rose.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): Why are you by passing me, I don't understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will never by pass you. He is also leader of party; his name is there; your name is also there. Why do you say you are being bypassed? You are not bypassed. Mr. Joshi, I will give you time...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Already it is 5.20. When will you give me time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time immediately. I find here that 4 minutes are marked for Mr. Mishra and 6 minutes are marked for you.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: You will give only 6 minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mishra, you will have to be very brief in your observations.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I shall try to be as brief as possible, Sir.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems to me that you could not think of a more unseasonal bird than my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. While the Government seems to be playing on the flute of love, he is beating the drums of hate. This is the sweet season of love for the Government and nothing can be more bedevilling the atmosphere than the hate call which Mr. Gupta has given just now.

But, Mr. Chairman, one could excuse Mr. Gupta; bachelor, as he is, he does not know to respond to love calls. And, many a tune, I have felt completely sick sitting on this bench as I find myself overwhelmed by two bachelors on my right. But, at the same time, I must say that I do not know whether Mr. Indrajit Gupta is so innocent a bachelor as I am trying to make him out to be.

I really do not know what badge Mr. Piloo Mody is going to wear now. Earlier in the peak days of hatred against the CIA activities and so on, he was wearing the badge of 'I am a CIA agent'. Now probably he will wear the badge, 'I am in love with you'. I really don't know whether this badge is again going to be objected to by the Chair because earlier the Chair

made him pull down that badge.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am now going to be a Congress agent. They are the only enemies of this country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Naturally the question now arises is this why has all this noise about CIA died down so suddenly and so abruptly. Why are those very lips which spoke so stridently about the menacing activities of the CIA and now lisping rhymes of love? This is a mystery, this is something intriguing. Naturally one would like to ask as to what has happened to bring about this transformation if the activities were really menacing? But, who is now going to speak about the activities being menacing, because only this morning, did you not find, Mr. Chairman, in the newspapers that those who shout about the CIA seem to be themselves the agents of the CIA. That is what has been found to be the case in regard to the publication in the kuwait paper which reported about some attempts having been made on the life of the Indian Prime Minister. Now he has been found out to be the CIA agent himself. I really don't know whether those who have spoken so much about the CIA activities are not exposing themselves to this danger.

I was wondering how this change had happened. Indeed, they were menacing activities, because there could be no greater testimony to it than that of the Prime Minister of India. If the Prime Minister says that the CIA activities are menacing to the country, then S. N. Mishra would take it as gospel truth. But again, would we not be entitled to ask: 'Madam Prime Minister, if the activities are so menacing as you say they are what exactly have you done or do you propose to do about them?' That is in fact a question which I am entitled to ask and to which I am entitled to get an answer. But we are not getting an answer to that question. That is the real difficulty.

One can, of course, dismiss for a time or for a while Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma in this context. But one cannot afford to dismiss what the Prime Minister of India says. I was trying to explore the reasons for the change. What could be the reasons for this? One reason for this, as has been pointed out is that first Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, the Finance Minister of India went to the United States and he tried to fraternise with his American counterparts. Later, the Foreign Minister of India also, when he was in New York, met Mr. Rogers. I have got a different story about what happened between Mr. Rogers and Shri Swaran Singh. I am told that Mr. Rogers spoke in a very rough and I must say. . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Who told the hon. Member?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If that is so, then no Indian can put up with that kind of utterance of Mr. Rogers. He is reported to have said—at least that is my information, it is from the ruling party itself—like this, and Shri Swaran Singh went to Ahmedabad session to report that the Americans were very much angry about the utterances against the CIA. That was another thing.

Later, it was followed by the visits of emissaries from India to the United States and emissaries from the United States to India. Then came the 'love call' from the Foreign Minister which has been reciprocated by Mr. Rogers. He has said that they are now very sympathetically examining this 'love call' made by India. But the point that I want to emphasise is this—as has been tried to be portrayed in the foreign papers—it is not a 'love call' but it is a 'distress call' which is coming against a particular economic background in this country. That is how the foreign newspapers have been interpreting it.

The question that I, as an Indian and as a Member of Parliament, want to ask is this. If these activities are really so dangerous, and indeed they must be dangerous, then is the Parliament of India going to shut itself out completely from these developments? Is the Prime Minister of India going to say that since she and her Foreign Minister have now settled it with Mr. Rogers, the matter is over? If that be so, I must say that we have got a very poor conception of the Parliament of India. These offences, as they have been pointed out, are no less than offences against the State; they are in every way, offences against the State. If the Prime Minister of India is in possession of evidence of offences against the State and offences against the State mean offences against the security of the States, offences which have been in the direction of bringing about internal subversion, then the Parliament of India must be in possession of all these things, and the Parliament of India must go into this matter a little more deeply. We cannot consider the security of India or the matter of subversion, internal subversion, as the close preserve of the Government of India. Therefore, my submission is that the Parliament of India must demand a probe into this matter. There must be a parliamentary probe. Let nobody take a high and mighty attitude that this must be left to the Government of India. As Indians and as Members of Parliament, we have got every right to know. We must remember what happens in the US Congressional or Senate committees; they go much deeper into these matters. We can also act in the same way and we have also got a due sense of responsibility. This kind of commission did function in Australia and in Canada and other places. So, Government must concede the demand that there should be a parliamentary probe into this. I am confining myself only to the CIA activities. Since the question has been raised only

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra] against the CIA activities, let us not cast the net much wider, though let us keep a vigilant eye on all other activities too. When attention is sought to be concentrated on CIA and when some evidence has been collected only with regard to CIA activities we should like to be in possession of facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to ascertain from the House whether it is in I request the Members to co-operate beyond 6 O'clock.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request Shri Mody and Shri Joshi to finish their speeches say, by 5.50 so that Mr. Pant may begin his speech; he wants about half an hour to reply. I request the Members to co-operate in this.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर): सभापति महोदय, अमरीकी गुप्तचर विभाग की बढ़ती हुई गतिविधियों के विषय में जो चर्चा चालू है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि कम से कम उसके जरिये जिस की वजह से देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में आ सकती है उसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाये। अभी जब श्री राज बहादुर जी के खिलाफ किसी ने आरोप लगाया तो वह गरम हो गये। उन का गरम होना मैं समझ सकता हूँ। किन्तु श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यहां कोट किया कि 1967 में राज्य सभा में एक बात बतलाई गई कि उस समय यहां जो इंग्लैंड का हाई कमिश्नर था उस ने टेलीग्राम या केवल भेजा, जिस में उस ने मंशन किया कि इतना पैसा स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को मिला, इतना पैसा जनसंघ को मिला, इतना पैसा कांग्रेस को मिला। उसमें उन्होंने दिया था कि कितना पैसा जनसंघ को मिला था, लेकिन किस को मिला यह नहीं दिया था। बाकी सब का नाम दिया गया था। क्या यह आप की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि आज हम 1972 में हैं...

श्री आर० एस० पांडे (राजनंदगांव): आप को पैसा दिलवाने की?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: मैं ऐसी बेशर्मी की अपेक्षा नहीं करता था। मैं देश की सुरक्षा की बात कर रहा हूँ, पांडे जी।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला): मालूम है कि आप को गुस्सा क्यों है।

श्री राजबहादुर: जिस पत्र का हवाला दिया गया है, उस में आरोप मेरे ऊपर नहीं है। आरोप किसी और के ऊपर है। मुझे माध्यम बनाया गया है। आरोप श्री पाटिल पर है आप उन से पूछिये।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: मैं कभी भी गुस्सा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मंत्री बार बार इस तरह से क्यों बोलते हैं? (व्यवधान)

SHRI PILOO MODY: After what the hon. Speaker said this morning, after the ruling given by the Speaker today in which you yourself took an active part, may I ask you how you permitted this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. You are cutting into your own time.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: इसी लिये मैं उस वक्त चुप बैठा था। राज बहादुर जी की तरह उठ कर बोला नहीं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not going to accept that as an answer. I brought a point to your notice that when a name was mentioned just now, after the ruling given by the Speaker today in which you yourself took a very active part, how have you permitted this to happen?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The paper cutting which has been produced says so; I am only repeating that; I do not say that I am a party to it.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी: हमने 1967 से ले कर मांग की कि विदेशी धन पर रोक लगाई जाये। विदेशी पैसा कहाँ से आता है, किस स्रोत से आता है, किन्हीं

मिलता है, इसकी जांच की जाये। जांच चालू है, यह बतला दिया गया। अभी कुछ दिन पहले जब हम ने पूछा कि जांच का नतीजा क्या हुआ तो वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं :

"It cannot be disclosed in public interest." What does it mean?

1967 से लेकर आज तक हम पर आरोप लगाये। मांग हम ले कर आये, और 1972 में हम को बतलाये कि :

"It cannot be disclosed in public interest." What is public interest? To defame the Opposition parties?

हम ने सी०आई०ए० के लिए ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। राजस्थान के दो प्रोफेसरों की गति-विधियों के बारे में मैं ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया था मंत्रियों का। आखिर अगर इस देश में कोई गुप्तचर एजेंसी चलती है तो हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि उस के लिए हम कोई काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस रखें। जब मैं ने कहा कि काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस होनी चाहिए तब श्री पन्त ने मुझे दुरुस्त किया कि काउंटर इंटेलिजेंस नहीं, सुपर इंटेलिजेंस। I accepted modification. I want super intelligence.

जब ख्रुश्चेव और बुल्गानिन इंग्लैंड गये थे उस समय उनका फ़ागमैन छिपे छिपे घूमता था यह देखने के लिए कि उन की सारी रचना कैसी है। रूस को यह बात मालूम थी। चोर का रास्ता चोर ही जानता है। रूस ने भी अपना फ़ागमैन छोड़ा, जिस ने उनको भगा दिया। तीन साल तक इंग्लैंड को पता नहीं था। तेरी भी चुप और मेरी भी चुप। गैरी कूपर यू 2 को ले कर उड़ा। रूस ने मार कर नीचे गिरा दिया तब पता चला कि एस्पवायनेज ऐक्टिविटीज होती है। बताया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ तीन बार एटेंम्प्ट हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की हत्या करना या करवाना गुप्तचर विभाग का काम होता है। लेकिन उनको पकड़ना और उनके खिलाफ सतर्क रहना यह सरकार

का काम है। ट्राटस्की की हत्या मैक्सिको में हुई और उनके पुत्र की पेरिस में हुई।

श्री शशि भूषण : और गांधी जी की ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : जिसने की उसको तो फांसी हो गई।

लेकिन दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की चलती गाड़ी में हत्या कर दी गई। किसी ने भी की हो या करवाई हो लेकिन यह निर्लज्ज सरकार उसका आज तक पता नहीं चला पाई है। इसको रूल करने का कोई राइट नहीं है। यह कोई दुर्घटना है ? किसी राजनीतिक नेता की हत्या होने के बाद कातिल का पता लगाना आपका काम है। प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ कुछ ऐसे षड्यंत्र होते हैं, इसका पता लगाना आपका काम है। किन्तु हमें यह लगता है कि सी०आई०ए० की बोगी रेंज का विराधी दलों को कोमने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है, उनके खिलाफ कुछ वातावरण तैयार हो सके इसकी कोशिश में यह सरकार है। इससे घृणास्पद और कोई भी चीज नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं राज बहादुर जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 1930 से राजनीति में हूँ। 1942 में मैंने बड़े दुख के साथ देखा कि देशगौरव सुभाष चन्द्र बोस को देशद्रोही कहने वाले आज यहां बैठे हुए हैं। सवाल सी०आई०ए० का अभी क्या आया ? राज बहादुर जी यह इसलिए आया कि यह तो कांग्रेस के अन्दर एक टस्सल चल रही है बिटवीन सी०आई०ए० एण्ड सी०सी०ए० या कम्युनिस्ट कांग्रेस एलाएंस जो है और सी०आई०ए० जो है, उनके बीच में। यहीं से टकराव शुरू हुआ है। सी०आई०ए० के खिलाफ हम कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करें तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि हमारे अमरीका के साथ अच्छे सम्बन्ध न हों या उनको हम बिगाड़ें या के जी बी के खिलाफ हम कुछ

[श्री जगन्नाथराव लोखरेकर]

कार्रवाई करें तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि रूस की दोस्ती को हम छोड़ दें या उसके साथ सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ लें। दुनिया में हमेशा कोई दोस्त या दुश्मन नहीं हुआ करते। देश का हित ही इसकी कसौटी होती है, यही सर्वोपरि होता है और होना चाहिए। किन्तु इस सब को छोड़ कर हम जो कार्य कर रहे हैं यह सिर्फ राजनीतिक चालबाजी है और उसी से प्रेरित हो कर कर रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। स्वस्थ राजनीतिक परम्पराओं की हम को स्थापना करनी चाहिए। हमारे और आपके मतभेद हो सकते हैं। हमें आप पुराण मतवादी या पुराणपन्थी कह सकते हैं। हम गाय की रक्षा की बात करते हैं तो आपने गाय भी ली और उसके साथ वछड़ा भी ले लिया। हमने कुछ नहीं कहा। आगे चल कर आप गोबर भी ले सकते हैं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। सिद्धान्तों का सवाल है। हम प्रतिक्रियावादी आपकी दृष्टि में हो सकते हैं। लेकिन यह सवाल आज नहीं है। सभी जानते हैं कि दुनिया भर की एजेंसीस काम करती हैं, बहुत खतरनाक काम करती हैं। इसको हम भूलें नहीं। कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि रूस की एजेंसी ऐसे बैसे काम नहीं करती है। मूडान में, इजिप्ट में सादात को उलटने की जो बात हुई वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है, लंका में जो हुआ वह भी सब जालते हैं। ये जो एजेंसियां हैं ये साम, दाम, दण्ड, भेद सब कुछ अपनाती हैं। विष कन्यायें भी होती थीं। भुलाने, बड़काने के जितने भी रास्ते बताए गए हैं उन सब को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं।

बिल्ली ग्राहम की बात सदन में कही गई और डाक्यूमेंटरी में भी दिखाए गए हैं। जिसका नाम कोई जानता नहीं उनको सुनने के लिए एक लाख इकट्ठा होते हैं, यह क्या बात है? आपने नाशा राज्य बनाया उसका नाम आपने नशाप्रदेश न रखकर

नागालैण्ड रखा। यह क्या? कहाँ-कहाँ गया क्या गतिविधियां चलती हैं मिशनरज के द्वारा, प्रोफेसर के द्वारा और किस किस रूप में यह होता है, इसको देखना और इसका पता लगाना तथा रोक लगाना सरकार का काम है। पार्लियमेंटरी कमेटी नहीं तो विरोधी दलों को सरकार को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए, यह उसको नहीं को समझना चाहिए कि विरोधी दल देश को खतरे में ले जाने वाले हैं। उलटा यदि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार देता है तो हम कहते हैं कि खराब बात है। रूस पाकिस्तान को मिग देने की आप्र करता है तो हम उसका विरोध करते हैं, उसकी निन्दा करते हैं। कच्छ के मामले में आप जमीन देते हैं तो हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं, आप पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करते हैं और उसको अपनी टैरिरी सरेंडर करने के लिए राजी हो जाते हैं तो हम उसका विरोध करते हैं। आप जो इस तरह के काम करते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह नैशनलिज्म है या हम जो इसका विरोध करते हैं वह नैशनलिज्म है। हमें आप नैशनलिज्म सिखाते हैं। 1945 और 1946 में मैंने कांग्रेस को बोट दिया था यह समझ कर कि यह देश की अखंडता बनाए रखेगी। लेकिन हम को धोखा हुआ। बार बार धोखा खाते आए हैं। ये हमारे मित्र जो अभी कांग्रेस से आये हैं। विरोधी दलों को निशाना बना कर उनको बदनाम करने की घृणास्पद नीति नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिये। देश की सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि होनी चाहिये। इसी को कसौटी बनाया जाना चाहिये। जो जो होल्ब हैं उनको प्लग आफ करें। कोई भी दल हो जो इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां कर रहा हो तो उसका आपको पता लगाना चाहिये और उसके बारे में हम को भी पता चलना चाहिये। जब बीमारी कोई होती है तो डाक्टर से उसको छिपाया नहीं जाता है, उसके सामने उसको रखना पड़ता है। कोई भी करता हो, करपात इस करपात फिर करपातिधि करे या बंसी लाल करे।

एक को सिपाया और दूसरे को हथकोश करना, वह राजनीति आपकी नहीं चलेगी और न ही चलनी चाहिये। कोई भी, हमारा तुम्हारा सक्कल नहीं है, करप्शन इस कुर-पान। जो देशद्रोही है उसको आप कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दें। लेकिन ऊटपटांग बातें करना बन्द होना चाहिये।

श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी ने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी को सी आई ए एजेंट बताया था। हम ने कहा कि इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये। उस चर्चा को ब्लाक किया गया। हमारे ऊपर आरोप है लेकिन उसको आप मिट्ट भी नहीं करते। पूछने पर कहते हैं कि तुम सिद्ध कर दो। यह भी कोई तुक वाली बात है। 1967 से हम कहते आ रहे हैं। आज 1972 है। लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। बदनाम करने की हो कोशिश करती है। विरोधी दलों के प्रति यह अत्यन्त घृणास्पद, निन्दास्पद नीति अब देश में नहीं चलेगी। यह धर्म भूमि है। यहां सीता को जलाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन उस से वह पवित्र निकली, हनुमान को जलाने की कोशिश की गई लेकिन लंका जल गई। आपको समझ लेना चाहिए, कि आप इस तरह से हमारा कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकेंगे।

गांधी जी की हत्या का बार बार उल्लेख किया जाता है। उस समय हम चुप रहे। लोगों ने हमारे सिर फोड़े। हमने कहा इनको जाने दो, इनके दिमाग बिगड़ गए हैं। लेकिन आज भी हम जिन्दा हैं, सब के सामने छाती खोल कर खड़े हैं, दिल्ली में खड़े हैं, सारे भारत में खड़े हैं, हम धोखा देना नहीं चाहते हैं। जनता हमारी भी सुनती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता समझदार जनता है, बड़ी ही समझदार जनता है। आपको उन्होंने बोट दिया, आप पावर में आए, हमने स्वागत किया। हमने देखा कि जनता ने कहा कि आपकी और पांच साल काम करने दो। हम जनता के पास फिर जाएंगे।

लेकिन हम को देश की स्वाधीनता, देश की सुरक्षा तथा देश हित की सर्वोपरि मान कर गप्तचर विभाग किसी का भी हो, उस पर पूरी तरह रोक लगानी चाहिये। के०जी० बी० इस में आता है, सी०आई०ए० भी आता है। पार्टी के नाते प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसको वह श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा से कहलवा सकती थीं। ऐसा वह करतीं तो चल सकता था। अगर उन से नहीं कहलवाना चाहती थीं तो उन के जो इधर उधर दोस्त बैठे हुए हैं, उन से उनको कहलवाना चाहिये था। विरोधी दलों का भी कुछ काम होता है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को इनवाल्व नहीं होना चाहिये था। कोई भी सदा के मित्र और सदा के दुश्मन नहीं हुआ करते हैं। इंडोनेशिया में डा० सुकर्ण जब थे तब हमारे उससे अच्छे सम्बन्ध नहीं थे, सुहातों आ गए, अच्छे सम्बन्ध हो गए। उनको कहना नहीं चाहिये था कहलवाना चाहिये था। अब तो पच्चीस साल के बाद हमारी डिप्लोमेसी मैच्योर डिप्लोमेसी होनी चाहिये थी। हम जो भी बात कहें सोच समझ कर कहें। यह बहुत सीरियस मैटर है। सी०आई० ए० कोई मामूली चीज नहीं है। हम को बहुत सतर्क रहना चाहिये इसके बारे में। अगर हमारे पास जो आरोप हम लगाते हैं उसको सब्सटैंशिएट करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, तो वी बिन्स बेरी रिडिकलस बीफोर दी आईज आफ दी वर्ल्ड। अब अमरीका पाकिस्तान को टैंक बेता है और हमें गेहूं तो ऐसा कर के जो वह यह चाहता है कि टैंक लेकर वे लड़ें और गेहूं खा कर हम मरें, इस बोहरी नीति को हमको समझ लेना चाहिये। बोलने की जरूरत नहीं। जो भी काम हम करें देश की सुरक्षा को सर्वोपरि रख कर करें। और उसी के अनुसार कार्रवाई करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Mr. Chairman, it has fallen to my sad lot to try and restore some sanity to the Parliament of India, and you have given me a few minutes in

[Shri Piloo Mody]

which to do it. Because, after I sit down, the Minister will get up and restore all the hysteria that has gone on for the last two or three hours.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): There is a mad man in my village who thinks that the whole world except himself is mad.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody knows how he ever got to Parliament.

Listening to the various speeches and some interjections, I could not make up my mind as to what posture I should take. Should I take the posture of my friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who was here doing dutifully his duty, making propaganda against a country and its agencies, for which that country has now been spending millions and billions of roubles today? Should I take the posture of my friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, who rightly but unnecessarily got so angry, exhibited his spleen, and said things that need to be said, but they needed to be said in a kindergarten class and not in the Parliament of India? These are the things that my friends over here should have learnt when they were little kids in schools. They did not have to wait to grow to this adolescence—I do not know whether it is post-adolescence—to have my friend, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, lecture to them on the values of nationhood. Should I bring in moral indignation as my friend, Shri Samar Guha, very rightly did? Is there an iota of hypocrisy or insincerity in what he said? Should I take the very reasoned attitude of my friend, Shri G. Viswanathan, who tried to prove the fallacy of the charges and the ridiculous lengths to which we have gone in order to display our immaturity after 25 years of Independence?

As to what has been said about the C.I.A. by the people sitting on my right and the people sitting on my left, they seem to know more about it than the American people do. Of

course, all the information that they claim they have is ferreted out from American sources, naturally, because it is the only open society to which they have access. They could not possibly get material either from the Kremlin or from Russia or from *Izvestia* or from the Russian Embassy here because they too are footlings in a hierarchy which is the structure of international communism. So, whatever little information they get can only be collected by them from U.S. sources.

Listening to the speeches, I found there was a certain persistence as if it was one mind but many tongues that were putting forward a case against the CIA. I am very glad because I have learnt a tremendous lot about the CIA today which I should have learnt if I was sufficiently interested also in high school and at an earlier age. But I am very glad I had it told to me today in its most horrid form to say what an exaggerated monster the CIA is which is here to subvert this country.

But if you take your intelligence a little further and listen to what the words were, you will find that you now know what the CIA did in Cambodia; you will now know what the CIA did in Vietnam; you will now know what the CIA did in Brazil, in Venezuela, in Ghana, in Mozambique and in Europe, or somewhere or the other. But you do not know what they did in India. We all know what they did all over the world but we do not know what they did in India.

What a tragedy for all of us that all the information about what they did in India is concentrated into three heads, the head of the Minister who is going to reply but will not reveal, the head of the organisation which calls itself the Indian National Congress—I do not know why that central word "National" is any more applicable—and, ultimately, the pretty head of the Prime Minister who has also entered this race. But apart from that, nobody knows. We have

fried on occasions to find out from Government what the CIA is doing in this country—I can quote chapter and verse but I do not have the time. It was on June 15, 1967, that Mr. Masani made a very eloquent plea about finding out about its activities and said that it was even more necessary that it be published.

There is no Jack Anderson in this country, there are no people to write books on RAW and CBI in India. We have nobody who can openly discuss matters of State. To that extent, we are a poorer society. At least in the United States, people can discuss all these things, and if Mr. Stephen could not leave his hotel in New York after 6.00 in the evening, it was for the protection of the population of New York! In an open society like that, you can debate these issues and it is precisely from the struggle between the executive, between the legislature, between the judiciary, and the free press that an open society is made. But here we want to put everything under one umbrella or petticoat, whatever you may like to call it. This is really the tragedy of Indian democracy.

But that apart, it is we who have asked for this information. We wanted an intelligent debate on the facts as they are known, not on the monsters that are raised, not on the euphorian shadows that are created, but on facts as they are known. I would like to know what happened, because we demanded an inquiry which was promised to us. We did not demand the inquiry so that Mr. Chavan and the Government of India could become wiser; we demanded the inquiry so that we could become wiser. Whatever rumour one hears and from whatever the inquiry has revealed or leaked out. I can only say that, when they started their inquiry they found—and this is what I have heard, correct me, if I am wrong—that they only came across evidence of Russian money and they found ultimately that 169 campaigns, spread over seven

political parties, excluding the Swatantra Party, were financed by the Soviets. More recently information came to me—and this, I would like to say in secrecy to you alone, Sir,—that there are 175 Members of Parliament who are supposed to be on their pay-rolls. (*Interruption*) I say, check it out, I want to find out. Also do you not tell us if it is so? Why do you not tell us if there is anybody on the other pay-rolls?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Because it is not true.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Naik has denied it on behalf of his Government. The man does not know what he has undertaken to deny! He can certainly be forgiven for his over-enthusiasm but not for his trashiness.—(*Interruption*).

Several things were said about me and about that little badge that I was wearing. Why did I wear that badge? I think, I adequately explained it in the past. Now whether Mr. Stephen was in the past...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He was at the UNO...

SHRI PILOO MODY: restrained from molesting the population of New York or not, said that this was buffoonery, he said all manner of things about it. I would just remind him—since he does come from Kerala, after all, he is only newly available here in Delhi, whatever else his past may have been—that it is only too easy to abuse. If I were to ask him why was he carrying this brief? And on whose behalf he was carrying this brief? If I were to ask him, is this some sort of dalali that he was doing? Or if I was to become more pungent and say**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: This is very bad, Sir. Mr. Mody is a decent Member of Parliament. He should not use such expressions.

SHRI PILOO MODY: **Now, having said that...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is not a joke. That he offered to me also.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Having said it, I will ask you to expunge it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should withdraw it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will not only withdraw it, but I will ask you to expunge it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not understand the meaning of the word used. How did it come in? I can perfectly understand a person like Mr. Mody, with his past association and all that, getting up and using that word. But to apply it to me, is absolutely objectionable and to say 'I have used it. But you can expunge it.' is something strange. I demand, Sir, that he must be made to withdraw that word. Expunging is your job. If it is not parliamentary and dignified, he must be made to withdraw it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is precisely the point I am making. When he is using words, as also all other people, like 'buffoonery', these are supposed to be acceptable terms.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I repeat that it is absolutely 'buffoonery'. I am not withdrawing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Implicitly your argument is that all such words do not behave the Parliament. So, I would request you to kindly withdraw it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have done it even before you asked me. What are you telling me? I am just trying to make a point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also direct that the words spoken in the vernacular as also in English stand expunged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, is it your ruling that the term 'buffoonery' can easily be used against any person?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Buffoonery' is not the word that he used at this juncture.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): While he was speaking, Mr. Stephen used that word 'buffoonery'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I used that word, but nobody objected to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was when someone-else was in the Chair. I am not concerned with it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nobody objected when he used that word. Why only he, even the Deputy Speaker, he also used it. I am just trying to draw a parallel about what constitutes parliamentary dignity and decorum and how words like that should not be bandied about by people to whom, the most charitable thing I may say is that their knowledge of English is not as strong as it should be.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You belong to that class.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Coming back to the subject what I want to stress is that secret agencies are operating all over the world and they have been operating in India too. And it has been established beyond doubt that the Government of India have, in fact on many occasions taken the help of these agencies when it suited them and when it has not suited them, they have used the names of these agencies to smear people in the Opposition. They have called me, my Party, my colleagues and my friends by sundry names, CIA names, KGB names and such others that have been bandied about in this House as if it is nobody's business. When these things are allowed under the tutelage and the patronage of the Chair, then, you allow it, and outside, the President of the Congress Party makes wild charges of this nature and the Prime Minister of this country goes and blesses those charges! That blessing is referred to over here, with great sanctimonious humbug, as warning to the nation. Why do you have to warn us, warn yourself. Because if secret agents want information about India, whom can they get it from? What information do I have to sell? It is

Mr. Pant who has got all the information; it is Mr. Raj Bahadur who has got all the information. It is the Prime Minister and her respected and confiding colleagues who have all the information. It is the officers of the Government who have all the information. These are the people that these agencies must seduce. What is the point of talking about it?

It is perhaps for that reason that it is considered by the Government that such information should not be divulged "in the national interest"—the congress party having made national interest, synonymous to congress interest. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I have listened to the speeches that were delivered in the course of this Debate with great attention. Shri Piloo Mody who just spoke has introduced an element of humour into his remarks. All the Speakers, who spoke—whatever may be their variation in accents, whatever may be their variation in emphasis whatever may be the allegations and counter-allegations—all of them had a common thread running through their speeches. And that common thread was the concern—if I may say so, the overwhelming concern—for the security and integrity of our country, this was the common thread, and I think this common thread is in the ultimate analysis something that binds us together in our anxiety to see that our national life and our national values are preserved and protected and are not allowed to be subverted, and ultimately it is the concern of Parliament in this larger aspect of our national life which is the surest guarantee for all of us and for the people of this country.

During the Debate certain things were said which were somewhat wild, if I may say so. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said that BSF had been sent for training to Vietnam. This is fantastic non-sense. I am surprised that a responsible Member of this House says a

thing like that without caring to verify it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I got it verified.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mere assertion and repetition makes a thing worse and no better. He puts some words into the Prime Minister's mouth regarding the Baptist Church. There are persons in this country who belong to the Baptist Church. And, I don't think that in a secular country anybody need say anything against any religion or any church.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. In the meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Home Ministry, when we discussed the CIA activities, the Prime Minister said that there were complaints of the Baptist Mission being involved with the CIA. You can let the matter be sent to the Privileges Committee, and I shall prove it there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As you have said Sir, there is no point of order. But just to bring it to the notice of the House that this Member is in the habit of making utterly irresponsible statements, I would like to quote from what the Prime Minister said at the consultative committee meeting. I have before me here the minutes, because I had anticipated this. This was what she said:

"She could not say whether Baptist and other Missions were circulating particular points of view which were characterised as of CIA."

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Akola): So, she had said just the opposite.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since my name has been dragged in, may I submit....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is not yielding. So the hon. Member may kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since my name has been dragged, I have got a right to be heard. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has had his say already. Now, let the hon. Minister have his say.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am within my rights to point out that the Prime Minister talked about a professor in Simla and the Baptist Mission. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let him not disturb the proceedings. He is going outside the rules now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the rules that you want to quote now? Since my name has been dragged, I have a right to be heard. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister is only replying to the point made by him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Member has been proved false by the record. How does he say that his name has been dragged in? The hon. Minister has just read out from the minutes. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. May I request the hon. Members not to have altercations with each other?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since my name has been dragged in. . . .**

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA (Gurdaspur): **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two blacks are not going to make white. So, let Shri Prabodh Chandra sit down. What he has said will not go on record, and what Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has said will also not be recorded.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Then, we saw Shri Piloo Mody get up and say mer- rily that 175 Members of Parliament were in the pay-roll of some foreign

firm. Is this the way to treat a serious debate of this kind in this House? Is it proper to cast this kind of aspersion on fellow-Members of this House? After all, unless we have a measure of respect for each other and a measure of respect for each other's integrity, how can this country function and how can the Parliament function? And I am amazed at how he has gone on mer- rily to make this statement. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did they allow Bill Graham to go to border areas?.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Mem- ber is utterly incorrigible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu disturb the proceed- ings in this manner. The hon. Minister has heard his point already, and he is now replying to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Piloo Mody has mentioned about 175 Members. That should be proved or else it should be withdrawn. I did not want to interrupt at the time he was speaking. Let him mention the names of those Members. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member sit down, He is interrupting.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not interrupting. Since the hon. Member has mentioned about 175 Members, I want to raise a point of order. In fact, I wanted to raise a point of order even while he was speaking. How can he make such a statement? Let him mention the names of all those Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minis- ter is replying to that point. So, let the hon. Member kindly bear with him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ex- plain something?

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope the hon. Minister has heard his speech and understood what he has said. He need not interrupt any further.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to amplify it a little.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As the House is aware, this subject had come before the House in the form of a starred question on the 15th November. We had assured the House that Government were aware of the reports and statements that foreign intelligence agencies were active in different parts of the country and that they were maintaining a continuous watch over such activities. We had also made it known that such activities were not conducive to the promotion of mutual good relations. At the same time, we had urged. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the 1969 speech of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan?

SHRI K. C. PANT: . . . that the disclosure of information which Government had in their possession on the details of what was done to counter the activities of foreign intelligence organisations including the CIA would not serve any public interest.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why was the CBI report not published? We want the report of 1967-68 of the enquiry conducted by intelligence branch. Why is it withheld?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him go the way he wants. Must he deal with it only in the manner you want?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I appeal to you to get a reply. Why is the intelligence branch report not being published? Whom are they shielding?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It has been said by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta and other Members also. I think it is well-known that the existence of intelligence agencies is a fact of life in the international world. We would

be in a world of self-delusion if we do not think that intelligence work was done in various countries. Every country has its own intelligence network. In the nature of things one could not perhaps object, even if one might object one could not prevent the collection of some intelligence. But the point is not only of intelligence. The most objectionable point, if I may say so, is when an attempt is made to interfere in the internal affairs of a country irrespective of international or diplomatic practices. We cannot connive at subversion masquerading as intelligence. No country can tolerate interference by any agency in the internal affairs of the country. We have all our values, our way of life and our Constitution, and at no cost shall we permit any foreign organisation to erode them.

We are an open society; we are proud of it. We know that India cannot isolate itself from the rest of the world. We have friendly relations and cultural exchanges with a large number of countries of varying ideological moorings. While promoting genuine cultural interflow we should be on guard that no one takes undue advantage of the openness of our society and interfere under some guise in our internal affairs.

Speaking only of the recent past, the House will recall that when the country stood united in the face of the challenges arising out of the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh no one, particularly no foreign influence, could weaken the country's resolve. After the liberation of Bangla Desh and in the months that followed, we had reasons to believe that the foreign agencies had become more active. The Prime Minister struck a note of warning. Shri Piloo Mody may find it amusing but the country took it seriously and that is what counts. . . . (*Interruptions*). In various forums such as meetings of political parties, newspapers and journals published from different parts of the country, the subject came up for discussion and

(Shri K. C. Pant) the need for vigilance was fully endorsed. I have referred to this because such a reaction is salutary and bears testimony to the fact that we are watchful.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Normally you do not read.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I know. I have to give certain facts that I have, which facilitates matters; I will not read if you do not want me to read.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In such matters you must read. But Mr. Chairman, our difficulty is that the proceedings of the House do not get fully reported in newspapers. You have to do some thing about this. Only the Government speech gets space. Pressmen are our honoured guests in the gallery. But they do not do justice to the country or the country's representatives. Ministers come with voluminous speeches and those completely overwhelm all the others. The most unintelligent thing said by the Minister gets publicity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chairman is hardly the officer to whom a complaint like this should be lodged. The forum of platform for complaining is completely different. In fact, the complaint of the Government is that they do not get proper reporting.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The proceedings of the House should be fully reported. You are the custodian of our rights and you should do something about it. Otherwise, only one side appears.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. Sir, 'May I know whether under the rules any member or members of this House can make an appeal to the press or to influence the press to publish their names and their speeches?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The man who has made this allegation never suffers on account of lack of publicity. It is in the country's interest that I am making this point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That day I spoke for 45 minutes. But in the press, after giving the minister's reply, it was reported in the end, "The motion was raised by Shri Samar Guha"!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today you had only, 2 minutes but you spoke for 23 minutes. I only hope the press will treat you charitably.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I saw Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu also demonstrating. I would like to pass on to Mr. Mishra a tip I get from Mr. Bosu. He was briefing the press on what happened in the consultative committee meeting. Such briefings will ensure that everything comes into the press!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: On a point of order, Sir. The minister cannot import anything that has been happening in their Central Hall or any place outside. It is the Government which is doctoring the newspapers. They are trying to corrupt the press. Even so, the integrity of the Indian press is not in doubt, by and large.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said that the integrity of the Indian press is not in doubt, by and large. That should suffice. I hope the protest you have made will be taken note of by the press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is making an allegation that the Government is doctoring and corrupting the press. It is baseless. The Government is not doing it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule? If you have a serious point of order under some rule, you are entitled to raise it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I am not Mr. Piloo Mody. I am not humorous. I am serious. My point of order is, can an hon. member of this House make such a wild insinuation against

all the members? He has said, we are trying to corrupt the press. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a charge against the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My complaint is that the journalists and reporters are pressurized by the government.... (*interruptions*).

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is an insinuation and an insult to the press.... (*interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. You have observed that the press will take note of something. The chair can only say that the government will take note of it. So, the observations of the chair are not in conformity with the rules.... (*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are drifting far away from the main subject of discussion.

I am sorry that Shri Indrajit Gupta sees shadows where there are none. As I was saying, many friends have referred to foreign money, the role of foreign money and expressed concern about it. As they know, the Intelligence Bureau conducted an inquiry as all sections of the House had demanded that they should do so. On this basis, a probe was made by the Intelligence Bureau into the allegations that foreign money was being used in the country to influence our political, social and economic institutions. We had made known to the House the severe limitations under which an intelligence organisation has to function. It cannot make open enquiries or record evidence. It has to rely on the secret sources of information which cannot be made public. With these limitations, it was not possible to make such reports public. At the same time, the general issues

thrown up as a result of the enquiry were fully shared with the House. It was pointed out that while any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received was not possible, the indications were that it was selective and was not so small as to be ignored. It was also mentioned that it had been possible for foreign intelligence agencies to finance the activities of certain institutions and organisations working in their academic and research fields. Such institutions and organisations themselves might not have known the ultimate source from which assistance was being extended to them, or even that the scholarships or travel grants or other forms of monetary assistance they had received to carry on their academic or research work had been obtained from any foreign intelligence agency.

The House is aware that we had the Asia Foundation wind up its activities in the country. The House is also aware that Government set up a Council of Social Sciences Research with a suitable grant to review the progress of social science research and to sponsor research programmes in this field. The setting up of the Council, while considered necessary and desirable in itself, would also have the effect of reducing the dependence of Indian research institutions and scholars on foreign financial assistance for their worthwhile projects in this field.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister says that an enquiry was conducted by the intelligence branch. Where is the report?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We had also touched on the problem of indirect financial assistance by foreign agencies to individuals and organisations of various descriptions in India. This takes many forms such as large commissions on sales of literature imported from abroad, subventions paid out of trade earnings by bilateral understanding between commercial enter-

[SHRI K. C. PANT.]

prises and recipient organisations, high advertisement charges, etc. Apart from creating special cells in the Intelligence Bureau or in the Directorate of Enforcement for undertaking a closer scrutiny of remittances, conversion etc., efforts are also being made to impose rigorously the existing provisions of law to curb malpractices.

The House is also aware that the Finance Minister has already introduced the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1972 which is presently under the consideration of the Joint Select Committee.

Some reference was made to the questionable activities of some foreign scholars in India. As I have stated earlier, we are in open society. We fully welcome genuine scholars and academicians. A country as rich in its variety and diversity as India is, will naturally fascinate academic scholars. At the same time, we should be careful that nothing adverse to the interests of the garb of academic pursuits. It is with this aim in view that we are formulating guide-lines for research by foreign scholars in India. While we will be happy to assist genuine foreign scholars to undertake researches on topics which create better understanding about India among their countrymen, it would also be necessary to exclude from the purview of such studies, problems relating to sensitive themes and areas, defence and security matters, etc.

The question of a Bill on foreign money has come up before the House several times and we have told the House that we are undertaking the drafting of a legislation to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of foreign contributions by individuals and institutions in the country with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, political organisations, academic and other voluntary organisations working in important areas of national life are able to func-

tion in a manner consistent with the public. This would naturally be a somewhat complicated legislation. We also have to exercise care to ensure that while a legislation fulfils its dominant objective, no undue harassment is caused to those pursuing their legitimate *bona fide* avocations. We hope to be able to introduce this legislation shortly.

I am glad that we have had a full discussion on the subject. There is no doubt that public debates such as these tend to strengthen the sense of determination and resolve of the people and the country. It is unfortunate that some persons in Parliament and elsewhere have chosen to make a travesty of this matter. A sense of humour is a good thing but then the security or integrity of the country is no laughing matter.

We are all aware of the difficult battle we are waging on the economic front. At heavy odds, we are resolved to remove poverty and attain self-reliance. We are only too conscious of the fact that the problems of the country cannot be wished away overnight. Patience and understanding are as essential as hard work and determination. It is in this context that one should take care that grievances however genuine are not utilised and exploited by some to defeat and destroy the larger constructive efforts of the nation.

Sir, I am sure, the basic purpose of the debate to ensure that no foreign agency is allowed to interfere in our internal matters or is allowed to subvert the values of the country will be achieved. This consider as a central theme of most of the speakers who have highlighted it at this juncture and that is a very useful thing which will have a very salutary effect on the whole country.

18.30 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 13, 1972|Agrahayana 22, 1894(Saka)].

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 13, 1972/Agrahayana 22, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लघु उद्योगों के लिए आयात कोटे में वृद्धि

* 421. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में हुई लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की 30 वी बैठक में उन्होंने इस आशय की घोषणा की थी कि लघु उद्योगों के विकास

के लिये आयात कोटों में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) उक्त बैठक में अन्य क्या सुझाव दिये गए और उस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) तथा (ख) जी, हां, लघु क्षेत्र के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के नियतन में 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने की सम्भावना का जिक्र किया गया था और तदनुसार इस दिशा में कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

बोर्ड द्वारा आयात के बारे में दिए गए कुछ सुझाव

सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

1

1 लघु उद्योग की गणना करना

गणना की पद्धति तैयार करने हेतु एक समिति बना दी गई है। गणना एक वर्ष में पूरी कर लेने का विचार है।

लघु उद्योगों के लिए विधान बनाने हेतु भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट की जांच करता और आवश्यक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करना :

भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों तथा गैर सरकारी निकायों की परिष्कृत कर दी गई है ताकि उनकी राय तथा टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हो सकें।

3. पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लघु क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त रोजगार पैदा करने के प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य को ऊंचा करना।

लघु उद्योगों के कृतिक बल ने नियोजित का संशोधित लक्ष्य 15 लाख से 20 लाख व्यक्ति कर दिया है। कृतिक बल ने योजना आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

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4. जाने वाले वर्षों में विशेष वस्तु की क्षमता, वर्तमान उत्पादन और मांग जैसी महत्वपूर्ण सूचना के प्रति उद्योगियों को जानकारी देने की दृष्टि से बाजार अध्ययन करवाना । यह निर्णय किया गया है कि लघु उद्योग विकास संघों में लोंग के चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में कतिपय बाजार गवेषणा अध्ययन करवाएँ ।
5. बड़े तथा लघु एककों के लिए लोहा तथा इस्पात की एकसी कीमतों के लिए फार्मूला बनाना । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने हेतु उप-नियंत्रक आयरन एंड स्टील की अध्यक्षता में इस्पात मंत्रालय ने एक समिति का गठन किया है ।
6. लघु एककों के लिए कर ढींच की इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से जांच करने कि लाभ का विनिर्वाजन आगे विस्तार के लिए ही और उस क्षेत्र को दूर करने वाला ही जो प्रॉब्लेम लि० कंपनी की तुलना में लघु पैमाने की साझेदारी या स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रमों संबंधी है । इसकी जांच करने हेतु एक दल गठित किया गया है ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जी विवरण दिया गया है उस में भट्ट समिति की रिपोर्ट की चर्चा की गई है । यह भट्ट समिति आज से कई वर्ष पहले बनी थी। लेकिन उसके अजीब-गरीब भट्ट समिति की स्वीकृति को राज्य सरकारों की उनकी जानकारी के लिये तथा उन से राब मांगने के लिए भेजा है । हर रा-मैट्रीयल के अभाव में लघु उद्योग बिलकुल बन्द हो गये हैं । मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया निश्चयी है, ऐसे कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिन से लघु उद्योगों को रा-मैट्रीयल समय पर मिले, ताकि उन्हें जो शेन रिये करना है, वह समय पर हो सके । यह भट्ट समिति 10-12 साल पहले बनी थी—मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बंध में आप क्या सहायता करने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य जी उन्हें सुझाव नहीं है कि भट्ट समिति 10-12 वर्ष पहले बनी थी । पिछले साल स्माल इण्डस्ट्रीज बोर्ड की जो बैठक हुई थी, उस समय यह समिति बनी थी और उस ने जितने कम से कम समय में अपना प्रतिवेदन दिया, उतने कम समय में शायद ही किसी समिति ने किया हो । उस के बाद भट्ट समिति की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों को राब के लिये भेजा गया और उम्मीद है इस साल के समाप्त होने के पहले पहले राज्य सरकारों को राब मिल जायगी । हम लोगों ने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि लघु उद्योग को अधिक से अधिक कच्चा माल मिल सके और इस दृष्टि से इस मामले में काफी बृद्धि हुई है ।

डा० कल्याणलाल शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे प्रश्न का ठीक-ठीक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैंने कहा था कि लघु उद्योगों को सप्लायमेंट मिलना नहीं है, उन के कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं, जिस के कारण वे लोन लोन रिपे नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दिशा में आप कौन सा कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो समितियाँ आपने गठित की हैं, गवर्नमा प्रधमयन दल आपने गठित किये हैं; क्या इनके लिये कोई निश्चित समय की सीमा होती है कि इन्होंने समय में रिपोर्ट दें ? क्या आपने राजस्व सरकारों से भी कहा है कि वे जल्द से जल्द अपनी राय दे दें ताकि आप एक निश्चित प्रक्रिया बना कर तीव्र गति से कदम उठा सकें ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्री कच्चे माल के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बताया है कि प्रतिवर्ष लघु उद्योगों के लिये जो कच्चा माल मिलता रहा है, उस में वृद्धि होती जा रही है और बराबर इस ताल की कोशिश की जा रही है कि लघु उद्योगों को अधिक से अधिक कच्चा माल मिल सके।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है—जो समितियाँ पिछली बार लघु उद्योग बोर्ड की बैठक में बनाई गई थीं, उन समितियों की सिफारिशों और विचार का काम अगले वर्ष के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाये—ऐसा हम लोगों का प्रयास है।

श्री कल्याणलाल शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि लघु उद्योगों के लिये कच्चा-माल सप्लाय किया जा रहा है—मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये बताऊँ कि हमारे यहाँ जितने पावर-प्लान्ट्स बन्द हैं, उन के बीचों-बीच प्रत्येक दिन बिजली नहीं बिल रहा है, बिजली दुर्लभ है, बिजली की मदद बन्द कर रहे हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या करने का विचार है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पावर प्लान्ट-लघु-उद्योग में नहीं आते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the amounts of various categories of imported raw materials and of locally produced controlled items of raw materials, what are the requirement figures and what are the supply figures?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long. Well, if you have got the reply, you may.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to know what percentage of requirements have been met.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: As far as priority industries are concerned, the full requirements of the small scale industries have been met.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did not ask about priority section. I said, small scale industries as a whole.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not in respect of small-scale industries as a whole.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is respect of small-scale industries as a whole. I have got the proceedings of this meeting in my house. If you want, I can produce them in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mallanna.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any request from the Mysore State Government for the enhancement of the quota of raw materials and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to this question. Do you want him to repeat the reply?

SHRI K. MALLANNA: This is regarding Mysore State.

MR. SPEAKER: How does Mysore State come in here?

Mr. Painuli.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: May I know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to substitute imported capillary used in thermometer industry by indigenously produced raw material?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The question of import substitution is a wider question; certain incentives are being given there; and all efforts are made in that direction. But I am not able to give any specific information in this particular matter.

श्री प्रेमल बिहारी बाबूदेवी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि छोटे उद्योगों का विकास इस लिये नहीं हो पाता है कि जो माल छोटे उद्योग तैयार करते हैं, वही माल बड़े उद्योग भी तैयार करते हैं और ऐसी स्थिति में छोटे उद्योग प्रतियोगिता में नहीं उठर सकते हैं। यदि यह सच है तो क्या सरकार उत्पादन का अलग अलग क्षेत्र निर्धारित करेगी और बड़े उद्योगों को साबुन, टूथ पेस्ट और अन्य ऐसी चीजें बनाने से रोक देगी ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार की ऐसी नीति है कि कुछ उद्योगों को केवल लघु-उद्योगों के लिये सुरक्षित रखा गया है, लेकिन इस सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में पहले से जो बड़े उद्योग चले आ रहे हैं वे उद्योग अभी भी चालू हैं। फिर भी आमतौर पर इस सुरक्षित क्षेत्र के लिये बड़े उद्योगों को नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। और जहां तक सुरक्षित क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों का सवाल है, उन की विकसित करने के लिये सरकार हर प्रकार की सहायता दे रही है।

Common Man's version of Fifth Five Year Plan

*422. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a common man's version of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be made available;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, what are the impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Immediately after the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I would like to know, since the majority of the people in our country are unlettered, what would be the nature of the commonman's version of the Plan, that is, for those who cannot read and write. I would like to know from the Minister whether it would be possible to have some audio-visual means of having this Five Year Plan understood by eighty per cent of the population.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is a good suggestion for consideration.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: May I know when the drafting of the Fifth Five-year Plan will be over?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There are various stages. The draft outline of the Fifth Five-year Plan will be ready by about the 30th June, 1973 and the final document of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be ready by 31st March, 1974.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know from the Minister how many versions of the Fifth Five-Year Plan will be published in all?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Only one version.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have been hearing so much about people's participation and planning from the bottom. May I know what steps have been taken by them to make people feel that they have a role to play in planning and that they are actually participating in the actual formulation and execution and implementation of the Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have stated on the floor of the House that the involvement of people in the process of the Five-year Plan will be a major consideration for us. All State Governments are also requested to take, at official and non-official levels, the people at the grass-root levels into confidence while formulating the Five-year Plan.

Publicity and Social Censure of those found guilty of economic crimes

*423. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has suggested that publicity and social censure of those found guilty of economic crimes will to a large extent help Government curb this evil; and

(b) if so, whether the All India Radio propose to allot time in its programmes, like the Sport Service, to highlight, in detail, the activities of criminals charged of economic crimes, to cleanse the society of the unhealthy trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Law Commission in its Forty-Seventh Report on the Trial and Punishment of Social and Economic Offences has suggested publicity and social censure of those found guilty of social and economic offences and in that respect made certain recommendations for the amendment of various Central Acts. The recommendations of the Law Commission are under examination in the administrative Ministries concerned.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: After independence, our respected leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that black-marketeers will be hanged on the nearest lamp-post. We fought for freedom and for certain values in life. In this context, may I know whether the Government will, besides the Law Commission's

recommendations, also think it appropriate to make it known to all the countrymen about the details of the socio-economic criminals?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: About hanging of blackmarketeers, I am in agreement with him that they must be hanged, but unfortunately, the Ministry has not yet been given the powers to hang them. So far as we have powers, we take due notice of such criminals from time to time when the offences deserve the notice of the country.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: I am talking about the convictions for bribery and corruption, under investigation by the CBI etc. What is being done in respect of such cases so that people might know such thing.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In certain respects the hon. Member is correct but this question does not directly concern my Ministry. I have read only the relevant para concerning publicity; I have not read the whole report. That would have taken more time for me on a subject which does not directly concern me....

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: There are reports of the CBI regarding those who are convicted under certain charges of bribery etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about the Law Commission. According to the rules, when the document is accessible, no references are allowed. But anyway, this has come. What is it that you actually want to ask?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: My question is this. There are persons who are guilty of corruption and bribery. They are convicted by the courts. They should also be publicised by the All India Radio. That is my question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is our practice to take due notice in our bulletin of major and signified violations of excise and customs regulations, Act, etc.,

and convictions under the bribery offences. All India Radio does not take due notice of such convictions.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Bose stated in the House the other day that Rs. 8.54 crores were collected from the sugar mangates by the Ruling Congress.

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with the original question.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The question arises whether the All India Radio will broadcast such things or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not try to take undue advantage; do not use the Question Hour for that. Even Question Hour is not spared. I am very sorry. The question of relevancy also is there.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is necessary to take very drastic measures against the hoarders. In Madhya Pradesh, they carried out extensive raids in Indore and other places against the hoarders. I would like to know this from the hon. Information Minister, because this is something in which the people are interested and one would expect that they would be publicised widely, when raids have been carried on on such a large scale.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not have details about the Madhya Pradesh raids. But generally speaking, we do mention in our bulletin whenever such raids are organised.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In his reply the hon. Minister stated that if he had the power he would have hanged the offenders. May I know whether any Government department has any power to hang anybody? Is it not the power of the courts?

MR. SPEAKER: He said, he has no power to hang anybody.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He said unfortunately he had no power.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know whether the Law Commission's recommendations are going to be implemented, if so, by which Ministry of the

Government of India, in regard to amendment of the Essential Commodities Act?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have said that recommendations of the Law Commission are under examination in different Ministries.

Criticism of Industrial Licensing Policy by Industrial Houses to Central Advisory Council of Industry

*424. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting of the Central Advisory Council on Industry, some Big Industrial Houses criticised the present industrial policy of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) At the meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held on 18th November, 1972, a few members felt that certain aspects of the present industrial policy of the Government stood in the way of speedy industrial growth.

(b) Government will continue to implement such policies as will contribute to accelerated industrial growth consistent with social justice.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since a few months it appears that big industrial houses are indulging in wild criticism of the present industrial policy of the Government so as to pressurise the Government for their own benefits. I would like to know the steps, if any, which Government have taken to frustrate such movement of the big business and industrial houses.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Government are not going to be pressurised by such expression of views. As has been

made clear, we stand for our Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956.

MR SPEAKER: No more questions on frustration?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Apart from the criticism made by certain members or big industrialists in the advisory committee, may I know whether in trying to implement the MRTP Act, Government are going to stick to the restrictions imposed under the Act or allow the big houses to produce more for economic growth? What is the thinking in the Government?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: There has been no change. As the MRTP Act stands today, all the larger industrial houses have to be governed by that Act.

Payment of Pension to families of soldiers who fought for British Government in 1857

*426. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether families of the Indian soldiers who fought for the British Government at the time of sepoy revolt in 1857 are, even now, regularly receiving pension from the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

By a Resolution dated the 21st July, 1858, the Governor General in Council had resolved that pensions would be granted to the families of the "native officers" who fought for the British during the Sepoy Revolt if the families had no means of subsistence. Such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of

18 years. Since relevant records are not readily available, it is not precisely known how many pensions were granted under this Resolution. It is unlikely that any such officer or any member of his family, who was entitled to such pension would be alive today.

2. The Pension Regulations for the Army in India, during the days of the British rule, did not provide for the payment of pension to the families of Armed Forces personnel below officer rank, on the death of a serviceman or ex-serviceman, unless such death was accepted as attributed to or aggravated by Military service. The scheme of family pension was introduced in respect of Armed Forces personnel below officer rank only in 1957, and was given effect to from 1-6-1953.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter. I have gone through the statement very carefully. It is full of misstatement of facts. It says:

"By a Resolution dated the 21st July, 1858, the Governor-General in Council had resolved that pensions would be granted to the families of the 'native officers' who fought for the British during the Sepoy Revolt...."

Government are also calling it 'Sepoy Revolt'. Then the statement further says:

"...if the families had no means of subsistence. Such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of 18 years. Since relevant records are not readily available, it is not precisely known how ready there before the House. Why is he Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The statement is already there before the House. Why is he reading out from it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am coming to my question presently; the statement is wholly wrong and misleading. It is a privilege issue....

MR. SPEAKER: According to the hon. Member, something is always wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The statement further says:

"It is unlikely that any such officer or any member of his family, who was entitled to such pension would be alive today."

I have got a piece of document an extract from book: Correction Slip, 547 dated 17th April, 1972, Political Pensions, 311; insert: 'Political Pensions', the following new minor heads', and foot-note below the above major head 'Pensions granted by the British India Government in lieu of jagirs, lands and territories and for services rendered in 1857 movement', and it also says 'Footnote 311 includes pensions granted to dependents of those who took part in 1857 movement against the British Government.'

MR. SPEAKER: What is the hon. Member's question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a clarification between the two. It is an extract from a book. I can hand it over to anybody you choose and he can see what this means. If there is a contradiction, you can find out. I want a reply and clarification from the hon. Minister. I have no other supplementary questions.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The first point is that he has asked why we referred to the Sepoy Revolt in 1857. I myself felt reluctant to make that reference, but it was only because we were compelled to do this, because the questioner had referred to it as the Sepoy Revolt. The main question says 'Sepoy Revolt in 1857', and it is only in deference to his description that we have used that phrase.

श्री ज्योतिर्मोय बोसु : प्रायः इन वर्गों के कौमाज में रख कर सुधार कर सकते थे ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इन वर्गों के कौमाज में भी कुछ रखा है । नेटिव आफिसर्स को हम ने इन वर्गों के कौमाज में रखा है ।

What he is referring to is political pensions. What he has asked about is in regard to families of Indian soldiers who

of Indian soldiers who fought for the British Government. Now, he is referring to political pensions of another kind and political pensions to those who fought against the British Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said both.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no question of both. The hon. Member's question is very specific and the answer is also very specific.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question is this. Why is it that they have not discontinued paying pensions to those who had fought for the British in the first uprising of 1857? As regards my first question, I have quoted from a circular or a correction slip of 1972. This is a very serious matter. He is misleading the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The rules which I have quoted are....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have referred to the correction slip issued in 1972.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a question which is normally dealt with by the Defence Ministry, but I have collected information from them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why should pension be given to them?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now, he is asking for political pensions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That comes under the head of political pensions.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have said that such pensions were payable to a widow till her remarriage, to a daughter till her marriage and to a son till he attained the age of 18 years, and it is unlikely that anybody entitled to such pension would be alive today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister is casting aspersions on me. I am not here to remain silent on that...

MR. SPEAKER: There are no aspersions on him, but the hon. Minister has tried to answer his question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He should not take advantage of his official position and do this kind of thing.

श्री आर० जी० बोसु : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मूल प्रश्न के पार्ट ए में यह दिया हुआ है :

"who fought for the British Government at the time of Sepoy Revolt."

I includes also the political pensioners, because in the PAC, they had given evidence before us that they included political pensioners

तो ऐसे कितने पेन्शनर्स हैं जोकि इंडियन सोल्जर्स हैं जो कि उस समय ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के फेवर में लड़ाई लड़े थे और कितनों को पैसा दिया जाता है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have already explained about pensions to the families of the Indian soldiers, and a statement has been laid on the Table of the House. I have already explained that the Defence Ministry handles these pensions to the families of Indian soldiers. The Home Ministry handles political pensions. The two are quite different. If he wants to have information about political pensions, I can get the information for him but he has to address a different question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am quoting from the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. At page 33, we have 'Territorial and political pensions', and they would find there a correction slip in regard to that. So, I do not know how he is saying like this.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has made the point clear. What does the hon. Member want? He has said that it is dealt with by the Defence Ministry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is nothing under the Defence Ministry in regard to this. Where does the Defence Ministry come in here, Madam Prime

Minister? Let us see the depth of the knowledge. Where does the Defence Ministry come in here?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not try always to snub others. All the time he is doing it. How long will they go on tolerating this kind of thing?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: If the answer is not correct, then what is to be done?

Shahdara Telephone Exchange

*428. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shahdara (Delhi) Telephone Exchange position is tight for the last two years;

(b) whether Government have not taken any steps so far to ease the exchange position; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what positive steps Government propose to take in this regard in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Action has been initiated to provide additional exchange with 2000 lines capacity in Shahdara East. Building work has been completed and installation of 1000 lines is expected to be completed by the middle of 1974. The capacity will be increased to 2000 lines by 1976.

Project for increasing the capacity by another 2000 lines i.e., from 2000 to 4000 lines is under process. To provide more exchanges in Shahdara South and Shahdara North Areas, acquisition of land from D.D.A. is under progress.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक साल में कितने लये आवेदन-पत्र दिये गये हैं, कितनों पर विचार किया गया और कितने कनेक्शंस ऑन टेम्पोरेरी थे को रेगुलर किया गया है ?

श्री हेमचन्द्रजीतसिंह मजूमदार : यह एक बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल है। सततरीय सदस्य दूसरी बात पूछ रहे हैं जिस के लिए सवाल से भ्रम न दे। श्री सरकार प्रदेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has asked the hon. Minister to state the steps taken to ease the exchange position, and the hon. Minister has replied to it already. Will the hon. Member clearly ask his question? What does he want?

श्री सरबिन्द नैताम : मैं साहदरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में पूछ रहा था कि साहदरा क्षेत्र में तय कनेक्शंस के लिए कितने सब्सिडी पत्र दिये गये हैं और कितने कनेक्शंस जो टैम्पोरेरी थे उन को रैगुलर किया गया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : कितनी ऐप्लीकेशंस हमारे पास मौजूद हैं वह सूचना हमारे पास है ज्ञाती वह जो पूछ रहे हैं कि कितने कनेक्शंस टैम्पोरेरी थे उन को रैगुलर किया गया है वह इनफार्मेशन हमारे पास नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that this question does not arise out of the main question.

श्री सरबिन्द नैताम : यह जो संधी जी के मूल उत्तर में साहदरा दक्षिण और साहदरा उत्तर में और अधिक एक्सचेंज देने की बात कही गई है और कहा गया है कि वह शीज सप्लाय प्रोसेस है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभाग की ओर से यह कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं ने कहा कि 1976 तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

सरबिन्द नैताम : दोनों ही हो जायेंगी ?

श्री हेमचन्द्रजीतसिंह मजूमदार : यह ही रहिया है।

of I.A.S. Officers as Directors in various Departments of Delhi Ad-

*430. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of I.A.S. Officers, who are heading various Departments under the Delhi Administration at present as Directors as also the names of the Departments concerned;

(b) whether there are certain Departments in which IAS Officers have been made Directors now, whereas formerly these posts were held by persons belonging to the Departments itself; and

(c) if so, which are these Departments and the reasons for this deviation from the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No such change has been made in the last four years.

(c) The question does not arise.

Statement

The following I.A.S. Officers are heading at present various Departments under the Delhi Administration as Directors:

1. **Shri K. K. Mathur**—Director of Industries.

2. **Shri M. D. Tyagi**—Development Commissioner and Ex officio Director of Social Welfare

3. **Shri S. L. Bhargava**—Director of Vigilance.

4. **Shri Gopal Kishore**—Director of Transport.

5. **Shri S. C. Bandyopadhyay**—Director of Employment, Training and Technical Education.

6. **Shri D. S. Misra**—Director of Education.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know whether in the Department of Education there has been a change?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In the Department of Education the Director of Education used to be an officer who came from the UP Education Service on deputation. He stayed here for a number of years and he was absorbed in the Delhi Administration. He stayed till 1968. Thereafter an IAS officer became the Director of Education. He stayed till 1970. Another IAS officer of the Union Territories Cadre has taken over after that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that the Department of Education is a very technical department and it requires a lot of experience in the educational field especially in view of the present teacher-student unrest, is it not desirable that the Department of Education should be headed by a man with field experience?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Director of Education has responsibilities which involve both administration and to the extent possible specialised knowledge in education. Both are necessary. It would certainly be helpful if one could get a proper combination of both these qualities. In the rules of recruitment also, there is provision for other promotion of Deputy Directors or transfer or deputation or direct recruitment. On transfer and deputation, officers holding analogous posts in the education departments of Central and State Governments can also be drawn upon. In addition to this, the UPSC has to be consulted every time there is a vacancy and UPSC has to be satisfied about the manner of appointment of the officer. All this is done in order to see that if a suitable educational officer is available, he should get the post.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The Government has a peculiar fascination for IAS and they put IAS officers at the top everywhere, whether it is defence, science or education. Will Government put specialists on the job in such cases be-

cause they know the difficulties in the department which they are heading?

SHRI K. C. PANT: As I said, if a person is available with the right qualities, that would be best. But sometimes the best is not available and you have to make do with what is available. IAS officers discharge these responsibilities. The ones who have been there have been discharging their responsibilities well and I do not think it is fair to make any reflection on them. On the other hand if a good education officer is available with administrative qualities there is certainly no bias against him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the reply given just now when is the Government going to think in terms of recruiting specialists for special jobs instead of generalists as we have in the IAS, however efficient they may be?

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a much wider field, but if you will permit me, I may say that even in the public sector, from my experience in the Steel Ministry, the problem used to be whether the cadres in the public sector had sufficient experience to occupy certain posts. Even then the intention was and the effort was to promote people from within the organisation to the top posts. Only when it was felt that they were not available people were taken from outside.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Contribution to the Indian National Planning

*431. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Government; and

(b) whether in the preamble of the report on next five year plan Netaji's contribution to the Indian National Planning will be duly mentioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The publications

of the Planning Commission, like the Five-Year Plans, Annual Plan and Mid-Term Appraisal, are mainly concerned with economic matters, policies, plan targets, achievements etc. and there is no occasion to mention the names of any individuals.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In formulating the reply, the Minister did not go properly into the question I have tabled. I have asked for the reasons for not mentioning the name of Netaji in any of the literature on planning published by the Planning Commission. I know that it is not the practice to mention the names of individuals in the formulations of five Year Plans. I would draw your attention to the fact that the contemporary history did not do justice to the contribution of Netaji to the freedom movement or his idea of free India. Is it not a fact that Netaji, as President of the Indian National Congress and as the Father of Indian National Planning, outlines the concept of socialist planning of India and he also formed the first National Planning Committee of which our President Shri V. V. Giri, was one of the members and this committee prepared volumes of literature? If so, may I know whether those volumes of literature and the formulation of the concept of planning by Netaji has been incorporated anywhere in the history of Planning and, if so, why in the planning literatures, even in their preamble, it has not been mentioned anywhere?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): We shall make a diligent study of the contribution of Netaji to the planning process in this country and after studying the details and making some research on the subject, we shall bring out a special tract on this question. I would be very grateful to the hon. Member if he would supply us such information as may be available with him, so that we can make this tract more authentic.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am very glad to have the offer from the minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Your second question should not arise now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would draw your attention to the volumes of literature brought out by the first planning committee set up by Netaji under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri H. V. Kamath as its Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER: He has accepted it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to know whether, during this silver jubilee year, when the Government is going to observe for the first time the birthday celebrations of Netaji, Government will assure us that some literature will be brought out and some features will be broadcast over the radio, bringing out Netaji's pioneering role in evolving the concept of Indian national planning and whether that aspect will be emphasised.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am aware of the reports of the Planning Committee which the Indian National Congress had appointed under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru. Those reports have been published in several volumes in book form. But in deference to the wishes of the hon. member and because of our great respect for the memory of our great leader Netaji, we are prepared to make a renewed study of his contribution to the planning process with the help and cooperation of the hon. member and bring out a special tract on this question.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: The report of this committee was published long before. It was a six-member committee headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and consisting of Subhas Chandra Bose, some important leaders, industrialists and economists. May I know whether the salient features of that report have been adopted in our plans?

MR. SPEAKER: That was the question put earlier to which the Minister replied.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the important and salient features of that report have been adopted in these four plans?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The planning process in this country after independence was initiated under the leadership and guidance of Pandit Nehru. Naturally, whatever was considered valuable or of use to our present conditions was adapted from the earlier report, which had been published as a result of the deliberations of the sub-committee appointed by the Indian National Congress.

Employment for "Sons of the Soil"

†433. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:**
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA
AGRAWAL:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have restricted the employment opportunities only to the "sons of the soil";

(b) the reaction of the Central Government; and

(c) what steps Central Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Article 16(1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office under the State. However, Article 16(3) enables Parliament to make any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory prior to such employment or appointment. Under Article 35(a) (i) of the Constitution only Parliament has the power to make laws under Article 16(3). The Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was enacted by the

Parliament repealing all laws in force in the States and Union Territories with regard to requirements to residence for purposes of any employment or appointment under the State or under any local or other authority, but Section 3 of the Act empowered the Central Government to make rules prescribing requirements as to residence within the Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh and the erstwhile Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura for appointments in subordinate services or posts under the control of the State Government/Administration or to any service or post under a local authority in those areas. The Supreme Court has, however, decided that the provisions of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act are *ultra vires* the Constitution in so far as they relate to the Telengana area. Thus, the aforesaid exceptions contained in Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 now apply only to the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura and by virtue of the Amendment Act of 1969, these exceptions will continue to be in force upto 20th March, 1974. In view of the position explained above, there is no question of any State Government other than those of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura restricting employment opportunities in posts/services under them only to local residents. However, normally vacancies in subordinate Non-gazetted posts in offices/establishments under a Government are filled through the Employment Exchanges and these vacancies are notified to the local Employment Exchange which sponsors suitable candidates out of those registered with it.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: What steps have the government taken, or propose to take, to curb the tendencies of provincialism which go contrary to the integration process?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has asked a wide and general question. I have given the constitutional position, so far as restriction on public employment are concerned. We do hope that constitutional position is

being enforced by all the State Governments.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: From the government departments the malady has gone deep into the private enterprise also. The Government of Bihar have given a sort of ultimatum to the Tatas that most of the labour employed in their mills should be from Bihar and not from any other State. As a result of that, many Punjabis who were considered very useful are being eliminated from those establishments.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Government is not aware of any order issued by either Bihar or any other government in this respect. If the hon. Member brings it to the notice of the government, we will take it up with the State Government concerned.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether there are tendencies towards provincialism in the government departments and big industries located in certain States?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is again repeating the first question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, may I seek your protection?

MR. SPEAKER: I gave it once.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I do not want to put another question. A reply has not come to my earlier question. Does he feel that all is well in all the States so far as employment of people coming from other States is concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: That is too wide a question which he can ask at some other time.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know whether the Government of India have received any complaint to the effect that the employment exchanges controlled by the State Governments have even received instructions not to register the names

of candidates coming from other States for employment? Has such a complaint come to the Central Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The employment exchanges are dealt with by the Ministry of Labour. I do not know whether any such complaint has been received by them that people who live in that area can get themselves registered in the employment exchanges.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The term "sons of the soil" should be applicable to every citizen of this country. Is it a fact that the slogan "sons of the soil" is being used by local organisation like the Shiv Sena to restrict employment to only those who belong to the local area?

MR. SPEAKER: Has the Minister followed the question?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I will repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him have more time to think over it. I will come back to him again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just now I understood the Minister to say in reply to Shri Prabodh Chandra's question that government is not aware of any specific directive or decision by the Government of Bihar to the effect which he had indicated. May I know from him whether they are unaware of the fact that two or three months ago Shri Kedar Nath Pandey, the Chief Minister of Bihar, made a public speech in West Bengal, in Asansol, which appeared in all the papers, in which he told the audience that in Bihar "we have seen to it; or we are going to see to it that 90 per cent of the jobs are reserved only for Biharis" and, as a consequence of that, the Chief Minister of West Bengal also had some discussions with Shri Pandey? I do not know what the outcome of that was. If the other State Governments are tempted to follow the example of Shri Kedar Pandey, I would like to know from him what would become of the integration of the country.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This is a matter in which one has to have a certain balance. While we stand for the principle that any Indian should be able to work in any part of India, at the same time, it is true that if a large number of people come from outside to seek employment in an area while there is unemployment among the local people there; that is bound to create tension in that area. Therefore, while I do not like the idea of having any such rule, one has to have some balance and see that the local people are not deprived of employment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My State is the worst affected. But we do not go about saying—we have never said it—that 90 per cent of the jobs should go only to Bengalis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Fortunately we have the unusual presence of the Prime Minister in the House. Therefore, I would like to ask a question. Is it true that in one of the meetings of the National Integration Council, held at Srinagar, presided over by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the consensus was that as far as unskilled jobs are concerned not technical and other job where expertise is needed—the local population should get priority in the matter of jobs, and Shri Jayaprakash Narain welcomed this attitude that the Prime Minister took in the National Integration Council meeting?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I have already expressed my views on this. If the local people remain unemployed and people from other areas come for employment, that creates tension. Therefore, one should try to avoid it. But this does not mean that a person residing in some area should be discriminated against merely because his ancestors do not belong to that State. That would be unfair. If

somebody is living in that area, he should not be discriminated against. This applies to unskilled labour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments during question hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has made the position very clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been elected from Kanpur.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Banerjee is an example.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Unskilled job!

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is highly appreciated that the hon. Prime Minister and the Government have come to the realisation that this tendency of "Sons of the Soil" has been creating problems. I would request the hon. Minister also to consider that the theory behind "Sons of the Soil" has been creating such disturbances as to make the persons indigenous and non-indigenous. Even the persons who are living in a particular part of the country are not being regarded as indigenous persons or regarded otherwise, as outsiders. In view of this, may I request the Government to re-appraise the whole situation taking into consideration that in the matter of employment, there should not be any tension in a particular locality and that the whole situation should be re-appraised so that it may not go against the spirit of the Constitution?

MR. SPEAKER: Should I take it as a suggestion for action? It is a suggestion for action.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : श्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस मामले में हमें एक संतुलन बनाये रखना होगा। यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन वह संतुलन क्या होगा ?

क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार किया है कि जब संतुलन बिगड़ जाता है, तभी गड़बड़ पैदा होती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संतुलन सभी का बिगड़ा हुआ है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि बैलेंस होना चाहिए । वह बैलेंस क्या होगा ? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में गहराई से विचार किया है ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: About unskilled jobs, there is a Government directive in regard to public undertakings that "Sons of the Soil", as the term is commonly understood, should be given preference. In view of the fact that the Prime Minister has admitted that this creates tension, would the Government give clear directions in which the criteria might be given as to who would be considered "Sons of the Soil", someone living there for 10 or 15 or 20 years, so that at least one of the major causes of tension would be removed?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards public undertakings, while the higher posts are to be filled on an all-India basis, the posts carrying basic salary of less than Rs. 500 are to be filled through local employment exchanges. So, there is no question of any definition of "Sons of the Soil". The people who are registered in the employment exchanges will be considered for the posts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think, a great deal of difficulty that has arisen on this problem arises out of the prevarication that takes place on a subject like this. Either we take the attitude that anybody has the right to work anywhere in this country and thereafter do not deviate from it at all or do not take that attitude. Instead we have been pandering on occasions when any trouble arises in a particular place and we make special provisions and find some special definitions, including what happened in the National Integration

Council at Srinagar. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government: Why does it not make up its mind once and for all that we cannot strike a balance, and maintain it? Everytime we talk in terms of balance, we are just postponing the problem for some time. Will the Government come out categorically that henceforward the Government will take no notice of this, or otherwise let them set down very specific criteria as to who is what and how jobs are to be given and not given?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government has issued specific orders of the type I mentioned regarding public undertakings. Similarly, the Railway Public Service Commissions on a regional basis, select the candidates. The people who are registered in the local employment exchanges are given priority there.

MR. SPEAKER: So many supplementaries have been asked on it. Next Question.

**दिल्ली में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर
बकाया राशि**

*436. **श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1972 से अब तक दिल्ली में टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमलतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) दिल्ली के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के नाम मार्च, 1971 से अब तक जो रकम बाकया पड़ी है, उसका व्योरा इस प्रकार है :--

जिस तारीख को रकम बाकया है	रकम (लाख रुपयों में)
1-3-71 . . .	126
1-4-71 . . .	118
1-5-71 . . .	116
1-6-71 . . .	114
1-7-71 . . .	112
1-8-71 . . .	113
1-9-71 . . .	112
1-10-71 . . .	111
1-11-71 . . .	110
1-12-71 . . .	109
1-1-72 . . .	109
1-2-72 . . .	108
1-3-72 . . .	107
1-4-72 . . .	102
1-5-72 . . .	100
1-6-72 . . .	101
1-7-72 . . .	102
1-8-72 . . .	108
1-9-72 . . .	108
1-10-72 . . .	108

(ख) डाक-तार विभाग टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन सेवा क्रेडिट पर देता है। क्रेडिट इस तरह से होता है कि उपभोक्ता से स्थानीय और ट्रंक कालों का चार्ज पहले से नहीं लिया जाता बल्कि काल करने के बाद लिया जाता है और इन कालों की वस्तुतः कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है। अतः ऐसे विभाग में जहाँ कालों के बिल बाद में बनाने की कार्य विधि अपनाई गई हो, कुछ रकम बाकया पड़ जाना अपरिहार्य है।

बाकया रकम की वसूली एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है। शुरू में बाकया रकम की वसूली के लिये इस तरह के कदम उठाये जाते हैं कि जब उपभोक्ताओं के नाम रकम बाकया हो जाती है तो उनके टेलीफोन काट दिये जाते हैं। उसके बाद उनसे व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जाता है और उनके साथ लिखापढ़ी की जाती है। अन्त में, यदि जरूरी होता है तो उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाई की जाती है।

बाकया रकम की वसूली के लिये कार्रवाई पहले से ही की जा रही है। तारीख 1-3-1971 को बाकया रकम 1 करोड़ 26 लाख थी। तारीख 1-10-1972 को बाकया रकम 1 करोड़ 8 लाख रुपये रह गई। इस तरह मार्च, 1971 से सितम्बर, 1972 के दौरान बाकया राशि 18 लाख रुपये कम हो गई। बाकया रकम में यह कमी बिलों की राशियों में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद हुई है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान 17 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये के बिल भेजे गये जब कि वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान 17 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये केवल भेजे गये जब कि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान 21 करोड़ 48 लाख रुपये के बिल भेजे गये। इस प्रकार जहाँ बिलों की राशियों में करीब 25 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, वहाँ बाकया रकम भी लगभग 14 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है।

श्री महाबोपक सिंह शास्त्री : प्रश्न के उत्तर में दिये गये स्टेटमेंट में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि डाक-तार विभाग टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं को टेलीफोन सेवा क्रेडिट पर देता है और उपभोक्ता से स्थानीय और ट्रंक कालों का चार्ज पहले से नहीं लिया जाता, बल्कि बाद में लिया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार विद्युत् विभाग अपने उपभोक्ताओं से एक पेशगी रकम जमा करा लेता है और जब बिल जमा नहीं कराया जाता है, तो उनकी जमा कराई गई

पेशगी रकम से काट लिया जाता है, क्या डाक-तार विभाग की भी ऐसी कोई योजना है कि छः महीने तक की औसत रकम उप-भोक्ताओं से जमा करा ली जाये और बिल की राशि उसमें से काट ली जाये।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : जब आदमी बिजली विभाग से बिजली का लोड लेता है, तो मालूम होता है कि उसके पास बिजली का इतना लोड है कि सिक्युरिटी लोड से कनेक्ट कर ली जाती है। जहाँ तक टेलीफोन का सम्बन्ध है, पहले यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि कोई कितने हजार काल महीने में करेगा। इसलिये बिजली की तरह से इसमें सिक्युरिटी नहीं होती है। लेकिन सिक्युरिटी की मदद हमारे यहाँ भी है, जो हम जमा कराते हैं। जो बाद में डिडक्ट होती है। जहाँ तक एरियर्ज का सम्बन्ध है, अगर पिछले दस साल का पूरा विवरण देखा जाये, तो मालूम होगा कि हम इस पर अच्छी तरह से काबु पा रहे हैं और वह रोज़ कम होते जा रहे हैं।

श्री महावीरक. सिंह शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने विवरण में 108 लाख रुपये की बकाया रकम का ब्यौरा दिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने नामों का उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन उपभोक्ताओं की तरफ बकाया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं।

श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा : उपभोक्ताओं की एक बड़ी लिस्ट है, जो देना मुश्किल है। इस में बकायादार वे लोग हैं, जिन पर तीन महीने और तीन महीने से ऊपर के भी बिल बाकी हैं। इसलिये यह रकम बड़ी या एलामिंग नहीं है, यदि माननीय सदस्य उस रकम को देखें, जो हम दिल्ली में इकट्ठी करते हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि टेलीफोन बिलों की एक बहुत बड़ी धनराशि बकाया है। मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिल को वसूल करने के नियमों में कोई संशोधन करके इस धनराशि को वसूल करने की कोश योजना डाक-तार विभाग के विचाराधीन है। क्या ऐसे कोई केन्द्रीय मंत्री या भूतपूर्व मंत्री भी हैं, जिन की तरफ यह रकम बकाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी होते होंगे। वे भी इन्तान हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्री।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा बताइये— इस तरह से तो आप इशारों में बतें करते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सीधी बताते हैं तो आपको, ऐतराज होता होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐतराज क्या है— इस तरह पूछने से क्या फायदा होता है।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आया तो

Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Assistance for States for People Living below Poverty Line

*425. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2304 on 29th November, 1972 regarding people living below poverty line in States and Union Territories and state whether any special assistance is envisaged for the States below the national average in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) Yes, Sir.

राजस्थान और अन्य स्थानों से
मूर्तियों की चोरी

*427. श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री बरके मारु :
क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि

(क) राजस्थान और भारत के अन्य स्थानों से इस वर्ष के दौरान कितनी बार मूर्तियों की चोरी हुई और किन-किन स्थानों से हुई; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की चोरियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 13-12-72 तक, जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है, मूर्ति-चोरी के राजस्थान से 35 मामले और भारत के अन्य स्थानों से 247 मामले सूचित किये गये थे।

(ख) मूर्तियों की चोरियों को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये उपायों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT4009/72]

Allocation Made for Anti-Poverty Programmes During Five Year Plans

*429. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the allocations made in the four Five Year Plans for anti-poverty programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Five Year Plans aim at tackling the problem of poverty through accelerating the economic growth,

providing increasing employment opportunities, providing supplementary sources of income to the weaker sections of the Society so as to raise their purchasing power and per capita income, and provision of assistance to the entrepreneurs for promoting self-employment.

The First Five Year Plan had a two-fold objective: namely to correct the disequilibrium in the economy caused by war and partition of the country and to initiate a simultaneous process of an all-round balanced development to ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards over a period. The first Five Year Plan also laid foundations for achieving a socialist pattern of society—a social and economic order based on the values of freedom and democracy without caste, class and privilege in which there would be substantial rising employment and production and the largest measure of social justice attainable. During the First Five Year Plan, a number of projects under Community Development, National Extension Service, Local Development Programmes, Village and Small Industries, Housing, Labour and Labour Welfare, Welfare of backward classes were undertaken which, though they were not strictly identifiable as anti-poverty programmes, nevertheless aimed at improving the general well-being of the masses through increasing their employment opportunities and providing supplementary income.

During the Second Five Year Plan, in addition to taking up all these programmes on an extended scale, certain new programmes were initiated under land reforms, including abolition of intermediaries, tenancy reforms, ceiling on land-holdings, minor irrigation, soil conservation programme for agricultural workers, re-organisation of rural credit and marketing, animal husbandry, village and small industries, housing and other social services.

During the Third Five Year Plan, in addition to the extension of the above programmes, a scheme of rural works

programme on a mass scale capable of providing work in terms of 100 days work in a year during slack agricultural seasons was initiated. During the three Annual Plan periods 1966—69, the programmes already initiated in the earlier Plans were continued at the same pace.

It was only after the Fourth Five Year Plan was formulated that the need for a pointed effort was recognised to deal more directly and effectively with the more vulnerable sections of the population and areas affected by unemployment and under-employment. Accordingly, various special programmes were initiated to assist the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Rural works programme in drought prone areas and programmes to develop dry farming were introduced. A crash scheme for rural employment was introduced in 1971-72 with a view to providing employment for 1,000 persons on an average continuously over a period of ten months in a year in every district. Various special employment programmes for educated unemployed, scientists and engineers and other categories of persons were also initiated during 1971-72 and 1972-73. Two statements I and II indicating the allocations made during the Five Year Plans for the different programmes are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4010/72]. Statement II will show the very substantial step up in outlays during the last few years for providing basic minimum needs and assisting the weaker sections of society.

In the Annual Plan 1972-73, special emphasis was laid on organising programmes for rural development, homesteads and slum improvement, accelerated rural water supply, elementary education, etc.

One of the major measures taken towards ensuring that institutional finance flowed into the hands of the weaker sections of the society was the nationalisation of the fourteen leading commercial banks in the country. Consequently, the State

Bank of India and other nationalised banks have also organised special schemes for providing financial assistance to agriculturists, small entrepreneurs and for self-employment schemes. The details of the advances made by the Nationalised Banks to agriculture and other neglected sectors are indicated in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4010/72.]

Demand for Separation of Various Districts of Assam

*432. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Tribal Leaders of Assam have demanded that the northern tracts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar districts should be taken out of Assam and formed into either a separate State or at least a Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). From time to time the Plains Tribals Council of Assam has been making demands for a separate administrative unit in one form or another for these areas. In their latest memorandum, dated 21st November, 1972 the Council has demanded the creation of an "Autonomous Plains Tribal Region" comprising the northern tracts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Lakhimpur districts. Government are not in favour of such demands. These demands seem to have emanated from feeling that the developmental needs of these areas were not receiving adequate attention. This has been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister from time to time and the State Government advised to take effective steps to remove the genuine grievances of the plains tribals.

वर्ष 1972-73 में राज्यों की
केन्द्रीय सहायता

*434. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या
योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य की 1972-73 की
वार्षिक योजना के लिए कितनी राशि का
प्रावधान किया गया है और उसमें केन्द्रीय
सरकार का कितना अंश है; और

(ख) 1971-72 में राज्य योजनाओं
को दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता की तुलना में
1972-73 की योजना में दी गई केन्द्रीय
सहायता में कितनी कटौती राज्य-वार की
गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
मोहन भारिया) : (क) तथा (ख). एक
विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

राज्य	1971-72		1972-73		1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 में केन्द्रीय सहायता में कमी (स्तंभ 3 से स्तंभ 5 तक)
	योजना व्यवस्था	केन्द्रीय सहायता	योजना व्यवस्था	केन्द्रीय सहायता	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	87.00	48.00	105.00	46.56	—1.44
2. असम .	42.21	36.56	40.25	32.96	—3.60
3. बिहार .	82.55	67.60	100.00	65.57	—2.03
4. गुजरात .	95.54	31.60	106.00	30.65	—0.95
5. हरियाणा .	60.63	15.70	82.00	15.23	—0.47
6. जम्मू व कश्मीर	30.79	29.00	36.00	32.00	+3.00
7. केरल .	60.00	35.00	64.00	33.95	—1.05
8. मध्य प्रदेश	90.46	52.40	109.00	50.83	—1.57
9. महाराष्ट्र .	183.63	49.10	205.59	47.63	—1.47
10. मेघालय .	7.95	7.44	8.25	7.22	—0.22
11. मैसूर .	70.00	34.60	72.30	33.56	—1.04
12. नागालैंड .	8.04	7.00	9.00	7.59	+0.59
13. उड़ीसा .	48.33	32.00	57.42	31.04	—0.96
14. पंजाब .	79.36	20.20	85.00	19.59	—0.61
15. राजस्थान	62.55	44.00	65.00	42.68	—1.32
16. तमिल नाडु	80.20	40.40	116.35	39.19	—1.21
17. उत्तर प्रदेश	209.15	105.20	225.00	102.04	—3.16
18. पश्चिम बंगाल	59.41	44.20	73.52	42.87	—1.33
19. हिमाचल प्रदेश	21.89	19.50	26.57	22.00	+2.50
20. मणिपुर .	6.22	5.72	7.50	7.50	+1.78
21. त्रिपुरा .	7.30	7.99	8.00	8.00	+0.01
कुल जोड़ .	1393.21	733.21	1601.75	718.66	—14.55

Asian News Agency

*435. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has advocated for the establishment of an Asian News Agency to build an infra-structure of communications for Radio, T.V. and Newspapers in the Colombo Plan Region;

(b) whether India has also stressed the need for free flow of information among Colombo Plan countries; and

(c) whether India has also suggested that member countries should fix mutually acceptable Press cable rates and establish direct cable and radio links among themselves instead of operating through centralised routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Approach to Fifth Plan

*437. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in October, 1972, any talks were held and decisions arrived at on the approach to the 5th plan envisaging an overall growth rate of 5.5 per cent, which is regarded as the minimum to pull the economy out of stagnation; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the decisions taken and the steps taken by Government to implement those decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) 'An Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan' which envisages a growth rate of 5.5 per cent has been prepared by the Planning Commission. This document, which is at present under the consideration of Government,

will then be considered by the National Development Council. Final decision on the rate of growth during the Fifth Five Year Plan is thus yet to be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Task force for implementation of Land Reforms

*438. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has set up a task force for effective implementation of land reforms in the country; and

(b) if so, the work so far done by the said task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A Task Force on Agrarian Relations has been set up under the Planning Commission to suggest measures for speedy and effective implementation of land reforms by the State Governments.

(b) The Report of the Task Force is expected to be submitted to the Planning Commission by February, 1973.

Engagement of Renowned Artists by A.I.R. on Casual Basis

*439. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the renowned Artists are still working on casual basis in the A.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to implement the de-casualisation scheme in A.I.R., and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) All India Radio engages from time to

time, artistes on casual basis, depending on its programme requirements.

(b) There is no such scheme under consideration.

(c) Recruitment of staff artistes on regular basis is made in accordance with recruitment rules framed in that behalf. Station Directors can, however, engage artistes on short-term casual contracts for periods not exceeding 14 days at a time to meet occasional needs of stations. Such casual artistes are considered along with other applicants for appointment as regular staff artistes if they apply for such appointment whenever posts of staff artistes are advertised.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Central Government Production Centres in Kerala

*440. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Central Government Production Centres in Kerala are facing difficulties in their functioning due to scarcity of raw materials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how far it has affected actual production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No appreciable difficulty is being experienced by the Central Government Production Centres. In fact production has gone up in these Centres in the recent past. As against Rs. 9.39 lakhs made available during 1971-72 for the purchase of raw materials etc., a sum of Rs. 8.85 lakhs was made available during the first six months of the current financial year. More funds are being arranged for meeting the additional requirements.

Increase/Decrease in per capita income in States and Union Territories

4113. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the increase/decrease in per capita income in each State and Union territory between 1960-61 to 1970-71, and the corresponding all India figures on current prices and also on constant prices?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The latest available estimates of *per capita* income at current and at constant prices for various States for the years 1960-61 and 1970-71 as prepared by the respective State Statistical Bureaux and the corresponding all-India estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4011/72]. Owing to differences in concepts, source materials used, methodology and base years, the *per capita* estimates of States are neither strictly comparable among themselves nor with the all-India estimates.

कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक तथा तार सिविल डिवीजन से की गई शिकायत

4114. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक तथा तार सिविल डिवीजन संख्या (i) या (ii) को मैकेंजीस लिमिटेड, 30 चित्तरंजन एवेन्यू, कलकत्ता के किसी सम्भरणकर्ता से कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि उपरोक्त कम्पनी उनके बिलों का भुगतान नहीं कर रही है और उसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि कम्पनी को दी जाने वाली राशि में से उक्त बिलों की राशि काट कर उन्हें दे दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बसुगुणा):

(क) जी नहीं। फिर भी कलकत्ता के सिटी सिविल कोर्ट के रजिस्ट्रार से यह नोटिस मिली है कि जब तक उक्त कोर्ट से आगे आदेश न आ जाए, तब तक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक-तार सिविल डिबीजन नं० 1, कलकत्ता मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड को देय 15,000 रुपये की रकम का भुगतान रोके रखें और उन्हें भुगतान न करें। यह श्री ब्रज कुमार अग्रवाल के मामले में है, जो 14, पाणे पट्टी स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता में मैसर्स अंशोका बिल्डर्स के नाम और स्टाइल के अधीन कारोबार चला रहे हैं।

जहां तक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर, डाक-तार सिविल डिबीजन नं० 11, कलकत्ता का सम्बन्ध है, पोर्ट ब्लेयर के मैसर्स बाल कृष्ण गुप्त ने यह शिकायत की है कि उन्होंने कलकत्ता के बड़ा बाजार में मुख्य डाकघर की जो इमारत मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता के लिए सैयार की थी, उस काम की 6956 रुपये 49 पैसे की उनकी रकम मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड के ऊपर बकाया है।

(ख) कोर्ट के आदेश आ जाने के बाद डाक-तार सिविल डिबीजन नं० 1, कलकत्ता ने मैसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड को दी जाने वाली रकम का भुगतान रोक दिया है।

जहां तक डाक-तार सिविल डिबीजन नं० 11, कलकत्ता का प्रश्न है, करारनामे की शर्तों के अधीन विभाग कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकता।

केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल को निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और आशु-लिपिकों के रिक्त पदों की सूचना

4115: श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री सेंट्रल (सर्विलस स्टाफ) सैल में दर्ज भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों से फालतू घोषित किए गए कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 के अतारंकित प्रश्न

संख्या 3301 के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1972 से 30 जून, 1972 तक की अवधि में केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल को विभागवार निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और आशु-लिपिकों की श्रेणियों के कितने रिक्त पदों की सूचना दी गई;

(ख) उन कार्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस आशय का "कोई आपत्ति नहीं प्रमाणपत्र" इस अवधि में जारी किया गया कि केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) सैल के पास उन कार्यालयों को भेजे जाने के लिए कोई फालतू कर्मचारी नहीं हैं और किस किस तारीख को जारी किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राख्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Nomination of L.D.Cs./U.D.Cs. and Stenographers to the Office of Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi

4116. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4159 on 30th August, 1972 regarding procedure being followed for redeployment of surplus staff in Central Staff Cell and state:

(a) when there were vacancies in the grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer in the office of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi, on 1st June, 1972, why the staff awaiting posting in the above three grades was not nominated to the above Department against un-reserved posts;

(b) is it not a departure from the procedure; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The vacancies in the three grades of Lower Division Clerk, Upper Division Clerk and Stenographer reported by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi, as available on 1st June, 1972, were earmarked for the reserved category. Of the surplus staff from the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner in these three grades, who joined the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell on the 31st May, 1972 (A.N.), only three Lower Division Clerks belonged to the reserved category and they were duly nominated to the Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi. The remaining surplus persons belonged to the general category and they could not be nominated against vacancies for the reserved category.

(b) There was no departure from the prescribed procedure.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner

417. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Compilers recruited and promoted in the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India from 1961 to 1972;

(b) the number of Assistant Compilers confirmed against substantive posts of Assistant Compilers in the above office;

(c) the number of Assistant Compilers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited and confirmed out of the above separately during the period from 1961 to 1972; and

(d) the number of Assistant Compilers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes promoted on the basis of seniority and confirmed in the above office since 1961?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Recruited—318

Promoted—96

(b) 90 against 130 substantive posts.

(c) Recruited:

Scheduled Caste candidate—17

Scheduled Tribe candidate—Nil

Confirmed:

Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe candidates—Nil

(d) Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistant Compilers promoted on the basis of seniority is nil as there was none in the zone of promotion.

Entitlement of P&T Officers to more than one Telephone Instrument

4119. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by his Ministry about the level of Officers of the P&T Department who are entitled to (i) more than one telephone connection in Office and at resident; (ii) more than one instrument with a parallel connection at residence; (iii) unlimited chord for residential telephones; (iv) one coloured instrument in Office and one at Residence; (v) more than 2 coloured instruments when 2 connections or instruments are provided at residence;

(b) whether he has ever ordered any check to see that the entitlement of the Officers in the Delhi Telephone District and in the D.G P&T in this behalf conforms to the orders issued by his Ministry or D.G. P&T;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No. Telephone facilities to P&T Officers in office and at the residence are

placed at the discretion of the Director-General, P&T and Heads of Circle/Telephone Districts in accordance with the requirement of the Service.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Selection of Experts for Sending to U.S.S.R. under the Indo-Soviet Agreement in the Field of Science and Technology

4121. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experts, have been sent to U.S.S.R. or are likely to be sent there as part of the scientific exchanges programme for 1972 and 1973-74 under the Indo-Soviet Agreement for cooperation in the field of science and technology; and

(b) if so, the mode of selection of the experts for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No exchange has taken place under the scientific exchange programme so far. But the Government of India have proposed to the Soviet Government sending certain teams of Indian experts in pursuance of the programme which was agreed upon during the discussion which took place with the Indian delegation in Moscow last October. The Soviet reply has not yet been received.

(b) Care will naturally be taken that the personnel of these teams represent the best expertise available in the country in the concerned field.

**Development of Thumba Space Centre.
... during 1973-74.**

4122. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the development works the Government propose to

take up at Thumba Space Centre during 1973-74; and

(b) the progress made in the expansion scheme of Rocket Fabrication facilities in that Centre?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The development works to be taken up at Thumba during 1973-74 are still being finalised.

(b) The Rocket Fabrication Facility has already been expanded to fabricate rockets with diameters upto 600 mm. The expansion to accommodate the fibre-glass and strip-wound motors is currently on hand. Further expansion required to meet fabrication requirements of rocket motors upto 1250 mm. diameters is being taken up.

Allocation of Funds to Kerala for Employment Programmes

4123. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4018 on the 26th April, 1972 regarding allocation of funds to States for employment schemes and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has received the required programme from Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the total amount allotted so far to that State for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Planning Commission has approved the following 12 schemes under Kerala State's Special Employment Programme for 1972-73 involving an overall outlay of Rs. 309 lakhs:—

Schemes	Outlay, (Rs. lakhs)
1. Minor Irrigation Schemes	28.86
2. Soil Conservation Schemes	25.00
3. Rural Dispensaries Schemes	80.00
4. Co-operative Dispensaries	4.3
5. Palghat infrastructure	details awaited from State Govt.
6. Cattle farm project	15.00
7. Self-financing scheme of Livestock assistance	43.00
8. Improving Kottaram canal	3.00
9. Industrial Testing Laboratory	3.00
10. Minor Irrigation Scheme (Pumpassagar factory area).	14.00
11. Employment of Post-graduate for translation	3.00
12. Functional industrial estates and other industrial schemes	90.00
TOTAL	308.86

In regard to Scheme No. 5 above relating to Palghat infrastructure the State Government has yet not indicated the amount of likely expenditure in 1972-73. For the outlay of Rs. 309 lakhs indicated above, excluding this scheme, Rs. 104 lakhs would be given as Central assistance and the balance would be contributed by the State Government. According to the procedure laid down for the release of Central assistance to the State Government for this programme, the Government of India, Ministry of Finance have sanctioned the release of first instalment

of Central assistance of Rs. 26 lakhs being 25 per cent of the total Central assistance for 1972-73.

Writing off of FFC Loans

4124. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 452 on 15th November, 1972 regarding the writing off of loans advanced by Film Finance Corporation to Film Producers and state the names of parties to whom the written-off loans had been advanced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR

SINHA): The Film Finance Corporation
has written off loans advanced to the
following parties:—

S. No.	Name of Producer	Title of film	Amount in Rs. including interest
			Rs.
1	Trilok Jety	Go-Daan (Hindi)	3,29,552.16
2	Chitra Sharda	Te Maze Ghar (Marathi)	52,935.00
3	Gajanan Jagirdar	Sukhachi Savali (Marathi)	69,852.00
4	Vidushak	Ghoom, Bhangar Gaan (Bengali)	2,01,033.65
5	G. R. Govil	Char Dhaam (Hindi)	96,434.28
6	R. R. Dave	Punar Milan (Hindi)	3,72,587.79
7	B. Radha Krishna	Sant Tukaram (Kannada)	63,647.63
8	Salashiv I. Row Kavi	Begaana (Hindi)	80,046.83
		TOTAL	12,66,089.34

De-inking and Re-using of used News- print

4125. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibilities of de-inking and re-using the used newsprint; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, had prepared a scheme for the de-inking and re-using of used newsprint. But, after detailed study, the scheme was not found to be feasible, as it was found to be uneconomically expensive.

Unutilised Money with Ministry of In- formation and Broadcasting

4126. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of money placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 1972-73 remain unutilized;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to appropriate this money before the closure of the financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Magazines, Etc. Produced in Assamese
By Information and Broadcasting Ministry**

4127. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers, magazines, books and other publicity materials in Assamese produced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the last three years;

(b) the places where they got produced;

(c) whether there is any proposal to get this work done locally in Assam; and

(d) the number of printers from Assam who have approached the Ministry for doing this type of job?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4012/72.]

(c) The Publications Division, which is responsible for production of books, pamphlets and journals, maintains a panel of printers, including 2 from Gauhati. (The printers at Gauhati have, however, not yet completed the requisite formalities.) Quotations are invited as and when required and the jobs are assigned on the basis of competitive rates.

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, which produces posters, folders, booklets, brochures and other miscellaneous items, also maintains a panel of printers. Printers from all over the country are invited by press advertisement to apply for registration on this panel. Printers, who fulfil the minimum requirements of machinery, can handle print jobs in English, Hindi and the regional languages of the zone and turn out satisfactory workmanship, are included in the panel after consideration of their application by the Panel Advisory Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Jobs are entrusted on the basis of valid lowest tenders.

(d) Only one firm from Assam has during the last three years applied for registration on D.A.V.P's. panel of printers. This firm did not qualify for registration.

Zionist Associations in India

4128. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Zionist Associations working in Bombay, Poona and other places in India;

(b) the activities, aims and objects of such associations; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained that these Zionist associations have contacts or financial obligations to C.I.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, in Maharashtra two such associations viz., Bombay Zionist Association and the Indian Zionist Organisation are functioning in Bombay. A unit of the Indian Zionist Organisation is also working at Poona. In Manipur, Manipur Jewish Organisation was established in August, 1972. Information is awaited from State Governments of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory Administration of Mizoram.

(b) The aims and objects, etc., of these associations are to further the Zionist programme, i.e., to create a home in Israel for the Jewish people, to foster unity among the Jewish people, to encourage the study of Jewish history, language and literature and the use of Hebrew as a living language, and to foster cultural and commercial relations between India and Israel.

(c) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

Lock out in H.M.T.

4129. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers rendered jobless as a result of the recent lock-out declared in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd, Bangalore;

(b) the loss being incurred by the Hindustan Machine Tools as a result of lock-out, per day; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure early lifting of the lock-out?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total number of workers affected by the lock-out is 4200.

(b) The production loss per day has been placed at Rs. 4 lakhs.

(c) The lock-out has been lifted from the first shift (5.30 a.m.) of 9th December, 1972.

**ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी की रोकथाम के लिए
कुछ निर्माण कार्यक्रमों का प्रारम्भ
किया जाना**

4130. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रोजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण, बिजुलीकरण पेय जल की सप्लाई तथा मकानों का निर्माण का कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में उक्त कार्यक्रमों पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यक्रम को किन क्षेत्रों में लागू किया जायेगा और उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन बरारिया) : (क) से (ग). अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसर पैदा करने तथा ग्राम जल सम्भरण, ग्राम वासभूमि, ग्राम बिजलीकरण, ग्राम सड़कों, गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार आदि जैसे विशेष कल्याणकारी कदम उठाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने पहले ही विभिन्न कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ कर रखे हैं। रोजगार अवसरों से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों तथा उनके परिणामों का व्यौरा योजना आयोग के वार्षिक योजना, 1972-73 के दस्तावेज तथा "रोजगार अवसर" नामक विवरणिका में दिया गया है। ये दोनों माननीय सदस्यों में पहले ही परिचालित किए जा चुके हैं।

Antiques Stolen from Orissa

4131. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of antiques have been stolen from Orissa State recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government seized any of the smugglers involved in such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Government of Orissa have reported that 31 ancient antiques have been stolen during this year.

(b) No smuggler was involved in any of these cases. However, 4 local persons who were found involved in two cases were arrested by the police and these cases are still under investigation.

Disappearance of Sculpture and Antiques from Kumaon and Garhwal areas of U.P.

4132. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several unique pieces of metal and stone sculpture and other rare antiques have vanished from various places in the Kumaon and Garhwal areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any investigation has been made into the disappearance of these precious and rare antiques;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In Naini Tal District, 5 cases have been reported to the police since 1969. In 4 cases the police have submitted final reports. In one case of 1971, the accused person was sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment by the court. One case reported in 1972, is still under investigation.

2. Two cases reported to the police in 1970 ended in the police submitting final reports to the courts.

3. The police are investigating one case in Chamoli District which was registered in 1972.

4. In Uttar Kashi district one idol was stolen in the first week of March, 1972. The case is now *sub-judice*.

5. In Pauri-Garhwal district, two cases of theft were reported in 1967 and one in 1968. Two cases of 1967 are pending investigation with the CID. One case registered in 1968 has been closed and the final report given to the court.

Assault and Harassment on Harijans in States

4133. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to several recent cases of assault on and harassment of Harijans in many States;

(b) whether the attention of Government has also been drawn to the inhuman onslaughts on Harijans in many parts of Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to put an end to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Incidents of alleged assault, harassment etc. of Harijans have come to notice from time to time in different parts of the country including Maharashtra.

(c) The State Governments take necessary action, according to the law, in specific cases. It has been the policy of the Central Government that the Administration should be solicitous of the welfare of the weaker sections of the Society, particularly whenever any unfortunate incident takes place in which members of such weaker sections are the victims. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against Harijans and it had been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a great dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned. A Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 with a view to enhancing the scope and stringency of its provisions, has been introduced. It has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था

4134. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को लाभप्रद रोजगार देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है अथवा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार की जा रही है। दृष्टिकोण दस्तावेज को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। जनता के कमजोर वर्गों के रोजगार समेत शैक्षिक और आर्थिक हितों का संवर्धन करने वाली स्कीमों का ब्यौरा योजना बनाते समय तैयार किया जाएगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पांचवी योजना अवधि में शिक्षा के विकास के लिए नियत राशि

4135. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के विकास एवं प्रसार के लिए धन-राशि के लिए कितना प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियत राशि का राज्य-वार विवरण क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है और इस प्रकार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का अभी निश्चय किया जाना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Persons killed in a Hotel at Dalgate in Srinagar

4163. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six persons were killed in a hotel room at the Dalgate in Srinagar on the 31st October, 1972;

(b) whether these persons were visiting the State as visitors; and

(c) if so, whether these tourists were killed by the anti-Indian element there and whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deceased persons were attendants and cooks who had accompanied a tourist party visiting the State.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, these persons had slept in a closed room where a hard-coke stove, used earlier for cooking, was kept burning. An inquest was conducted on the death and the cause of the death was held to be suffocation due to the poisonous gas of hard coke.

Recovery of a Transmitter in Batala District, Punjab

4137. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item published in "Vir Arjun" dated the 13th November, 1972 that a Transmitter was found in Batala District of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Punjab have stated that a balloon along with some crossed instrument was found lying in the fields of village Saidpur, Police Station Saidar Batala on 12th November. The investigations made by the Punjab police did not confirm that the recovered instrument was a transmitter. The articles recovered have been handed over to the local army authorities.

Indo-Soviet Talks in Fifth Plan

4138. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet talks on the Fifth Plan have taken place; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat and the outcome of discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the agreement signed between the Governments of India and the USSR in September 1972 for the setting up of an Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and preparatory to the forthcoming meeting of the Commission to be held in New Delhi, groups of experts from USSR visited India recently. Based on the discussions between the USSR and Indian experts, possible areas of cooperation, taking into account the context of the Fifth Plan, have been identified in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries, for the purpose of undertaking detailed studies by the concerned agencies.

Economic condition of West Bengal

4139. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the book "The Agony of West Bengal" by Sri Ranajit Ray (2nd Edition) which has dealt with the over-all economic problem of West Bengal and the economic and other policies of the Central Government on the Socio-economic structure and growth of the State;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the conclusions arrived at by the author; and

(c) whether in formulating the economic policy of the Central Government in relation to West Bengal in the Fifth

Five Year Plan, the findings of this book will be taken into consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are aware of the problems facing West Bengal in the field of economic and social development. Due consideration will be paid to various suggestions in the book while formulating the policy of Government in relation to the Fifth Five Year Plan of West Bengal.

Delhi firms indulging in fraud through Mail

4140. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post and Telegraph authorities have discovered the existence of about 49 firms in Delhi indulging in fraud through mail;

(b) if so, whether investigation has been made into this;

(c) if so, the result of investigation; and

(d) whether any person or persons have been arrested?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Police inquiries are in progress.

(d) Yes, one official has been apprehended.

Preference in employment to foreign degree holders

4141. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether preference in employment is given to those holding foreign degrees; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to evolve some uniform policy, without giving preference to foreign degree holders to solve the unemployment problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Judgement of Madhya Pradesh High Court in Regional Language

4142, SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the judgements of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh which have been brought out in the regional language of the State; and

(b) the time by which all such judgements would be brought out in the regional language of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Under article 348(2) of the Constitution of India and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the initiative for the use of Hindi or any other language used for any official purposes of a State in the High Court having its principal seat in that State for proceedings or judgments, decrees or orders has to come from the State Government. On the request of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, the consent of the President has so far been accorded for the use of Hindi, which is the official language of that State, in the proceedings, excluding judgments, decrees or orders, of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

भारत में विवाह की रस्म पर टिप्पण और चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया, 1976

3143. श्री अनादि चरण दास : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया, 1967 के नए संस्करण के पृष्ठ 108 पर 'एडम्ज मेरीज' विवाह शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित टिप्पण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें लिखा है कि भारत और एशिया में लोग अपने अतिथियों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए अपनी पत्नियां अर्पित करते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन गलत कथनों के लोप के लिए उपरोक्त एनसाइक्लोपीडिया में संशोधन करने हेतु उसके सम्पादकों के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :

(क) संभवतः संबंधित हवाला चेम्बर्स एनसाइक्लोपीडिया, 1967 के खंड 9 के पृष्ठ 108 पर विवाह संबंधी एक लेख का है जिसकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया

(ख) एनसाइक्लोपीडिया के प्रकाशकों से आपत्तिजनक कथनों का लोप करने के लिए बातचीत की जा रही है।

Demand for bonus by A.I.R. staff

4144. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of All India Radio employees has demanded bonus for the All India Radio staff; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Employees of All India Radio are not entitled to bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act or the recent ordinance amending this Act. A decision to the contrary cannot be taken in isolation from the general policy in respect of Government employees.

Price of equipment supplies by H.E.L. and B.H.E.

4145. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether agreement has been reached in respect of the formula for fixing

the prices of equipment supplied by Heavy Electricals and Bharat Heavy Electricals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government have issued instructions that the prices of equipment supplied by Public Sector Undertakings should be fixed as far as possible at landed cost of similar equipment. Where landed cost cannot be ascertained or the indigenous cost of manufacture is such that it merits special consideration, the prices should be fixed by a Pricing Committee to be set up by the Government on an *ad hoc* basis each time. Its composition is generally as follows:—

1. Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises Chairman
2. Representative of the Ministry administratively concerned with seller Member
3. Representative of the Ministry administratively concerned with the buyer Member
4. Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Finance Member
5. Adviser (Finance) Bureau of Public Enterprises Member

Employment Prospects in Andaman Group of Islands . . .

4146. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the employment prospects for the 14,000 population of Nicobar Islands in the group of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether people residing on other Islands of the group face similar problems in regard to employment; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme before it to offer employment to the Islanders on the main land or on their respective Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). For providing employment to the rural population, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been introduced in 1971-72 in the Andaman Group of Islands. During 1971-72, this scheme has generated 55,464 mandays of employment, which is expected to increase to about 80,000 mandays during 1972-73. This scheme aims at providing employment to persons in their own respective islands to the maximum extent possible. The Special Employment Scheme taken up during 1972-73 is expected to generate 113,580 mandays of employment for the Islands as a whole. Under the scheme for expansion of elementary education, 20 primary school teachers have been appointed during the

current year. Twenty five per cent posts under the Government of Andamans have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes, which include Nicobarese. More emphasis for creating more employment opportunities will be laid in last year of the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Development of Non-ferrous Metal Powders by atomisation at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshed-

4147. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a process for the production of extra fine non-ferrous metal powders by atomisation has been developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(b) whether the know-how developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory covers the entire manufacturing process from melting of the metal to the packing of the finished products;

(c) whether the full or complete plant and equipment can now be fabricated indigenously; and

(d) if so, whether the production process and fabrication of plant etc. will save some foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The engineering aspects of the know-how will be released through consulting engineering firms.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Restriction on HMT employees for representing against the management

4148. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of Hindustan

Machine Tools Limited has issued a notice No. GM/M.5(a)1 dated 9th June, 1972 prohibiting the employees of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited from addressing any representation to the Ministries of Government of India direct or through Members of Parliament and threatening the employees that any failure to comply with these instructions will be viewed very seriously resulting into disciplinary action; and

(b) if so, what are the proprieties of the management in issuing such notice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Propriety lay in the need to optimize use of prescribed channels for redressal of grievances of employees.

Assistance for Industrialisation of Developing countries during Fifth Plan

4149. SHRI K. MALALNNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the desirability of earmarking one percent of Gross National Product for assistance for industrialisation of developing countries during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the specific steps contemplated to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Management Information System in Ministries

4150. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a haphazard growth of the management information system in Union Ministries:

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a systematic study of the system; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Management Information Systems vary from ministry to ministry to suit the nature and scope of their activities. New activities as well as growth of existing activities necessitate corresponding changes in the related information systems. Therefore, the ministries themselves review their respective information systems as and when necessary. It cannot therefore be said that the growth of management information systems in Union Ministries is haphazard. The Department of Administrative Reforms also undertakes studies relating specifically to information systems for particular areas of activity in different ministries. While conducting organisational and/or procedural studies, the Department also examines information systems relevant to the fields of study and makes recommendations as necessary. The management information systems in the ministries are thus reviewed on a fairly continuous basis.

Agreement for manufacture of tractors with an engine imported from Poland

4151. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between the U.P. Agro-Industrial Corporation and the Escorts (India) Limited, Faridabad regarding the assembly of a new tractor of 35 hp. fitted with an imported engine from Poland with the remaining parts manufactured indigenously and if so, what are the main features of the agreement;

(b) the price at which it would be available in the market; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange that would be involved in the import of engines from Poland?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the agreement M/s. Escorts Ltd. undertook to supply SKD packs of tractors for assembly by the U.P. Agro Industrial Corporation. M/s. Escorts Ltd. have been granted a licence for import of CKD packs of tractors (35 HP) from Poland. The imported packs includes components of the engine to the extent of about 70 per cent. The complete engine will not be imported. M/s. Escorts would assemble these CKD packs and test out the assembled tractors. Thereafter, they will dismantle them into semi-knocked down condition and send them in that form to the U. P. Agro-Industrial Corporation, who would re-assemble them before selling.

(b) The tractors will be sold at the price notified by Government for Escorts tractors.

(c) The c.i.f. value of the imported engine components is Rs. 2,505 per tractor.

Industrial units licensed annually for manufacturing liquor

4152. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units licensed annually to manufacture liquor since 1969; and

(b) whether any foreign collaboration and import content were involved in them and if so, the extent of each in such concerns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Only one unit, namely M/s. Khoday Industries Ltd., Bangalore has been licensed for the manufacture of Portable liquor and is already in production. Two other units, namely (i) M/s.

Duncan Gilbey and Matheson India Ltd., Kanpur (U.P.) and (ii) M/s. Duncan Gilbey and Matheson India Ltd., Hyderabad (A.P.), have been granted Letters of Intent, which are yet to be converted into Industrial Licences.

(b) M/s. Duncan Gilbey and Matheson have been allowed foreign collaboration with M/s. Duncan Gilbey and Matheson, London for their Hyderabad and Kanpur Units. The proposal has been approved on the basis of a lump sum fee of Rs. 90,000 for technical know-how and involves export of at least 20 per cent of their production for a period of 5 years.

For the Kanpur Unit, import of machinery has been cleared for Rs. 64,000 only. This unit also requires import of raw materials and components worth Rs. 8.01 lakhs per annum over a period of 7 years. Import of machinery worth Rs. 3.8 lakhs has been cleared for the unit in Hyderabad.

The proposal of M/s. Khoday Industries Ltd., did not envisage any foreign collaboration or any import of machinery. However, import of raw materials for a small value is permitted to them as per entitlement.

केवल 50 पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता

4153. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के 38.03 प्रतिशत भाग ने वर्ष 1960-61 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन केवल 50 पैसे व्यय किया था ,

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 में जनसंख्या की यह प्रतिशतता 73.24 तक बढ़ गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1 सितम्बर, 1969 को इसकी प्रतिशतता कितनी थी और वर्ष 1971 में इनकी अनुमानित संख्या कितनी होगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमणु उर्जामंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृहमंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) 1960-61 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 38.03 प्रतिशत भाग ने प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 50 पैसे या इससे कम व्यय किया था ।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक अनुमान के अनुसार 1967-68 के दौरान प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 50 पैसे या इससे कम व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता 73.24 नहीं बल्कि 9.79 थी । इसी वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या के 73.24 प्रतिशत भाग ने प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 1.29 ₹ या इससे कम व्यय किया था ।

(ग) यद्यपि प्रति दिन के उपभोग व्यय का अनुमान निकालते समय वर्ष की पूरी अवधि का लेखा लिया गया था इसलिए इसका किसी विशेष तारीख से संबंध नहीं है । अतएव किसी विशेष दिन में प्रदत्त राशि का व्यय करने वाली ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1970-71 के दौरान संग्रहीत आंकड़े अभी प्रक्रियाधीन हैं ।

Comparison between Khadi Bhavans and Bhandars

4155. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comparison has been made between Khadi Bhavans and Bhandars in the big cities managed departmentally by the Khadi Village and Industries Commission regarding funds and wages; and

(b) whether the performance of the institution in this regard as compared to the departmental units is not encouraging regarding security of funds of the Commission and wages paid to workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Efforts for expansion of Cottage Industries by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

4156. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey has been made to find out the potentialities of match industry and industries for processing of cereal, pulses and pottery in cottage industries sector; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by Khadi and Village Industries Commission to expand these Industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Surveys in selected areas have been conducted.

(b) The Commission provides financial, technical and promotional assistance to the agencies taking up the development of these industries as per prescribed patterns; improved equipments (hand and power operated) are introduced to increase the productivity and earnings of artisans; assistance is also given, at times, in supplying critical raw materials.

President's Assent to Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Land Ceiling Reduction Bill

4157. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Land Ceiling Reduction Bill enacted by Bihar Legislature and an Ordinance prohibiting fraudulent transfer of land have been given President's assent;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when and in which form the above legislations are expected to be given President's assent and implemented without further delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Approval for the promulgation of the Bihar Ceiling on Property (Temporary Restriction on Transfer) Ordinance 1972, which sought to restrict transfers of agricultural land and urban properties, was conveyed in September, 1972. The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) (Amendment) Bill, 1972, is still under examination in consultation with the administratively concerned Ministries and the State Government.

Setting up and expansion of Small-Scale Industries in Tribal areas

4158. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state how much money has so far been allocated and how much of it spent to expedite the setting up and expansion of small-scale industries in Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Against an outlay of Rs. 537 lakhs for village and Small Industries Sector for Madhya Pradesh, the expenditure for the period 1969-72 was Rs. 200 lakhs. No separate allocation is made for the tribal areas of the State.

Closure of Small-scale Industries in Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Delhi due to shortage of power

4159. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the shortage of power, many small-scale industries have been closed in Faridabad, Ghaziabad and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No small-scale units has been closed in Faridabad and Delhi due to shortage of power. The information regarding Ghaziabad is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Request from Tamil Nadu Government for advice on Adjournment of Assembly

4160. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have asked for any advice from the Centre to deal with the situation in regard to abruptly adjourning the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the Speaker on 13th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटी कार परियोजना

4161. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री क्यामलचन्दन मिश्र :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र में छोटी कार योजना को स्थगित कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग इस समय यात्री कारों के

साथ साथ उनकी सापेक्ष लागत तथा सार्वजनिक परिवहन में बचत और उससे होने वाले लाभों के प्रश्न की जांच कर रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए प्रस्तावित छोटी कार परियोजना पर अन्तिम निर्णय यह जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही किया जाएगा।

Indigenous Components in Atomic Stations at Trombay and in Tamil Nadu

4162. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the indigenous components in the first atomic energy plant at Trombay; and

(b) the indigenous components in the atomic energy plant under construction in Tamil Nadu?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) There is no atomic power plant at Trombay. The reactors set up there are used purely for scientific research.

(b) The atomic power plant under construction at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu will have an indigenous content of about 80 per cent.

Disturbances at I.T.I., Bangalore

4163. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were communal disturbances in the I.T.I., Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether the incidents have been investigated;

(c) whether the political parties of the employees of I.T.I. are responsible for the same; if so, which are those parties; and

(d) what action has been taken against

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) There were no communal disturbances within the factory premises of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore. However, some clashes were reported outside the factory premises and they were dealt with by the normal machinery of the State Government.

(b) The attention of police was drawn to this by the management as responsibility for ensuring law and order vests with the State Government.

(c) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., have not reported the involvement of any political party in these disturbances.

(d) No action was called for by the management of the Company apart from that indicated in reply to part (b) of the question.

Categories of Machineries whose production suffers due to Technological gap

4146. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state what are the categories of machineries whose production is suffering because of technological gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): It is difficult to identify specific areas where production has been suffering due to technological gaps. The technological gaps are, however, being identified in certain critical areas by the panels appointed by the N.C.S.T. and a

technology plan to fill them is in the process of finalization.

Appeal by Extra Departmental Employees

4166. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Extra Departmental employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department have submitted an appeal to Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire question of service conditions of Extra Departmental Agents is under consideration of the Government.

Production of Air-Conditioners Refrigerators

4167. **SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the production of Air-Conditioners and Refrigerators separately during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The production of Air Conditioners and Refrigerators during the last three years is as under:

Industry	Accounting unit	1969	Production 1970	1971
1. Room Air conditioners	Thousand Numbers	12.9	17.0	22.2
2. Domestic refrigerators	Thousand Numbers	48.6	65.4	87.1

Central Assistance to States for Strengthening Planning Machinery

4168. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
SHRI D. N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 137 on 22nd November, 1972, regarding strengthening of the Planning machinery at State level and state:

(a) whether any model for Planning machinery at the State level has been suggested; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the model suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). As indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 137 on November 22, 1972, Planning Commission has given broad guidelines to the State Government for strengthening the Planning Machinery. Beyond that, no specific model has been suggested.

IBM World Trade Corporation

4169. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal shareholders of the IFM World Trade Corporation, Nehru House, 4, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi-1;

(b) whether this firm is, in any way, connected with ITT, the giant telecommunication firm in the United States;

(c) if so, the main points thereof;

(d) whether American Columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of its articles the links between ITI and the CIA in some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). According to the information available with the Government, the IBM World Trade Corporation and I.T.T. Far East Pacific Inc., are two foreign Companies as defined under section 591, of the Companies Act, 1956 operating in India. The companies are incorporated in the United States of America and under the Companies Act, 1956, they are not required to give any information about their shareholders.

(d) and (e). Government are aware of the recent disclosures in the American Press of the links between CIA and the ITT and due note has been taken thereof.

Investigation by C.B.I. in the Balyogeshwar Case

4170. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether files and details of the case pertaining to Balyogeshwar have been handed over to the Prime Minister;

(b) whether the case is being further investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(c) if so, when the Central Bureau of Investigation is expected to complete its investigations; and

(d) whether Central Bureau of Investigation's terms of reference include investigations into the activities of the 'Divine Light' in its totality, including its international ramifications and alleged link with the U.S. CIA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). The Central Bureau of Investigation is not making any inquiry at present into the case of Balyogeshwar. Attention is also invited to the answer given to unstarred question No. 4224, dated 13th December, 1972.

Article published in the Economic Times under the Caption "Official Claims may be belied—Near—Zero Growth"

4171. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article published in the Economic Times, Bombay, dated the 30th October, 1972 under the caption "Official claims may be belied—Near—Zero growth"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Official estimates of National Income for 1972-73 are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the growth rate for the year at this stage.

The Industrial growth rate for 1971-72 indicated in the article, however, is lower than the realised rate for 1971-72. On present indications, industrial production during 1972-73 is likely to be still higher but agricultural production sizeably lower.

राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में पंचायत केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन

4172. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में किन स्थानों और पंचायत केन्द्रों पर टेलीफोन लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है; और

(ख) सरकार इस जिले में उन पंचायत केन्द्रों पर कब तक टेलीफोन लगा देगी जहाँ अभी तक टेलीफोन नहीं लगाये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) और (ख) . उदयपुर जिले की 18 पंचायत समितियों में से गिरवा नाम की एक पंचायत समिति को छोड़कर बाकी सभी में टेलीफोन सुविधायें दे दी गई

हैं। गिरवा में टेलीफोन सुविधायें देने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है।

उदयपुर जिले के मीरपुर गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव की भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है। वहां यह सुविधा छः महीने के भीतर दे दी जायेगी।

Analysis of Census Figures

4173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, State-wise, who have declared the following languages as their mother tongue in the 1971 Census of India:—

- (1) Arabic.
- (2) Assamese.
- (3) Bengali.
- (4) Dogri.
- (5) English.
- (6) French.
- (7) Gujarati.
- (8) Hindi.
- (9) Kannada.
- (10) Kashmiri.
- (11) Konkani.
- (12) Maithili.
- (13) Malayalam.
- (14) Manipuri.
- (15) Marathi.
- (16) Nepali.
- (17) Oriya.
- (18) Pahari.
- (19) Pali.
- (20) Punjabi.
- (21) Persian.
- (22) Portuguese.
- (23) Rajasthani.
- (24) Sanskrit.
- (25) Sindhi.

- (26) Tamil.
- (27) Telugu.
- (28) Tibetan.
- (29) Urdu.

(b) the number of languages and dialects with their names as recorded as mother tongue by the people in India; and

(c) the names of the tribal and Austro-Asiatic and Sino-Tibetan dialects spoken in India with the number of persons who speak dialects in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The number of speakers of 27 out of 29 mother-tongues referred to by the Honourable member in respect of which data have been published on a provisional basis at all-India level only are furnished in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/72]. Compilation of State-wise figures is yet to be finalised and published, except for the 15 languages included under Schedule VIII of the Constitution. Statement II gives the details and is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/72].

(b) Statement III gives the provisional figures of the numerically important mother-tongues returned at the 1971 Census having a minimum number of speakers of 5,000, which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4013/72]. The compilation and publication of data relating to the other mother-tongues is yet to be finalised.

(c) The classification of mother-tongues returned at the 1971 Census has not yet been taken up.

Man-hours Lost in Strike in I.T.I., Bangalore

4174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of man-hours lost in the strike in I.T.I., Bangalore, in 1971; and

(b) the amounts of loss, incurred by the I.T.I. due to the strike?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). There was no strike as such during the year 1971 in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore. However, in June, 1971, there was sporadic stoppage of work by some workers in a few sections of the factory. In the process, about 35,227 man-hours were lost. This loss was made up to some extent by the workers by working an extra day on a Sunday during October, 1971. The amount of loss incurred was Rs. 4.5 lakhs approximately.

Utilisation of full capacity of Industries in West Bengal

4175. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a speech made by the Chief Minister, West Bengal in the recent meeting of a Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta in which he urged for speedy utilisation of the unused in-built capacities of the industrial concerns in West Bengal even if that meant expansion of the so-called monopoly houses;

(b) whether the suggestions made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal have been considered by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Chief Minister, West Bengal, has referred to the problem of monopoly houses as having a special reference to industrial development in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Government's overall policy will be governed by the need for promoting industrial growth consistent with our socio-economic objectives including the prevention of concentration of economic power.

Documentary on 'Durga Puja'

4176. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Division or T.V. Unit made any documentary on the grand scene of splendour and mass joy in Calcutta on the occasion of Durga Puja this year; and

(b) if so, the number and nature of documentaries made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (**SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA**): (a) and (b). The Durga Puja Celebrations at Calcutta were covered in the Newseasts and Film Magazine programmes, 'Desh-Videsh' and 'Vatayan' on T.V., and also included in the Indian News Review (Nos. 1254 and 1257).

Streamlining of Administrative System

4177. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the changes made in the Indian Administrative system during the last three years;

(b) the results achieved therefrom, and

(c) the further changes envisaged in this direction to streamline the Administrative system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission which was set up in January, 1966, to go into the administrative system in its entirety, submitted 20 reports to Government on various sectors of administration. The recommendations made cover a wide range of subjects including changes in the administrative set-up both at the Centre and in the States. Out of 527 recommendations concerning the Centre, decisions

have been taken on 375 and, of these, 336 (89 per cent) have been accepted with or without modification. Details of these have been given in the statements laid on the Table of the House on 31st July 1970 and 17th November 1971 respectively. The accepted recommendations are at various stages of implementation and as such it would take some more time before a reliable assessment could be made of the results achieved through these changes.

Whenever the Ministries undertake important changes in their organisations and procedures, these changes as well as results achieved therefrom are incorporated in their annual reports which are also circulated to the Hon'ble Members of the House.

(c) The process of administrative improvement is continuous. The nature and scope of governmental activity is also undergoing rapid change. Accordingly, efforts are constantly being made to attain optimum administrative capability by suitably streamlining the Administrative system. The Department of Administrative Reforms is the principal agency concerned with the streamlining of the Administrative system. In addition, the ministries generally have their own Internal Work Study or Organisation and Methods Units to conduct studies relevant to their work. These Units function in close liaison with the Department of Administrative Reforms. Besides, the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Finance have as their special responsibility improvements in personnel administration, and financial administration and management of public sector undertakings respectively.

Filling up of Quota of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Section Officers in CSIR

4178. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3295 on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Section Officers in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and state:

(a) the time by which the Scheduled Castes candidates who have recently qualified for the post of Section Officers from the open market will be called to fill up the quota; and

(b) how long the present panel of Section Officers from direct recruits will continue?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) One of the scheduled caste candidates who qualified for the post of Section Officer from the open market has since been appointed as Section Officer. Further recruitment of Section Officers from open market has been suspended for a period of two years because of stagnation in various administrative cadres of the CSIR.

(b) Because of (a) above, the panel of Section Officers from direct recruitment is no more operative.

Use of Metal Detectors in Interception of Letter Bombs

4179. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether metal detectors of the type used by the Civil Aviation Department have proved effective in intercepting letter bombs of the kind posted from India to overseas countries during 1st and 2nd week of November, 1972; and

(b) if not, what other measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. M. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A metal-detector designed and developed by the National Physical Laboratory was first brought into use on 15th November 1972. It is effective in detecting presence of metallic objects in-

side envelopes, packets, etc. Besides the use of metal detectors at sensitive points, all post offices in the country have been alerted and suitably advised to subject the mails to close scrutiny as indicated by the explosive experts.

आगरा केन्द्र में लाइनमैनों के चयन में अनियमितताएं

4180. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 2, 3 और 4 नवम्बर, 1972 को आगरा डिवीजन के आगरा केन्द्र में हुये टेलीग्राफ लाइनमैन के चयन में अनियमितताएँ बरती गई ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी शिकायतें उनके मंत्रालय को की गई हैं ;

(ग) किन किन अर्हताओं के कितने उम्मीदवार चयन के लिये बैठे थे और कितने उम्मीदवार चुने गये और उनकी अर्हताएँ क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई शिकायतों पर उनके मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) से (घ). डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ, आगरा ने नवम्बर, 1972 में लाइनमैनों के चयन के लिये जो विभागीय परीक्षा ली गई थी। उसमें गलत तरीके अपनाए जाने के बारे में शिकायतें आई थी। प्रारम्भिक जांच कराने पर ज्ञात हुआ है कि डिवीजनल इंजीनियर, टेलीग्राफ आगरा ने निर्धारित नियमों का पालन नहीं किया। अतः यह परीक्षा रद्द कर दी गई है।

जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद जो व्यक्ति इस अनियमितता के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये जायेंगे उनके विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

गलत टेलीफोन बिलों के बारे में
संसद सदस्यों के पत्र

4181. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन बिलों के बारे में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा अनेक प्रार्थनापत्र
दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने प्रार्थना
पत्र प्राप्त हुये और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमशतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1972 तक
दिल्ली टेलीफोन कार्यालय में ज्यादा रकम के
बिल भेजे जाने के सम्बन्ध में संसद सदस्यों
से 72 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

इन शिकायतों में से 51 मामलों में छूट
देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था इसलिए
उन्हें नामंजूर कर दिया गया । 17 मामलों
में छूट दे दी गई थी । चार मामलों की अभी
जांच की जा रही है ।

..Manufacture of Out-Dated Telephone Equipment by ITI

4183. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Telephone In-
dustries are manufacturing out-dated tele-
phone equipment and if so, the reasons
therefor; and

(b) whether foreign technical assistance
has been sought to manufacture modern
telephone equipment in the country and
if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a). In addition to telephone instruments
and transmission equipment, the Indian

2921 LS.—4.

Telephone Industries Ltd., are manufac-
turing the strowger type and the Crossbar
type of telephone switching equipment.
The modern trend in the world is for the
crossbar type of equipment as it provides
more facilities for automatic subscriber
trunk dialling.

(b) Two Agreements were signed on
21st May 1964 by the Government of
India and the Indian Telephone Industries
Ltd., on the one side with (i) the Inter-
national Standard Electric Corporation
of New York in one case, relating to in-
vestment, loan and licensing for the
manufacture of the crossbar equipment;
and (ii) the Bell Telephone Manufac-
turing Company of Belgium, on the other,
for the manufacture of crossbar switching
equipment in India. These Agreements
were initially valid upto 20th May 1971.
They have been subsequently extended
upto 20th May 1973 without payment of
royalty for the extended period.

Upgradation of Auxiliary Stations of A.I.R.

4184. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have decided
to upgrade all the Auxiliary Stations of
All India Radio to cover the entire coun-
try by AIR broadcasts;

(b) if so, the main features of the de-
cision taken; and

(c) when it is likely to be
implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). It has been
decided that the existing twenty Auxiliary
Centres would relay all the three trans-
missions daily and also originate 90
minutes of local programmes.

(c) The scheme is likely to be imple-
mented in full before the end of 1973.

Assessment of T.V. Programme Popularity**4185. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:****SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Mass Communications has conducted a survey to determine the popularity of the Television programmes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether any improvements are being made in the Television Programmes as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). Two surveys were conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication to find out the audience reaction to television news.

(b) Broad findings of the surveys conducted are given in the attached statement.

(c) Improvement of programmes is a continuous process. Sample surveys conducted by the Audience Research Wing of TV Centres, Delhi, listeners' letters received by the Centre, and other survey reports, like one conducted by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, are taken into account in improving the pattern and lay out of the programmes put out by the TV Centre.

Statement

The survey revealed that 85 per cent of the respondents view the television news. 49 per cent viewers see the Hindi TV News regularly. 40 per cent see the English TV news regularly. 45 per cent respondents see television news as well as hear the night radio bulletin in either English or Hindi. 31 per cent of the respondents are those who quite often view the 'Samachar Sameeksha' and an equal number view 'Aaj Kal' also. 40 per cent of the respondents are regular viewers of discussions on current problems on television.

2. 56 per cent of the respondents felt that TV covered less international and national news as compared to radio bulletins. A significant number of viewers felt that the happenings of the areas covered by the Delhi Television were not adequately covered except the events taking place in Delhi.

3. 90 per cent of the respondents considered that there was no difference between the television and the radio bulletin excepting the presence of visuals in the case of TV. 45 per cent of the viewers felt that the visuals were inadequate, and more comprehensive visual coverage should be ensured on Television. About 40 per cent felt that the visuals were not relevant or relevant visuals were not presented.

4. A sizeable number of the viewers felt that the topics selected for 'Samachar Sameeksha' and 'Aaj Kal' were appropriate but the participants selected for these programmes could be better. Some respondents felt that there should be more programmes like 'Aaj Kal' and 'Samachar Sameeksha' in English.

5. A good number of viewers mentioned that there was greater stress on political news and suggested that more community news should be given.

6. There was general satisfaction about the newsreading but due to the inadequacy of visuals, what was seen on the screen most of the time was the newsreaders' image which several people wanted to be cut short by relevant visuals. Some respondents suggested that newsreaders should face the viewers rather than look down at the script all the time.

7. The timings were found to be appropriate except in the case of English news which should be broadcast at 9 O'clock according to a small section of the viewers.

8. Another suggestion was that more economic and cultural news should be given.

Production of passenger cars and Commercial vehicles

4186. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to estimates made by the Planning Commission, passenger cars and commercial vehicles will continue to be in short supply all through the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, reasons for not augmenting the supply of these vehicles in order to meet the demands; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase their production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Planning Commission have not yet finalised the estimates and programmes for the Fifth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to creating additional capacity, Government have approved several schemes for the manufacture of cars based on completely indigenous design. Government have also permitted three of the existing manufacturers of commercial vehicles to expand their production for an additional capacity of 24,600 nos. per annum. In addition, four new units have granted letters of intent for a total capacity of 54,000 nos. per annum.

Financial Aid to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for Development of Under-Developed Areas

4187. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether handsome financial aid is likely to be given for the development of the under-developed areas in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made so as to assess the requirement for such work; and

(c) whether consultations have been held with the Chief Ministers of both the States and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). Under the formula for providing Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan for financing the State Plans, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been allotted Rs. 109.12 crores and Rs. 77.62 crores respectively on the basis of weightage given on the ground of the *per capita* income in these two States being less the national average. Further, under the same formula for Central assistance, an amount of 10 per cent of the total amount of Central assistance available after providing for the requirements of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland has been kept aside for States which have special problems; on this score another amount of Rs. 25 crores has been allocated to Uttar Pradesh and an amount of Rs. 9 crores to Bihar.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Joint Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1962 for Gazipur, Jaunpur, Deoria and Azamgarh districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh to (a) make a study on economic and social conditions and problems of development, (b) make an assessment of the progress under the two plans and development as envisaged in the Third Plan, and (c) suggest administrative and development measures for acceleration of progress in these districts.

The Study Team submitted its report in January, 1964. The Team suggested a strategy for economic and social development of these four districts for the guidance of the Government of U.P. It placed the financial requirements of these four districts at Rs. 10.49 crores during the Third Plan.

2. At the instance of the Committee of Direction set up in the Planning Commission for the development of U.P. hill areas, the following surveys have recently been taken up in the U.P. hill districts:

(a) Sample survey of operational holdings;

(b) Crop estimate survey of food crops;

(c) Sample survey for estimating area and production of fruit crops; and

(d) Estimation of cost of cultivation and marketing of fruits. These surveys are still proceedings.

3. At the instance of the Joint Coordination Committee of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for the development of Bundelkhand region which has recently been set up following a recommendation of the Zonal Council formed by these two States, soil and land resources surveys are proposed to be taken up in the Bundelkhand region of U.P. and M.P. Details concerning these surveys are being worked out by the Joint Coordination Committee.

4. The Government of Bihar has prepared a separate draft approach for the development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

5. Along with informal consultations the question of development of the backward areas in the two States figure in the Annual Plan discussions held with the officials and the Chief Ministers as well as other Ministers of the two States every year and suitable outlays within the resources available, are provided under the various sectors of development bearing in mind, among others, the requirements of the backward areas in the two States.

Science and Technology Minister's visit to Moscow

4188. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently visited Moscow; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit was undertaken on invitation from the Government of U.S.S.R. to negotiate and sign the Indo-Soviet Agreement on Applied Science and Technology.

Not only such an Agreement has been signed but in subsequent discussion between Indian delegation led by the Minister and the Soviet side a concrete programme of collaborative projects for 1973-74 has been drawn up.

टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए नये एककों को दिये गये लाइसेंस

4189. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या प्रबन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिये नये एककों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों/एककों के नाम क्या हैं और वे एकक कहाँ कहाँ स्थापित हैं ;

(ग) इन कारखानों में कब से टेलीविजन सेटों का उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस उत्पादन के फलस्वरूप टेलीविजन की वर्तमान कीमतों में कितने प्रतिशत कमी होने की सम्भावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी हां, मई, 1971 से जुलाई 1972 तक 25,000 टी० बी० सेटों की क्षमता के लिये नई यूनिटों को टी० बी० सेट निर्माण के लिये (संगठित क्षेत्र में) तीन औद्योगिकों को लाइसेंस स्वीकार कर दिये गये हैं, और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में टी० बी० सेटों के उत्पादन के बहुत से मामले निपटा दिये गए हैं, और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र तथा संगठित निजी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों की स्वीकृत क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 2.8 लाख टी० बी० सेट अधिक है ।

(ख) इन तीन यूनिटों के नाम (संगठित क्षेत्र में जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिये गये) वार्षिक क्षमता और स्थान नीचे दिये गये हैं ।

क्रम	साइतों का नाम	वार्षिक अमता	स्थान
1.	मैसर्स जोन प्रसाद, मद्रास	10,000	जम्मू काश्मीर
2.	मैसर्स इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड हैदराबाद (भारत सरकार का उद्योग)	20,000	आंध्र प्रदेश
3.	मैसर्स रेडियो तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मैनु-फैक्चरिंग कं. लिमिटेड, बंगलौर	5,000	मैसूर

(ग) एक यूनिट में उत्पादन पहले से ही आरम्भ हो चुका है, दो अन्य भी 1972 में उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देंगे।

(घ) पाटियों की एक बड़ी संख्या को टेलीविजन सेटों के बड़े उत्पादन की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जा चुकी है, आशा की जाती है कि मांग के अनुकूल ही उचित सम्पत्ति होगी और इससे काफी वाणिज्य स्पर्धा बढ़ेगी जो मूल्यों को नीचे ले आयेगी, फिर भी, यह प्रत्याशित करना कठिन है कि कीमतें किस सीमा तक नीचे गिरेंगी, यह अनेक तथ्यों पर निर्भर करता है जिसमें बाजार सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों भी सम्मिलित हैं सरकार द्वारा इस पर कोई मूल्य नियंत्रण नहीं है।

टी० बी० सेटों की कीमतों को नीचे गिराने की दृष्टि जो अन्य आवश्यक कदम अनिवार्य है, निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) अधिक मात्रा उत्पादन की स्थापन करके इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स घटकों की कीमतों में क्रमिक कमी, घटक, टी० बी० सेटों के मूल्य के ठोस भाग को प्रभावित करते हैं, विशेषकर सरकार टी० बी० पिकचर्स ट्यूब की कीमत को जो एकमात्र सबसे बड़ी है, नीचे लाने के उपायों पर विचार कर रही है ;

(2) ट्रांजिस्टर युक्त टी० बी० सेटों का उत्पादन ;

(3) छोटे पर्दे वाले टी० बी० सेटों का आरम्भ करके, छोटे टी० बी० सेटों ट्यूब/स्क्रीन से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी/मार्केटिंग स्वरूप हैं जो परीक्षाधीन हैं और शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

Defects in the Distribution System of Essential Commodities

4190. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defects have been noticed by Government in the distribution system of essential commodities in the country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to remove these defects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of deficiencies in the distribution system of essential commodities in the country. With the exception of a few States, most of the States do not have an adequate coverage by fair price shops. There are also operational deficiencies in the working of the fair price shops.

(b) The administrative responsibility for improving the public distribution system for essential commodities principally vests in the States. The Centre has urged the States to streamline and extend the public distribution system and to improve the operational efficiency. Other measures that

are being taken, concern the emergisation and revitalisation of Consumer Cooperatives as an important element of a proper distribution system.

Population engaged in Agriculture in each of the Five Year Plan

4191. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of population engaged in agriculture at the end of the three Plan periods; and

(b) the extent to which this proportion is expected to change at the end of the Fourth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No Census or survey has been done for estimating the proportion of population engaged in agriculture at the end of the various Plan periods. From the economic classification of Indian population as prepared by the Census Commissioner, it is seen that the percentage moved from 69.49 in 1961 to 68.63 in 1971.

(b) There is no precise estimate of the change likely to occur at the end of the Fourth Plan. The change is likely to be marginal.

Output in H.E.L., Bhopal

4192. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total finished output of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited at Bhopal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The total finished output of Heavy Electrical (India) Limited, Bhopal during the last three years i.e., from 1969-70 to 1971-72 year-wise is as under:—

Year	Total finished output
	in Rs. lakhs
1969-70	1735
1970-71	2758
1971-72	3465

Anticipated demand for Telephone Connections by 1972

4193. DR. KARNI SINGH:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand for telephone connections by the end of 1972 and the extent to which it is expected to be met by the I.T.I. Bangalore; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment production in I.T.I. Bangalore to meet the increasing demand for telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Demands for 4.5 lacs telephones are expected to be pending at the end of 1972. 1.2 lacs of this is expected to be provided during 1972-73 from existing capacity of exchanges, supplies from I.T.I. and Telecom. factories; and

(b) The Government proposed to set up a second factory for the manufacture of telephone switching equipment at Rae Bareilly during the 5th Five Year Plan. Meanwhile, the production capacity of I.T.I. is also being augmented to the extent possible.

Loans to small scale units by State Financial Corporations

4194. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Financial Corporations to give loans to the small scale units in urban and rural sectors; and

(b) if so the reaction of the Corporations thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). State Financial Corporations were set up under the State

Financial Corporations Act 1951 to render financial assistance to the medium and small scale industries. The State Financial Corporations extend financial assistance to the small scale industries units irrespective of whether they are in the urban or rural sector taking into consideration various factors including the viability of the units concerned. The Corporations have noted the need for opening more Branches specially in the under-developed areas.

Discussion with British Minister of Overseas Development

4196. **SHRI GIRIDHR GOMANGO:**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Minister for Overseas Development who visited India recently had discussion with him; and

(b) if so the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्वाधीनता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर देश की प्रगति दर्शाने वाली प्रदर्शनी रेलगाड़ियां

4197. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम में देश की प्रगति दर्शाने वाली प्रदर्शनी रेलगाड़ियां चलाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी ; और

(ख) उन्हें चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). एक प्रदर्शनी रेल गाड़ी (विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेश-

शालय द्वारा आयोजित) का प्रस्ताव अधिक व्यय तथा अनेक व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुये स्वाधीनता की 25वीं-वर्षगांठ के कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप से सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया था। किन्तु विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय ने देश के 300 स्थानों में एक प्रदर्शनी दिखाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किये हैं। इनमें से 100 का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय के पास दो रेल डिब्बे हैं जिनमें प्रदर्शनी के लिये वस्तुएँ चारों ओर ले जाई व दिखाई जा सकती हैं।

Setback to Electronics Industry in West Bengal

4198. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronics industry in West Bengal has suffered a tremendous blow for over a decade if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Central Government have made any fresh effort to revive this industry in West Bengal; and

(c) whether State Government have made any request to the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The electronics industry in the country has been developing rapidly. The annual turnover of this industry which was Rs. 30.5 crores in 1964-65 rose to Rs. 175 crores in 1970-71. There has been growth in all States including West Bengal. The development of industry in any area depends on a variety of factors like existing infra-structure, special requirements for that particular industry, entrepreneurship and factors that encourage it etc. In electronics the growth in West Bengal has been much less compared to several other States. The Department of Electronics is making serious efforts to achieve a wide

and equitable dispersal of the electronics industry in the country. Officers in the Department of Electronics have been assigned to work with individual States to assist in local planning for the industry in conformity with the overall national plans, and to ensure speedy implementation of proposals received from the States.

Some of the important steps taken for West Bengal are:—

- (i) A state level "Development Committee for Electronics" has been set up by the Government of West Bengal consisting of electronics experts from the Government, the private sector and the universities for the formulation of plans for development of electronics in that State;
- (ii) in Nov. 1972, an Electronics Industry Seminar was held in Calcutta. In this Seminar industrialists, university scientists, entrepreneurs, officials, both of West Bengal Government and the Central Government, the Chief Minister, Minister of the State and the other State Ministers participated. The Seminar was addressed by the Chairman, Electronics Commission;
- (iii) the possibilities of expanding the electronics industry in West Bengal including the setting up of joint ventures and wholly public sector undertakings are being explored; the Department of Electronics is in close touch with the Government of West Bengal;
- (iv) with a view to assist the small entrepreneurs in the electronics field and enable them to make an assessment of the quality of the items manufactured by them Central Government is also offering financial assistance upto Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up an electronic testing and developing centre.

Issue of Letter of Intent to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for setting up of Cement and Tyre Factory

4199. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two letters of intent for setting up factories for cement and tyre were issued to the West Bengal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, their location and capacity and whether they would be in public or private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b). (i) Cement.

A letter of intent has been granted to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., on 17th December, 1971 for the setting up of a new cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia District of West Bengal for an annual capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes for the manufacture of portland cement. The plant would be in the Public Sector.

(ii) Tyre:

A letter of intent has been granted to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., on 8th September, 1972 for setting up a new unit at Haldia in West Bengal for manufacture of Automobile tyres and tubes for an annual capacity of Four Lakh Nos. of each. The plant would be in the Public Sector.

Waiver conditions for Grant of Central Assistance to M.P.

4200. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has waived certain conditions usually attached to the grants of Central Assistance to States in the case of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, on what considerations such a relaxation has been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). No conditions have been waived for any State including Madhya Pradesh, in respect of normal Central Assistance for State Plans which is given according to a formula approved by the National Development Council. In regard to special employment programmes for which a certain special grant was made during the current year to the State Governments over and above Central assistance for their Plans, State Governments were expected to mobilise additional resources to match the Central Government grant. Several States had difficulty in raising the necessary additional resources. In their case a waiver of the condition was made. A similar waiver was made in respect of Madhya Pradesh Government as they could not make additional resources available for this purpose.

Surrender by Dacoits in the Country

4201. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of dacoits who surrendered in different parts of the country and the number from Chambal Valley; and

(b) the prosecutions launched against the surrendered dacoits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 459 dacoits have surrendered since April, 1972, only in Madhya Pradesh. There have been no surrenders elsewhere.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

	Those belonging to	
	Chambal area	Bundelkhard area
1. Total number of dacoits surrendered	349—3*	110
2. Total number of dacoits against whom challans have been put up in the courts	322	26
3. Number of dacoits either released or discharged	23	..
4. Number of dacoits committed to the Sessions	226	..
5. Number of dacoits convicted	39	12
6. Number of dacoits acquitted but not released due to there being some other charges against them	6	..

*These 3 dacoits are wanted for crimes committed outside Chambal area. In order to take advantages of the concessions offered they also surrendered with the dacoits belonging to the Chambal area.

Sports Coverage By A.I.R. and T.V.

4202. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a special section in All India Radio for exclusive coverage of sports;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether T.V. programmes on sports problems in India will also be regularly relayed; and

(d) whether the Sports Section has been put under the charge of an experienced and talented officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The scheme is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Officers of the Rank of Under Secretary and above in the Electronics Commission

4203. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1517 dated the 9th August, 1972 regarding officers on deputation in the Electronics Commission/Electronics Department and state:

(a) the particulars of the Secretarial posts of the level of Under Secretary and above in the Electronics Commission before the Commission came into being and thereafter;

(b) the matter in which these posts were filled up;

(c) the technical and other expertise possessed by these Officers both in the Electronics and Secretarial spheres; and

(d) the tenure, if any, prescribed in each case for deputationists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). Particulars of Secretarial posts, at the level of Under Secretary and above, in the Electronics Commission after the Electronics Commission was created and newly set up in February, 1971, the manner in which these posts were filled, the technical and other qualifications possessed by the concerned officers and whether tenure applies to the filling of the posts are given in the attached statement. The Electronics Commission and the Department of Electronics are two separate and distinct administrative units. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is interested in similar information in respect of the Department of Electronics, and this is also given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library See No LT—4014)/172. ▲

Posting of Senior Police Officers from other States in Delhi

4204. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring in senior Police Officers from other States and post them in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether it is against the Police Commission's recommendations for a separate Police Cadre for Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Police Officers from other States are normally considered for a posting in the Delhi Police when officers of requisite seniority and experience are not available in the IPS Cadre of the Union Territories.

(b) No, Sir. A separate cadre of IPS for Union Territories from which Police Officers are posted normally in Delhi Police continues to exist.

Expansion of Hindustan Teleprinter Ltd.

4205. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for expansion of Hindustan Teleprinter Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Besides teleprinters, the Company are taking up the manufacture of electric typewriters. The present registered capacity for manufacture of electric typewriters is 500 machines per annum, to be increased to 12,000 units per annum progressively. The electric typewriters manufactured by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited are expected to be available in the market during next year.

Settlement of Inter-State Feuds between Punjab and Haryana, Mysore and Maharashtra

4206. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pending Inter-State feuds between Punjab and Haryana and Mysore and Maharashtra are being amicably settled; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government's desire has been to secure a mutually agreed solution of these disputes and efforts in this direction are continuing.

Rise in Engineering output

4207. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation expect a big rise in the engineering output by 1980; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This forecast has been made by a study of a private research foundation. Government for their part propose to provide in their Plans for a substantial increase in the output of engineering industries. With a view to achieving a substantially increased output in engineering industry, Government have liberalised the imports of raw material inputs such as steel. Besides, certain selected industries have been allowed to increase their production through fuller utilization of their existing capacity.

Involvement of Trade Unions in preparing the paper on approach to Fifth Plan

4208. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve the Trade Unions in plan approach;

(b) if so, the manner in which it will be done; and

(c) the response of the Central Trade Unions to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension to I.C.S. Officers due for Retirement

4209. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of granting six months extension

sion to all such I.C.S. Officers who are due to retire immediately as a result of a recent legislation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir. However, Section 6 of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972 provides that an ICS member of the Indian Administrative Service who attains the age of fifty-eight years before the expiry of six months from the appointed date (which has since been notified as the 1st October, 1972), will, in the absence of an order extending his service, retire compulsorily on the date of expiry of the said period of six months or on the date on which he will retire compulsorily in accordance with the rules applicable to him immediately before the appointed date, whichever date is earlier.

(b) Does not arise.

Composition and functions of Advisory Council on personnel administration

4210. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1226 on 22nd November, 1972 regarding report of the Committee of Secretaries on Personnel Reforms and state the composition and functions of the advisory Council on Personnel Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A copy of the Department of Personnel Resolution No. 103/70-PP, dated September 15, 1972, giving composition and functions of the Advisory Council on Personnel Administration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4015/72].

दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति

4211. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति तेजी से बिगड़ रही है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली में दिन दहाड़े लूट और हत्या की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दिन दहाड़े लूट की घटनाएं नहीं बढ़ी हैं । हत्या की घटनाओं में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है । सूचित किये गये आंकड़े इस प्रकार

1-1-1971 से	1-1-1972
1-11-1971 तक	1-11-1972 तक
दिन दहाड़े लूट 114	107
हत्या 106	119

(ग) विधि व व्यवस्था की स्थिति को नियन्त्रण में रखने के लिए दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा रोकथाम के निम्नलिखित उपाय अपनाये गये हैं :—

(i) अपनी विभिन्न एजेंसियों समेत दिल्ली पुलिस सतत सतर्क रहती है तथा आसूचना एकत्रित करने के लिए उपाय किए जाते हैं । संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में विशेष रोकथाम गस्त लगाई जाती है और समाज विरोधी तत्वों को सिर नड़ी उठाने दिया जाता है ।

(ii) वेतन भुगतान के दिन लूट तथा डकैतियां इत्यादि को रोकने की दृष्टि से बैंकों व व्यापारिक क्षेत्रों

के पास रोकथाम गश्त और अन्य उपाय किए जाते हैं।

(iii) शहर के कुछ क्षेत्रों में रात्रि के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस स्क्वाड दस्ता पुलिस गश्त में साथ रहता है। पुलिस के साधारण कार्यों में भी स्क्वाड दस्ते के कुत्तों को सूँघ कर अपराध का पता लगाने के काम में लगाया जाता है।

(iv) दिल्ली के बाहरी व दूर के क्षेत्र जहाँ सामान्यतः अपराधियों के विद्यमान होने की सम्भावना होती है विशेष हथियार बन्द गश्त लगाई जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों पर बुड़सवार पुलिस गश्त तथा "नाकाबन्दी" आयोजित की जाती है।

(v) अपराधियों के छिपने के स्थानों पर छापे मारने का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(vi) पुलिस कंट्रोल रूम के बाहनों द्वारा अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में नियमित रूप से रात दिन गश्त लगाई जाती है। इसका तात्पर्य सहायता के लिए किये गये आह्वान पर तुरन्त कार्य करके जनता के विश्वास को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए सूचना को तुरन्त एकत्रित करना तथा प्रसार को सुनिश्चित करना है।

(vii) जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए समय समय पर अपराध निरोधक सप्ताह आयोजित किए जाते हैं।

चमड़े की वस्तुएं बनाने वाली विदेशी कम्पनियाँ

4212. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चमड़े की वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने वाली विदेशी कम्पनियाँ कितनी हैं और वे कितनी अवधि से चल रही हैं और वे कौन कौनसी वस्तुओं का उत्पादन कर रही हैं;

(ख) इन विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई थी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन चमड़े की वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने वाली कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मेसर्स बाटा शू कम्पनी प्रा० लि०, कलकत्ता ही एक ऐसी विदेशी कम्पनी है जो देश में चमड़े की वस्तुओं का व्यापार कर रही है। ये चमड़े के जूते बना रही है। कम्पनी की स्थापना 1931 में हुई थी।

(ख) मे० बाटा शू कम्पनी प्रा० लि० का कुल निवेश जैसा कि इसकी कुल शुद्ध आस्तियों से पता लगता है, 31-12-1971 को 27.63 करोड़ रु० है।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण को लिए लाइसेंस देना

4213. श्री बनशाह प्रधान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन सेटों के निर्माण के लिए किसी इकाई को लाइसेंस दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा, कितनी पूँजी लगाई जायेगी और प्रस्तावित इकाई की क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में एक यूनिट से टी०बी० सैट निर्माण के लिये एकमात्र आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था, जिससे 25,00 टी०बी० सैट प्रति वर्ष की क्षमता की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

सम्भवतः इस यूनिट में 75 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा और उद्योगकर्ता इसमें लगभग 8 लाख रुपये लगायेगा।

Infiltration of Bihari Muslims into Indian Territory

4214. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Bihari Muslims" from Bangladesh have infiltrated into India during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, 85 such persons have been arrested during the period September to November, 1972. Information in respect of the other States is awaited. Utmost vigilance is maintained to check illegal infiltration of persons across the border.

Indigenous Technology in Industry

4215. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the

major industries which have benefited by the development of indigenous technology?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): A list of major industries, in which the development of indigenous technology is regarded as adequate, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4016/72.]

Mechanical Defects in A.I.R., Calcutta

4216. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many times news-broadcasting in Bengali had to be stopped due to mechanical defects in Calcutta Centre of A.I.R. during the last two months and how much time had been lost in this process in the course of news relayed from Delhi Station and the news directly broadcast from Calcutta Centre; and

(b) the steps taken to eliminate these defects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Due to mechanical defects during the last two months of October and November, news broadcast in Bengali on 12 occasions for a total duration of 18 min. 35 sec. The break-up of the time of the news-items lost in the news relayed from Delhi Station and the news directly broadcast from Calcutta is given below:—

(i) Interruption in the news relayed from Delhi: and

(ii) Interruption in news directly broadcast from Calcutta; 2 min. 30 sec.

(b) Preventive maintenance is carried out on a regular basis to minimise such mechanical defects.

Weak Transmitter of A.I.R. Calcutta

4217. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the transmitting apparatus is very weak in the Calcutta Station of A.I.R. and the news and other items transmitted from that Centre are not distinctly heard in Delhi and other places away from Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the feebleness of broadcast from Calcutta Centre; and

(c) whether the listeners at Delhi can hear very distinctly the news and other items from Dacca Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The transmitters at Calcutta serve adequately their primary service range which comprises the Southern portion of the State of West Bengal and nearby areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shortwave transmitters at Dacca which carry External Service programmes can be heard at Delhi.

Government Advertisements to Small and Medium Newspapers

4218. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government have meticulously implemented the declared policy of assisting the small and medium newspapers and journals by all means viz., by providing them with Government advertisements and by liberally sanctioning the newsprint quota;

(b) if so, the total amount of money spent by way of giving Government advertisements to these papers during the last financial year with State-wise break-up; and

(c) which of the dailies, weeklies and other journals do not get Government advertisements and for what reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) Small and medium newspapers and periodicals are used by Directorate of advertising and Visual Publicity for Central Government advertisements to the maximum extent feasible. Newsprint is allocated to newspapers in accordance with the policy framed every year with due regard to availability of indigenous and imported supplies.

(b) Rs. 81,23,400.00 during 1971-72. A statement giving Statewise break-up is attached.

(c) D. A. V. P. does not maintain any standing list of such newspapers and periodicals. Each request, as and when received, is considered, on merits, and the publication is used, as necessary for Central Government advertisements, if it fulfils the criteria laid down for the purpose.

In selecting newspapers and periodicals for different Government advertisements, the following considerations are kept in view:—

- (i) effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 100 are not used);
- (ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months uninterrupted publication is essential);
- (iii) class of readership;
- (iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics;
- (v) other factors such as pulling power, production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds;
- (vi) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

The political affiliation of a newspaper is not taken into account in placing Government advertisements. Papers belong-

ing to all political parties and supporting different shades of political opinion are used for Government advertisements. Advertisements are not issued, however, to such newspapers and periodicals as in-

dulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thus undermining the basic national interests.

Statement

Statewise expenditure on small and medium newspapers and periodicals in the year 1971-72

S. No.	Name of State	Expenditure
		Rs.
1	Punjab	3,66,295
2	Maharashtra	10,99,949
3	Jammu & Kashmir	9,138
4	Chandigarh	22,294
5	Mysore	1,70,041
6	Goa	51,076
7	Kerala	1,65,152
8	Madhya Pradesh	4,75,950
9	Himachal Pradesh	9,694
10	Andaman Nicobar	8,604
11	Gujarat	3,81,621
12	Andhra Pradesh	4,72,808
13	Tripura	22,931
14	Tamil Nadu	4,71,945
15	Pondicherry	6,013
16	Bihar	3,87,806
17	Haryana	15,200
18	Assam	2,92,744
19	Manipur	7,217
20	Orissa	2,38,973
21	Uttar Pradesh	14,26,758
22	West Bengal	4,38,965
23	Delhi	11,08,825
24	Rajasthan	3,84,701
TOTAL		81,23,400

कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं से सम्बन्धित उनका नियुक्त टेलीफोनिकल जाने का

4219. श्री शंकर बमाल सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने के कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि स्थायी कर्मचारियों को साथ मिलाकर बिना चार्ज के टेलीफोन करते हैं और इस प्रकार सरकार को उचित देय राशि का भुगतान नहीं करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस आशय के प्रस्ताव का सारांश क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनेन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) सरकार को यह मालूम है कि कुछ धूर्त व्यक्ति डाक-तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के साथ मांड-गांड करके मुफ्त टेलीफोन कालें कर सकते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस धोखाधड़ी की प्रक्रिया में गैमी कोई बात अस्पष्ट नहीं है जिसकी आगे और जांच के लिए कोई कमेटी बैठाई जाए।

Stay of ICS/IAS and other Central Services Officers in Delhi for more than Five Years

4220. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers belonging to ICS/IAS and other Central Services above the rank of Deputy Secretary, who have worked in Delhi for more than five years;

(b) their names and designations; and

(c) whether any action is contemplated to send back these officers to their parent service or State?

2921 L.S.—5

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) 85.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4017/72]

(c) "Though the normal tenure of officers above the rank of Deputy Secretary is five years, extensions of tenure are allowed in exceptional circumstances in the public interest. Such officers revert to their parent cadres on the expiry of their extended tenure. Hitherto, the tenure rule was not being enforced in the case of officers holding posts of Additional Secretary and above. Till recently, the tenure rule was also not being enforced in the case of officers earmarked for the Central Administrative Pool, which has now been abolished. The manner of applying the tenure rule to all such cases in a phased manner is under the consideration of Government."

Election of Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi

4221. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Law Ministry has advised the Government that a Chief Executive Councillor should seek election to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi before completing six months in office; and

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting Chief Executive Councillor to continue in office without being elected and thus breaking convention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Delhi Administration Act 1966 does not envisage that a Chief Executive Councillor should seek election to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi before completing six months in office.

Surplus capacity in H.M.T. Plant

4222. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether H.M.T. surplus capacity in its Plants and if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): According to the production figures of 1971-72, the utilisation of developed capacities in the machine tool units of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited was as high as 91 per cent. The Watch Factory has also been running on maximum utilisation basis.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति, बिहार का सुझाव

4223. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सहायता समिति, बिहार ने पेंशन की स्वीकृति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सुझाव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). पेंशन के लिये आवेदन करने में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की कुछ श्रेणियों की दिक्कतों तथा उनके निराकरण के लिये कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं, और मामला विचाराधीन है ।

बालयोगेश्वर की गतिविधियों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को भिजा गया ज्ञापन

4224. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1972 के दूसरे या तीसरे सप्ताह में आर्य समाज के कुछ नेताओं का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल बालयोगेश्वर की गतिविधियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप-रेखा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सर्वश्री रामगोपाल शालवाले, अध्यक्ष, आर्य केन्द्रीय सभा, ओम प्रकाश त्यागी, संवाद सदस्य, मंत्री, सार्वदेशिक आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा तथा दो अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रेमपाल सिंह रावत उर्फ बाल योगेश्वर तथा डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिनांक 10 नवम्बर, 1972 को प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था ।

(ख) ज्ञापन में विदेशी तत्वों की सहायता से राष्ट्रीय हित को प्रभावित करने वाली बाल योगेश्वर तथा डिवाइन लाइट मिशन की अवांछनीय गतिविधियां सीमा शुल्क तथा सम्बद्ध राजस्व कानून के अन्तर्गत अपराधों में अन्तर्गृहीत होने इत्यादि से सम्बन्धित आरोप निहित हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में 6 दिसम्बर, 1972 को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 331 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

Telephone Connections in Patna City

4225. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone connections in Patna City;

(b) whether some applications for Telephone connections are under consideration of Telephone authorities; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the reasons for not providing them with Telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The total number of telephone connections, Exchange-wise, in Patna were as follows as on 30th November 1972:—

Patna	5612
Rajindar Nagar	2702
Patna City	1216
Danapur	228

(b) Yes.

(c) Applications pending in different Exchanges on 30th November 1972 were as follows:—

Exchange	Waiting List	
	O.Y.T.	Non-O.Y.T.
Patna	20	246
Rajinder Nagar	—	33
Patna City	—	—
Danapur	—	—

In Patna Exchange, no connections are being released at present due to lack of exchange capacity. In other exchanges pending applications are already being processed for compliance.

अन्तरिक्ष की खोज के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना

4226. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तरिक्ष की खोज के लिए कोई पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु उर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान के लिये पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी तैयार की जा रही है।

विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4227. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि मंत्रालय की विभागीय परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों में भी यही सुविधा न देने के क्या कारण हैं और वहाँ यह सुविधा कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) विद्यमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित मंत्रालयों तथा उनके सम्बद्ध व अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित विभिन्न विभागीय परीक्षाओं में विभागीय मैन्युअलों, संहिताओं इत्यादि जिनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद उपलब्ध है वे सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों में मसत कुछ प्रश्न पत्रों के उत्तर में हिन्दी का वैकल्पिक प्रयोग प्राधिकृत किया जाना है। यह मंत्रालय प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के साथ विचार करके उनके द्वारा आयोजित सभी विभागीय परीक्षाओं में मैन्युअलों, संहिताओं इत्यादि के हिन्दी अनुवादों की प्रतीक्षा किये बिना हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग को प्राधिकृत करने में निश्चिन्त समस्याओं का पता लगा रहा है। इन प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त डाक तथा तार विभाग, आकाशवाणी के महानिदेशालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय तथा कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने विभागीय मैन्युअलों,

महिताओं इत्यादि जिनका हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है, से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पत्रों समेत सभी पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी विभ्रमगीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक प्रयोग के आदेश दिये हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और वीमा विभाग), रेलवे (रेलवे बोर्ड), शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण, पेट्रोलियम तथा रणायन मंत्रालयों और खान विभाग भी इसी आधार पर आदेश जारी करने के लिये मिद्धान्त रूप से सहमत हो गये हैं। यह मंत्रालय अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों से आग्रह कर रहा है ताकि वे भी कृषि मंत्रालय इत्यादि के समान स्वीकृति प्रदान करें।

Mobile Post Office

4229. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to provide Post Boxes at all the places where the Mobiles Post Office Van stops so that the letters can be posted before the Van arrives and the people do not have to wait for the van just to post letters; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Check on the Growth of Monopoly Houses

4230. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that slow pace of Industrial development during the past two decades is mainly due to our failure to prevent concentration of income and wealth and growth of monopolies in our country; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check and ban the big mono-

poly houses in development programme of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A substantial industrial base has been created in the country over the past two decades. Government do not agree that the overall pace of industrial development has been slow or that its pace can be determined by a single cause. Government have in any case initiated a number of measures for curbing concentration of economic power including the revised licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

Allocations of Fund for Telecommunication Development in Fifth Plan

4231. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds sought for the Telecommunication development in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether the amount will be more than double the Fourth Plan outlay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The total amount of funds sought for the telecommunication developments in the Fifth Plan is about Rs. 1359 Crores. The Fifth Plan is in formulative stage and these figures are tentative.

(b) Yes. The above amount is more than double the revised Fourth Plan outlay which is Rs. 488.76 Crores.

दैनिक "अवन्तिका" (उज्जैन) को विज्ञापन

4232. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि "दैनिक अवन्तिका" (उज्जैन) को भविष्य में विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या नीति अपनायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : सरकार की प्रचार आवश्यकताओं के पूरा करने के लिये जब भी आवश्यक होता है, इस समाचार पत्र को विज्ञापन जारी किये जाते हैं।

सराय-रोहिल्ला, दिल्ली, में दंगों और छुरेबाजी की घटनाएँ

4233. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के सराय-रोहिल्ला में गन तीन महीनों में दूधे दंगों, चोरियों और छुरेबाजी की घटनाएँ पिछले छः महीनों की औसत घटनाओं से अधिक हुई हैं और;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) गन तीन महीनों के दौरान दंगे और चोरियों की घटनाओं में पिछले 6 महीनों की औसत में वृद्धि दिखाई देती है। किन्तु वहाँ छुरेबाजी की घटनाओं में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई।

मुँचित किये गये आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

	तीन महीने	छः महीने
	1-9-1972	1-3-72
	से	से
	30-11-72	31-8-72
	तक	तक
दंगे	9	6
चोरी	131	136
छुरेबाजी	अन्य	अन्य

(ख) स्थानीय पुलिस व उसके विभिन्न खोन सतर्क रहे थे तथा आमूचना एकत्रित करने के लिये उपाय किये गये थे। प्रभावित

क्षेत्रों में विशेष रोकथाम गश्त तनात की गई थी। उस क्षेत्र में विशेष हथियारबन्द गश्त भी लगाई गई। सहायता के लिये किये गये प्रोत्साहन पर तुरन्त प्रतिक्रिया करके जनता के विश्वास को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु सूचना को तुरन्त एकत्रित करने तथा प्रचार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये पुलिस कंट्रोल रूम के वाहन गश्त लगाने हैं। अपराधियों के छिपने के स्थानों में छापे मार्ग का भी आयोजन किया जाता है।

भारत में विदेशी मिशनरी

4234. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय भारत में कितने विदेशी मिशनरी कार्यरत हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : पहली जनवरी, 1972 की उनकी संख्या 5053 थी।

Issue of Licences for setting up of Industries in Palamau District (Bihar)

4235. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties to whom Industrial Licences have been issued for big scale industries in Bihar during the last three years;

(b) the names of parties to whom Industrial Licences have been issued for big scale Industries in Palamau District during the period; and

(c) the number and names of Industries which will start production up to July, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During 1969, 1970 and 1971, 54 Industrial Licences were issued for location of industries in Bihar. District-wise details of letters of intent and industrial licences issued are not

being maintained. Details of all industrial licences issued by the Government are published from time to time in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and Monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) As the setting up of the industry is the responsibility of the holder of the licence, Government cannot indicate with certainty the period when particular projects will commence production.

Issue of Licences to large House for setting up of Industries in Bihar and U.P.

4236. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for expansion of Industries belonging to 20 large Industrial Houses under which increased production will start in 1973; and

(b) the names of the industries which are in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period 1st January, 1970 to 30th September, 1972, 35 industrial licences for substantial expansion were issued in favour of the 20 Larger Industrial Houses of which one relates to Bihar and one to Uttar Pradesh, the items of manufacture being coal and sugar respectively. As the completion of the expansion is the responsibility of the holders of licences, Government cannot indicate with certainty the period when particular projects will commence production.

Development of Palamau District and Chhotanagpur Division of Bihar during Fifth Plan

4237. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Palamau district in Bihar in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount allotted to other Districts of Chhotanagpur division in the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The outlays on the Fifth Five Year Plan are still to be determined.

Foreign help in manufacture of Transmission Equipment at Naini

4238. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to seek help in manufacture of the latest model of transmission equipment at Naini from some of the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries whose help has been sought, the nature of help sought and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The Transmission Factory, Naini, is at present manufacturing long distance transmission equipment of the same type as has been under manufacture in I.T.I.'s Bangalore factory, and which is used in the country's telecommunication network. The know-how for manufacture of this type of transmission equipment is available with the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, and no foreign help has so far been sought from any quarter.

Delhi Telephone Department Expansion Plan

4239. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to delay on the part of local bodies and the Delhi Development Authority to transfer land for cons-

truction of Telephone Exchanges, the expansion plans of the Delhi Telephone Department are hampered; and

(b) if so, the present position and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) D. D. A. and Municipal Authorities have been asked for the allotment of suitable sites for a number of proposed Telephone Exchanges but they have intimated that the lands will be earmarked on the finalisation of the Development Plans. No allotment has been made so far. Cases are being pursued with the D. D. A. and the Municipal Corporation vigorously for early finalisation.

Auto-Telephone Exchange in Kerala

4240. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no automatic telephone exchange in Punalas in Quilon District of Kerala State;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the public in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which an automatic telephone exchange is likely to be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) There is no place called Ponalas and it is presumed that the question relates to Punalur. Punalur has no automatic-telephone exchange. There is a manual exchange of 300 lines.

(b) Request for automatisisation of telephone exchange at Punalur has been received from Punalur Athletic Club and Communist Party of India.

(c) Due to shortage of equipment there is no proposal for automatisisation of Punalur telephone exchange at present. Automatisisation may be possible when the

second telephone switching factory goes into production by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Industrial Development of Kerala in comparison of Neighbouring States

4241. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite availability of raw materials and generation of electricity, the industrial progress of Kerala State is very low as compared to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Mysore;

(b) whether lack of financial resources is one of the reasons blocking the industrial progress in the State;

(c) whether Central financing institutions are showing poor interest for the development of Kerala State; and

(d) whether Government have examined the causes for the tardy growth of industries in the State and its backwardness and if so the outcome thereof and remedial measures proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Kerala, along with Tamil Nadu and Mysore, has not been identified as a backward State in the Pande Working Group Report.

(b) to (d). Central Financing Institutions have shown interest in the development of Kerala.

5 out of the 10 districts of the State have been selected for concessional Finance Schemes of Central Financing Institutions and 3 out of these have been selected for the 10 per cent Central Subsidy Scheme. The Rural Industries Projects Scheme has been extended to 2 districts and will be extended to 2 more in the 5th Five Year Plan.

The Kerala State Financial Corporation has assisted small scale units to the extent of Rs. 602.27 lakhs. Besides,

both IDBI and IFCI have been active in Kerala having sanctioned financial assistance of the order of Rs. 1421 lakhs and Rs. 51 lakhs respectively. Further IDBI has carried out an industrial potential survey of Trivandrum district and set up the Kerala Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited in the State.

Industrialisation in its nature is a time consuming process and needs to be carefully nurtured. The State and the Central Governments are paying full attention to this aspect and Central Government is extending assistance to locate some of the Central Projects in the State of Kerala.

Issue of Letters of Intent to Kerala

4242. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many Letters of Intent have been issued to the Kerala State Government during the current Five Year Plan and the nature of industries for which the letters have been issued;

(b) how many of them have been converted into licences and the progress achieved in setting up these industries; and

(c) whether any of these industries are being set up in the backward Districts of the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) None, Sir. However, 25 letters of intent have been issued to the various public sector undertakings of the Government of Kerala during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 30th September, 1972. A list enumerating the items of manufacture to which the letters of intent relate is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4018/72].

(b) Three. They are at various stages of implementation.

(c) Three of these letters of intent relate to backward districts.

Issue of Licences in Kerala Districts for setting up of Industries

4243. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Districts in Kerala for which licences for the establishment of industries are under consideration of the Central Government; and

(b) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) District wise statistics relating to licence applications are not maintained. For the State of Kerala as a whole, 63 applications were pending as on 1st December, 1972.

(b) Every effort is being made to decide the pending applications as expeditiously as possible.

Utilisation of Funds for Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates in Kerala

4244. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire approved outlay for 1972-73 in respect of small scale industries and Industrial Estates in Kerala State is expected to be fully utilised during the current/financial year;

(b) the progress of the works in respect of small scale industries as well as Industrial Estates, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Against a total outlay for Village & Small Industries of Rs. 208

lakhs approved by Planning Commission for the State of Kerala for 1972-73, the following expenditure is expected to be incurred during 1972-73:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Small Scale Industries	71.04
Industrial Estates	27.00

(b) 12682 small scale units have been registered with the State Director of Industries by 31st December, 1971. The position regarding industrial estates is as follows:—

(i) Total number of Industrial Estates	18
(ii) No. of sheds completed	533
(iii) No. of sheds allotted	476
(iv) No. of sheds occupied	451
(v) No. of personnel employed	3560
(vi) Value of production	Rs. 38 crores

बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को लाइसेंस देना

4245. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों का गत तीन वर्षों में उद्योग चलाने के लिये कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में है। चूंकि बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों के लिये एक वर्ग के रू में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था विद्यमान लाइसेंसिंग नीति में नहीं है, व जिनके लिये मध्यम, मुख्य अथवा भारी निवेश क्षेत्र में उद्योग चलाने हेतु सामान्यतः इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम के अधीन अलग से कोई जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

सरकारी समितियों को लाइसेंस देना

4246. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी सहकारी समितियों को नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) 1969	6
1970	19
1971	5
योग	30

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Killing of a Security Force Personnel and other persons by underground Nagas during November, 1972

4248. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Security Force personnel was killed and eleven others injured by the underground Nagas on 14th November, 1972, at Zubza in Kohima; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) One Junior Commissioned Officer was killed

and twelve Other Ranks were wounded on November 14, 1972, when a convoy of the Security Forces was ambushed by the underground Nagas at milestone 33.3 on road Dimapur-Kohima in area 8 miles West North-West of Kohima.

(b) Curfew was imposed in ten villages around the place of occurrence. Civil police cordoned these villages for search and have undertaken investigations, which are still in progress.

The State Government are maintaining utmost vigilance against any attempt to disturb peace.

एम० सी० सी० की टीम के भारत के दौरे के समय क्रिकेट के मैचों का हिन्दी में आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करना

4249. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या सूचना और प्रसारणमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय क्रिकेट के मैचों का पूरा-पूरा आंखों-देखा हाल हिन्दी में प्रसारित नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार एम० सी० सी० की टीम के भारत दौरे के समय हिन्दी में आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) हिन्दी में आंखों देखा हाल हिन्दी भाषी केन्द्रों द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

4250. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की असेनिक और सैनिक प्रतियोगिताओं/परीक्षाओं का

माध्यम बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सुविधाएं देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के अधीन सेवाओं में परीक्षाओं द्वारा भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग की शुरुआत वर्ष 1969 में की गई थी, जब कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों— निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान में अपने उत्तर, अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त, संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में वर्णित किसी भी भाषा में लिखने का विकल्प दिया गया था । इसके साथ ही साथ, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में वर्ष 1964 से निबन्ध तथा सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर देने में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी एक वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में मान लिया गया है । वर्ष 1971 से आशुलिपि की परीक्षा में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों का उत्तर लिखने तथा आशु लिपि परीक्षा में आशुलिपि का टेस्ट देने के लिये हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के विकल्प की अनुमति दी गई है । सिद्धान्त रूप से यह भी मान लिया गया है कि सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में 'अंकगणित' के प्रश्न पत्र के लिये वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दी जाये । इसके अतिरिक्त संघ लोक सेवा आयोग वर्ष 1974 से अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा (बी) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा तथा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा की

योजना में शामिल कुछ विषयों के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शुरू करने के बारे में सहमत हो गया है ।

अन्य विषयों तथा परीक्षाओं में जिनमें मैनिफेस्टो में भर्ती के लिये ली जाने वाली परीक्षाएँ भी सम्मिलित हैं, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी विकल्प के रूप में अपनाये जाने के प्रश्न पर उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं में प्राप्त अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुये विचार किया जा सकेगा ।

Year

Idle Capacity in Wagon Industry

4251. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the wagon production capacity in the country that remained idle during each of the last three years indicating the installed capacity and actual production during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The requisite information is as under:—

Installed capacity	Production	Idle capacity %
(Nos. in terms of 4 wheelers)		
33,869	12,149	64
33,869	10,489	68
33,869	8,016	76

Manufacture of Electric Typewriter by Hindustan Teleprinters

4252. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken for granting a licence for manufacturing Electric Typewriters to the Hindustan Teleprinters;

(b) if so, the outlines of the schemes;

(c) the indigenous and foreign components in the contemplated typewriter; and

(d) at what stage the proposal stands at present and by what time manufacture is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M/s. Hindustan Teleprinters are already registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development

for the manufacture of Electric Typewriters for an annual capacity 500 Nos. to begin with. This capacity will be stepped up to 4000 Nos. per annum in the course of the next four years. The ultimate capacity will be 12000 Nos. per annum.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the scheme together with the indigenous and foreign component are given below:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (i) Annual capacity | 500 Nos. p.a. (to begin with) |
| (ii) Requirement of capital goods : | Imported 1.35 lakhs
Indigenous 1.57 lakhs |

Total - 2.92 lakhs.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (iii) Annual requirements of imported raw materials & Components | Components Rs. 29,000
Raw materials Rs. 39,500 |
|--|---|

(d) The first batch of electric typewriters is expected to be available in early 1973.

Funds for National Small Industries Corporation

4253. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed that the funds of National Small Industries Corporation should be increased by enhancing its share capital;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance has not approved this proposal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Religious Conversations in North East Region

4254. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints against the religious conversations for encouraging religious conversions in the North-East region; and

(b) if so, the proposed steps to prevent conversions and curb the activities of such religious conversations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No specific complaints have been received against religious conversions as such, though misgivings had been expressed about permitting foreigners to participate in religious functions organised as parts of centenary celebrations in Nagaland of the establishment of Baptist Churches. Existing legal provisions are adequate to deal with religious conversions by use of force, intimidation and fraudulent means.

Paper Mill in Madhya Pradesh

4255. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has revealed that there is enough bamboo in Madhya Pradesh to set up a new paper mill; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Pre-investment survey of Bastar area in M.P. was undertaken. The survey revealed that adequate raw materials were available for setting up a paper mill in that area. A letter of intent has accordingly been granted to a party.

Appointment of whole-time Members of National Committee on Science and Technology

4256. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Association of Scientific Workers of India has urged the Government to appoint whole-time members of the National Committee on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government has seen reports appearing in a section of the press that the ASWI has adopted a resolution urging Government to appoint whole-time members of the National Committee on Science and Technology. No formal request, as such, has, however, been received from ASWI.

(b). The Government does not presently contemplated any change in the composition of the present NCST. It is pos-

sible for members even under the present set up to work full-time for finite periods for specific tasks.

Scheme to diversify Agricultural Activities during Fifth Plan

4257. SHRI SUKHDEO PRAŞAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to diversify the agricultural activities in the next five year plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and its effects on the growth of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Fifth Plan is in the process of formulation and no particular view in this regard has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Allegations against Haryana Chief Minister

4258 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the allegations made against the Haryana Chief Minister;

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance of the decision; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The allegations made against the Chief Minister of Haryana in the two memoranda submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, M.P., on the 27th October, 1971 and the 24th February 1972, are still under examina-

tion. A final decision in the matter is expected to be taken shortly.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Research Development Corporation of India

4259. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation system on various posts/services is followed in the National Research Development Corporation of India for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes community;

(b) if so, how many employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities have been promoted by seniority/recruited in the Corporation on various posts during last 3 years so as to give reservation benefit to the Scheduled Tribes community; and

(c) if not, the steps Government proposed to take to create reservations in the Corporation and upto what time the reserved vacancies/posts will be filled up by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, but the reservation orders do not apply to Officers' posts, as they fall under the category "Scientific or Technical" vide Clause 7 page 4 (Brochure on "Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)."

(b) The information is as follows:—

Category	Recruitment		Promotion	
	SC/ST	OC	SC/ST	OC
Class III				
LDC	—	1	—	1
Stenotypist	—	2	—	—
Assistants	—	—	—	3
Class IV	—	—	—	—
U.D.C.	—	—	2	2

(a) Steps have been taken to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates according to Government regulations and recruitment will be made accordingly.

Reduction of Regional Imbalances during Fifth Plan

4260. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the special measures proposed to be taken and the provisions to be incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan for massive reduction of regional imbalances; and

(b) the institutional set-up contemplated to ensure effective implementation of the measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Approach to the Fifth Plan is still in the stage of finalisation. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the contemplated special measures the provisions to be incorporated in the Fifth Plan for reduction of regional imbalances and the institutional set-up necessary to ensure this objective.

Documentary Film on Kumaran Asan Malayalee Poet

4261. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre with a request to produce a documentary film based on the life of the great Malayalee poet Kumaran Asan, in connection with his birth centenary in 1973;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have approached the Film Finance Corporation for financial assistance for the production of films based on Kumaran Asan's works; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. However, on the suggestion of the Kumaran Asan Memorial Committee, a proposal to make a

documentary film on Kumaran Asan is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of the Bhabha Committee (1965) Recommendations on Electronics

4262. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Electronics industry in the country;

(b) whether Government have given any serious attention to the report submitted by the Bhabha Committee in 1966; and

(c) if so, the time by which its recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Electronics Industry in the country has been developing rapidly. The Bhabha Committee had made an assessment that in 1964-65 the total annual production in this industry, consisting of electronic devices and components, was Rs. 30.5 crores. This annual turnover has stepped upto Rs. 175 crores in 1970-71. Though the total production is only marginally different from the predictions in the Bhabha Committee Report, there has been marked sectoral variation, in as much as the production of consumer electronic items has been twice the predictions of the Bhabha Report and the production of professional electronic equipment has been only to the extent of half the predictions. The sectoral physical targets set out in the Bhabha Report thus need reconsideration. Further, since the completion of the Bhabha Committee Report in 1965 there have been significant developments in electronics which is a fast moving field with a high rate of obsolescence. The development of new materials, advances in Solid State electronics with the miniaturisation involved etc. has considerably altered the possibilities

in many areas e.g. computers, etc. There is thus need for considerable re-valuation and updating.

Government accepted all the recommendations made by the Bhabha Committee. For advising the Government in the implementation of the recommendations an Electronics Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of late Dr. V. A. Sarabhai in June 1966.

Recognizing the importance of developing an integrated and self reliant electronics industry in the country and the need for rapid progress in this regard, Government constituted a separate Department of Electronics with effect from June 1970. In February 1971 Government constituted the Electronics Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. G. K. Menon, F.R.S.

The Electronics Commission has made a detailed study of the recommendations contained in the Bhabha Committee Report. Whilst Government have accepted the Bhabha Committee Report in full in its basic approach the details in it cannot be regarded as absolute from the view point of implementation. The Electronics Commission has taken up the task of providing implementation strategies. The Information Planning and Analysis Group (IPAG) of the Electronics Commission at Bombay is making in depth analysis and studies of a variety of areas in electronics. This Group has already prepared over twenty reports. Additionally, expert technical panels have also been constituted in specific areas of importance, like electronic desk calculators, glass bulb and picture tubes for television, connectors, ferrites, semiconductors and mini-computers.

Now that expert views on implementation in several important areas are available, steps are being taken by the Electronics Commission for effective accomplishment of these in several areas. Considerable attention is also being paid to the development of indigenous knowhow through appropriate R and D. In January 1973 the Electronics Commission is organising a National Seminar on R and D in electronics.

Difficulties Experienced in the Implementation of Fourth Plan

4263. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain impediments came in the way of the implementation of the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to ensure that the same impediments do not reappear at the time of the implementation of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Fourth Plan Mid-term Appraisal Document placed before the Parliament on 22nd December, 1971, and discussed in the House on 5th and 6th April, 1972.

(b) Action has been initiated on some of the corrective measures indicated in the Document itself such as:

(i) High priority being given to optimum utilisation of capacity;

(ii) Undertaking detailed exercises for identifying the measures necessary to increase output in public and private sector industries;

(iii) Greater emphasis on export promotion;

(iv) Import substitution to proceed with greater urgency;

(v) Issue of detailed guidelines to State Governments and Central Ministries to ensure greater financial discipline;

(vi) Setting up Planning machinery at State level;

(vii) Introducing multi-level planning including district planning;

(viii) Building up a data and information system;

(ix) Monitoring of selected sectors to watch implementation;

(x) Assessing shortage of basic materials and undertaking suitable measures to remove shortages;

(xi) Taking measures for removing transport bottlenecks.

Growth of Milk Industry

4264. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of schemes for providing assistance for the growth of milk industry in the shape of import of machinery, spares and equipment, raw materials, imported as well as indigenous, packing material, movement facilities, loans etc.; and

(b) whether Government have surveyed potential areas in regard to availability of milk for setting up of products plants to meet growing requirements of milk scarcity areas and urban centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The keynote on the growth of the milk industry in the 5th Plan is to increase milk production rapidly by an aggressive cross-breeding programme through a package proposal of improving the breed and making available high yielding milch animals to the farmers.

Dairy equipment and machinery, by and large are being manufactured in the country. Such of those items of equipments and spares, which are not produced in the country and are required by the Dairy Industry are considered for import.

To meet the growing requirements of milk in the four urban cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, Government have already launched a massive milk marketing and dairy development programme commonly known as 'Operation Flood' designed to increase the milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies.

Distribution of milk to the urban population has a priority over the milk products manufacture. Wherever surplus fluid milk is available, all encouragement is being given for setting up product factories to meet the growing requirements of the milk scarcity areas.

Industrial Undertakings of 75 Large Houses proposed to be brought under Joint Sector

4265. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 45 on the 15th November, 1972 regarding definition of Joint Sector and state:

(a) which are the specific industrial undertakings owned by big business and in particular the 75 houses named by the Monopolies Commission, in which loans and debentures advanced by public financial institutions have been or are proposed to be turned into equity shares;

(b) whether in view of the 'Tatas' preference for joint sector, the Telco, Tisco and other Tata Undertakings are going to be turned into joint sector; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Following the acceptance by Government of the concept of joint sector, enunciated by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, whereby the public financial institutions would have the option for conversion of loans and debentures advanced by them to the industrial undertakings into equity, the public financial institutions have started imposing a condition to this effect in the grant of loans by them to the industrial undertakings. The question of exercise of option for conversion of such loans into equity would be considered by the institutions only after the projects have reached the stage of profitable operations. As the institutions have introduced such conditions only recently, the question of exercise of the option has not arisen so far.

(b) and (c). Decisions for conversion of loans into equity will be taken by public financial institutions in industrial cases after considering the circumstances of each case.

Review of Letters of Intent/Licences issued to 75 Large Houses

4266. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 56 on 15th November, 1972 regarding review of licences and letters of intent issued during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and state:

(a) the particulars of licences who have been warned, or whom final extension has been given or extension refused or whose licences have been revoked or cancelled; and

(b) whether the position has been or is proposed to be reviewed with regard to the progress made in cases of Letters of Intent or Licences given to the 75 large houses named by the Monopolies Commission: if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Particulars of licenses, who have been warned or to whom final extension has been given/refused are not generally disclosed. The particulars of licences revoked or cancelled are published regularly in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences' the weekly 'Indian Trade Journal' and the monthly 'Journal of Industry and Trade'. Copies of these publications are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library.

(b) The progress made in cases of letters of intent and licences given to large Houses is reviewed, as in other cases, in the manner stated in the reply given to Starred Question referred by the Hon. Member.

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को दिये गये ऋणों का गबन

4267. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के माध्यम से बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को 6 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया था; और

(ख) क्या संघ के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में 50 लाख रु० का गबन किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ को ऋण दिया था, जिसमें से 5.46 करोड़ रुपये की राशि 31-3-1972 को संघ पर वक्त्या थी।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ का विकेन्द्रीकरण

4268. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ के निदेशक मण्डल ने 5 अक्टूबर, 1972 को हुई अपनी बैठक में अपना विकेन्द्रीकरण करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या बिहार खादी ग्रामोद्योग संघ श्रमिक संघ ने इस निर्णय का विरोध किया है तथा निदेशक मण्डल को भंग करने तथा संघ को सरकार द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण में लिये जाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) स (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Request from Rajasthan Government to change the name of village Bairath

4269. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has sought the permission of the Government of India to change the name of village Bairath of Mahabharat Taluqa in Jaipur District to Virat Nagar;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have acceded to the request; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan, who had sought approval of Government of India in regard to change in the name of village 'Bairath' to 'Virat Nagar', were requested in January, 1972, to furnish evidence in support of the claim that the village was known as Virat Nagar in ancient times. The reply of the State Government was received only a few days ago and the material furnished by them is being examined.

Exchanges proposed to be set up during Fourth Plan Period

4270. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan Period; and

(b) the number of exchanges set up so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan provided for the installation of 1500 addi-

tional telephone exchanges and augmenting the exchange capacity by 5.65 lakh lines.

(b) So far during the 4th Plan period 834 additional telephone exchanges have been set up and 2.76 lakh exchange lines have been added upto 30th September, 1972.

Expenditure incurred on Public Undertakings Advertisements

4271. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of money spent by the Central Government public undertakings on newspaper advertisements in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the amounts paid for this work to private advertising agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

Public Undertakings Advertisements to Newspaper,

4272. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the first ten newspapers which received the highest quantum of advertisements from various public sector undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of money received by each newspaper for these advertisements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

बिहार में संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में उद्योगों का विकास

4273. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त उद्यमों के रूप में उद्योगों के विकास हेतु बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में कितने नये उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और इन नारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी बिहार औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में समय समय पर रिवॉर्ट मगाने की व्यवस्था की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) में (ग). औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय को न तो इस प्रकार की कोई योजना मिली है और न राज्य सरकारों से औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में समय समय पर रिपोर्ट मांगने का ही कोई प्रस्ताव है । फिर भी बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत कंप्लैन्टम, अमोनिया सल्फेट, कांच की बोतलें, बीयर, पार्टिकल बोर्ड, आक्सीजन और एपिटीलीन, सोडा ऐश और अमोनियम क्लोराइड का निर्माण करने के लिए 1972 में 6 आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किये हैं, जिन पर विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर परामर्श किये जा रहे हैं ।

बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक उद्योगों की स्थापना

4274. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अधिक उद्योगों की स्थापना की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि बिहार में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूर्ण निवेश को अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में गैर-सरकारी पूँजी के विस्तार के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में बिहार में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में पूँजी निवेश के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). चौथी योजना के दौरान बिहार राज्य में लगभग 15 केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने/स्थापित करने के लिए लगभग 800 करोड़ रु० परिव्यय करने का विचार किया गया है । इसके साथ ही चौथी योजना में मध्यम तथा बड़े उद्योगों पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा 7 करोड़ रु० परिव्यय किये जाने का संकेत मिला है ।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में, वर्ष 1969, 1970, 1971 और 1972 के प्रथमार्ध में बिहार राज्य के लिए 57 लाइसेंस और 39 आशयपत्र जारी किये गये हैं । लाइसेंस/आशयपत्र के लिए अनेक आवेदन विचाराधीन भी हैं । गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की उपर्युक्त औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं पर हुए वास्तविक विनियोजन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

सरकार की नीति सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों का संतुलित विकास करने की है।

बिहार में पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

4275. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों के नाम क्या हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की महायन्त्रा में वहां स्थापित किये जा रहे उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या उम प्रान्त के पिछड़े जिलों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु बिहार सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका ध्येय क्या है और योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). पाण्डे कार्यकारी दल ने बिहार को पिछड़े हुए राज्यों में से एक राज्य माना है। इस राज्य के दरभंगा, भागलपुर, चंपारन, पलामाऊ और मध्याह्न परगना नामक छ जिलों को 10 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय राज्य महायन्त्रा के लिए चुना गया है। इनके अलावा मारन, पूर्णिया और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं की गियायती वित्त योजना के हकदार भी है, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के औद्योगिक सर्वेक्षण में सीमेंट, कोयला, पेट्रोल, रसायन, वस्त्र, गूट की वस्तुएं, चीनी, एल्यूमिनियम, अभ्रक, मृदभांड, कागज, दुग्ध-शाला, उर्वरक, इस्पात आदि में संबंधित उद्योगों की परियोजनाओं को स्थापित करने

का उल्लेख किया है, यह मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करे जिसमें भारत सरकार, वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाएं और राज्य की अपनी प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं द्वारा उपलब्ध प्रोत्साहनों से पिछड़े इलाकों के इन क्षेत्रों में उद्योग स्थापित करने को उद्यमी आकृष्ट हों। चम्पारन, पलामाऊ, दरभंगा, मध्याह्न परगना, भागलपुर, पूर्णिया जिलों में इंजीनियरी और रसायनिक वस्तुओं (कागज सहित) के निर्माण में लगे हुए एककों को वित्त देने वाली केन्द्रीय संस्थाओं द्वारा गियायती दरों पर लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपये को वित्तीय महायन्त्रा स्वीकृत की गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). भारत सरकार को अभी तक इस प्रकार की किसी भी योजना का पता नहीं है।

बिहार में बन्द पड़े औद्योगिक कारखानों को पुनः चालू करना

4276. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में मध्यम तथा बड़े पैमाने के कितने औद्योगिक कारखाने गत एक वर्ष से बन्द पड़े हैं;

(ख) इसके कारण कितने मजदूर बेरोजगार हुए हैं;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस मस्यन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ) सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पांचवी योजना के दौरान बिहार में लघु उद्योगों का विकास

4277. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य लघु उद्योगों के विकास के मामले में कई अन्य राज्यों से पिछड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार में लघु उद्योगों में पूँजी निवेश की गति क्या है और महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, गुजरात, पंजाब और हरियाणा की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पांचवी योजना के दौरान बिहार में लघु उद्योग के तीव्र गति से विकास के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, गुजरात, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में लघु उद्योगों के बारे में चौथी योजना परिव्यक्तथा किया हुआ व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

क्र०	राज्य का नाम	चौथी योजना	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	योग
सं०		परिव्यक्त	वास्तविक	वास्तविक	पूर्वानुमानित व्यय	स्वीकृत परि-व्यय	
1.	बिहार	385.00	42.31	60.78	78.79*	71.25**	253
2.	महाराष्ट्र	300.00	34.53	56.48	63.42	72.17	226
3.	मैसूर	125.00	18.72	11.59	15.51	15.00	60
4.	गुजरात	156.00	23.91	22.05	31.93*	88.12**	166
5.	पंजाब	783.15	139.53	115.42	67.40*	65.05**	387
6.	हरियाणा	353.00	40.27	45.69	51.65*	34.57**	172

*इन आंकड़ों से वास्तविक व्यय का पता चलता है ।

**इन आंकड़ों से पूर्वानुमानित व्यय का पता चलता है ।

(ग) और (घ). लघु उद्योग विकास संगठन द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रस्ताव में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में देश में 2 लाख नए एकक स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना बताई गई है । राज्य-वार व्यौरा तैयार नहीं किया गया है ।

Withdrawal of Accreditation of New 'Maratha' by PIB

4278. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau has recently withdrawn accredi-

tation of the New Delhi Correspondent of Bombay daily 'Maratha'; and

(b) whether Government will lay complete records of exchange of all correspondence between the newspaper and the PIB and his Ministry regarding the staffs and working of this correspondent during the last three years ending November, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the relevant correspondence are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LD-4019/72].

राज्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत विशेष रोजगार योजनाएं

4279. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा भेजी गई विशेष रोजगार योजनाओं के लिए चालू वर्ष में 90 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा भेजी गई योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और अब तक कितने लोगों को नियमित तथा उचित रोजगार दिया गया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) : ग्रामीण तथा शहरी रोजगार चाहने वाले लोगों के लाभार्थ विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने के लिए जनसंख्या के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय बजट 1972-73 में 26.5 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि आबंटित की गई थी। ऐसा करते समय यह मान लिया गया था कि राज्य सरकारें भी कम से कम इतनी ही मात्रा में अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटावेंगी। संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भी ऐसे ही कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए 50 लाख

रुपए की राशि आबंटित की गई थी। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटा सकने में असमर्थता प्रकट की तथा अपने कार्यक्रम उसी सीमा में तैयार किए जितनी कि केन्द्रीय सहायता मिली थी। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रस्तावों की जिनमें कि 42.2 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय लगेगा, योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। आशा है कि इन कार्यक्रमों से 3.70 लाख रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होंगे जिनमें कि 11,000 इंजीनियर भी शामिल हैं। इन योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें "रोजगार के अवसर" नामक पुस्तिका में बताई गई हैं, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं तथा संसद सदस्यों में परिचालित भी कर दी गई हैं।

Reasons for Poverty in the Country

4280. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main reasons by which the acute poverty in our country prevails though Government have tried to adopt several measures to remove poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Poverty in India is the result of (1) under-development and (2) inequality. The measures taken to develop the country and reduce inequality have shown some results but not enough to alter the situation basically. It is, therefore, proposed to considerably intensify efforts in this direction in the Fifth Plan.

'Maratha' Accredited Correspondent in Delhi

4281. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the 'Maratha' daily of Bombay is maintaining a fulltime acce-

dited correspondent in New Delhi covering the Central Government through PIB facilities;

(b) whether in February, 1972 the Press Information Bureau received a letter from this newspaper informing it that the correspondent concerned covers only the two Houses of Parliament and not the Government; and

(c) the reasons why Government failed to withdraw the accreditation facilities given to this correspondent immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The paper had an accredited correspondent in New Delhi from March 14, 1969 to August 27, 1972.

(b) and (c). A letter from the Managing Director of Maharashtra Papers Private Ltd., Bombay, Proprietors of the paper, was received in April, 1972, which, *inter alia*, stated: "Shri Dipak B.R. Chaudhari is our Delhi correspondent to cover the proceedings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. He is not on our regular paid staff".

While action on this letter was under consideration, Shri Chaudhari was found to have indulged in unprofessional conduct. The matter was considered by the Central Press Accreditation Committee, on whose recommendation his accreditation was withdrawn.

Alleged Involvement of a Press Correspondent as an Agent of Enemy Countries

4282. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Press Correspondent accredited to the Central Government, formerly working for "Basumati" and presently for "Maratha" was found to be an agent/informant of enemy countries, and

(b) what are the reasons of failure of the Home Ministry and various Bureaus to keep the Press Information Bureau in-

formed about the connections of this Journalist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There was no such failure and the question does not arise.

Nude and Provocative advertisements of Cabaret dancers in newspapers

4283. SHRMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether nude and provocative pictures of cabaret dancers appear as advertisements in almost all the newspapers in Delhi and other big cities;

(b) whether such advertisements have a harmful effect on the tender minds of younger generation; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop such advertisement in newspapers and journals and if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Nude pictures are not published though the illustrations sometimes could be regarded as indecent and provocative and causing harmful effects. This question will be examined, in all its aspects, in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and other concerned interests.

(c) Appeals have been made to the newspaper industry to desist from publishing such advertisements. Punitive action is to be taken by the authorities under the State Government concerned.

Jobs for Educated Unemployed

4284. SHRI P. VENKATESUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes to provide jobs to educated unemployed have not made any headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to gear up the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The schemes for educated unemployed were initiated in 1971-72 and an amount of Rs. 12.07 crores was sanctioned for the following programmes;

(1) Expansion and improvement of the quality of primary education,

(2) Rural Engineering Surveys,

(3) Agro Service Centres,

(4) Expansion of consumer cooperative stores,

(5) Financial assistance to entrepreneurs for setting up of industries.

(6) Advance action on investigation of road works in the Fifth Plan in the Central Sectors; and

(7) Setting up of design units for rural water supply. These being new schemes, it took some time for the Ministries for formulating programmes and sanctions could be issued only after November, 1971. A total of Rs. 9.81 crores was finally released to the State Governments during the year for the implementation of these programmes. A provision of Rs. 41.95 crores has been made for the continuation and expansion of these programmes during 1972-73. The schemes already formulated in 1971-72 are in progress and it is expected that they would be fully implemented during 1972-73.

An amount of Rs. 20 crores for 1972-73 has also been earmarked for financing schemes for the employment of scientists and engineers. The necessary schemes are being drawn up by different agencies who have a potential for such employment. The Department of Science and Technology also have constituted Panels of Scientists to formulate such schemes.

The schemes contemplated would generally include:—

(1) Surveys and investigations for irrigation and power projects,

(2) Natural Resources Survey,

(3) Research and Development Projects for Technological self-reliance,

(4) Training Programmes; and

(5) Self employment of scientists and technicians.

Schemes for the Scientists involving an outlay of Rs. 7.62 crores have already been approved by the Planning Commission.

Besides, several other schemes introduced by the Government and mentioned in the Planning Commission Brochure "Employment Opportunities" will also provide employment to educated unemployed of various categories.

The main reasons for the slow progress in utilization of the funds sanctioned under these schemes were the time taken for preparation of grade lines, formulation of programmes by Central Ministries and State Governments, and time taken to appoint the staff and organise administrative machinery.

Even though it is too early to assess the exact impact of these schemes, the progress of these schemes is being constantly reviewed by the Ministries as well as the Planning Commission and all possible efforts are being made to effect expeditious implementation of the programmes.

Removing unemployment in States

4285. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1203 on 22nd November, 1972 regarding schemes submitted by States for removing unemployment and state.

(a) whether in the absence of a special body at the State level to organise, monitor and guide the execution the schemes are being delayed and there is reported to be no follow-up agency for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). These schemes have been initiated only to the current year. It is too early to make an assessment of their progress. The State Government have recognised the importance of these programmes and have made their own arrangements at Government level to ensure implementation and co-ordination.

Use of Tear Gas Shells to Check Mass Agitations

4286. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether use of torch light on tear gas shells sets fire to it and the emission of gas from the shell ceases immediately;

(b) whether this weapon has become obsolete to control mass agitations; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Award on Chandigarh

4287. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in implementing the Prime Minister's award on Chandigarh in January, 1970;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the decision of the Central Government announced on the 29th January, 1970 Chandigarh has to remain a Union Territory for a period not exceeding five years.

The next step is to undertake legislation under article 3 of the Constitution at the appropriate time to give effect to the decision.

Setting up of Small and Medium Industries for Employment of Rural People

4288. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for setting up more medium and small-scale industrial units to give employment opportunities to the rural poor has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A number of measures have been taken for promotion of medium and small scale industries on a decentralised basis to create employment opportunities in the semi-urban and rural areas including backward areas. The development programme, particularly for village and small industries, includes schemes for providing credit facilities supply of scarce raw materials, technical advice, factory accommodation, etc. During Fourth Plan period, concessional finance is being offered by financial institutions and a Central scheme of investment subsidy has also been initiated for promotion of medium and small scale industries in selected industrially backward areas. Details of some of the schemes for promotion of these industries are given in the Planning Commission brochure on 'Employment Opportunities', copies of which have been circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Annual Plan for Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for 1973-74

4269. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plans for Andhra Pradesh and Kerala States for 1973-74

have been submitted by the respective Governments to the Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan of each State; and

(c) the decisions arrived at by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) the Government of Andhra Pradesh have not yet furnished draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1973-74. Such proposals have been submitted by the Government of Kerala.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the broad features of the draft Annual Plan proposals of Kerala for the year 1973-74.

(c) the draft proposals of the Government of Kerala were discussed in the Working Groups on 4th and 5th December, 1972. A final decision regarding the total outlay on the Annual Plan 1973-74 and its sectoral distribution will be taken shortly in further consultation with the State Government.

Statement

1. Broad features of the Kerala Annual Plan—1973-74

(i) Financial outlay suggested by Kerala Government—Rs. 75.66 crores.

(ii) Physical targets suggested by the State Government under important sectors are indicated below:—

Item	Unit	1973-74 Proposed target
I. Agriculture		
(a) Foodgrains production	000 tonnes }	1500
(b) Area under Minor Irrigation (net)	000 hectares	3'64
(c) Mechanised Boats	Nos.	50
II. Irrigation potential (net)	000 hectares	121'26
III. Power		
(a) Electricity generated	MKWH	2684
(b) Rural Electrification		
Villages electrified (Addl.)	No. of	100
IV. Transport & Communications		
Roads (Surfaced)	000 Kms.	10'40
V. General Education		
(a) Enrolment—Classes I—V as percentage of population in age group 6—11	%	112
(b) Classes VI—VIII—age group 11—14	%	65
(c) Annual admission in Engineering colleges	No. of	1046
VI. Housing		
Low Income Group Housing	No. of	300

Income from Commercial Services of A.I.R.

4290. SHRI N. K. P SALVE:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACH-
WAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from the various Stations name-wise of the All India Radio from Commercial Services during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have under their consideration any proposals to recommend reduction in the Radio/TV Licence fee in view of the income from the Commercial Services of the All India Radio; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. I.T-4020/72).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of TV sets in Public and Private Sectors

4291. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the licensed capacity for the manufacture of TV sets of different sizes, both in Public and Private Sectors;

(b) the likely requirements of TV sets during the next three years in the country; and

(c) the minimum price at which the TV sets of different sizes would be available to public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The sanctioned

capacity for TV sets of all screen sizes is over 2.8 lakh sets per annum. Of this, a capacity of 1,10,000 sets has been sanctioned in the organised (both private and public) sector, and of over, 1,70,000 sets in the small scale sector.

(b) A demand projection study conducted by the All India Radio in 1969 had assessed the requirement of T.V. sets by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as 3,70,000 sets for TV sets priced at around Rs. 2,000/-. which is the current price range. On this basis and considering the TV sets already installed, the likely requirements for the next three years upto the end of 1975 would be over 3 lakhs; the demand is expected to double for TV sets priced at Rs. 1250—1500 each.

(c) The present price of the TV sets, manufactured in the country, available to the public, exclusive of excise and sales tax etc., are as under:—

Screen Size	Price
25"/24"	Rs. 2,050
19"	Rs. 1,800.

To bring down the prices of TV sets, some of the important steps being contemplated are:—

(i) Gradual reduction in the prices of electronic components by setting up large volume production; components account for a substantial portion of the cost of television sets; in particular, Government is considering ways of bringing down the price of the TV picture tube which is the largest single item;

(ii) larger quantity production of TV sets, so that the supply is adequate for the demand, approvals have been given to a large number of parties, particularly in the small scale sector, and it is hoped that there will be sufficient commercial competition;

(iii) production of transistorised TV sets;

(iv) through the introduction of TV sets with small screens; there are technical/marketing aspects relating to small TV tubes/screens which are under examination and decision will be taken shortly.

बिहार खादी प्रामोद्योग में हुई हानि

4292. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार खादी प्रामोद्योग को चार हप्ता रूपए प्रतिदिन हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संस्था कब से घाटे में चल रही है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

Assistance to Entrepreneurs for Small Scale Industries in Delhi Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

4293. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount distributed by the Central Government to small scale industrial entrepreneurs in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras regions separately, during the last three years; and

(b) the maximum amount of assistance given to a single entrepreneur during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Central Government does not disburse money to individual entrepreneurs.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Rotary Printing Presses etc., to Unemployed Science Graduates through Government Agency

4294. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for providing Rotary Printing Presses, Fabricating and welding machines to the unemployed Science Graduates in the country through the agency of the Government; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Under the hire purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation, unemployed Science graduates among others can obtain machinery on hire purchase. No separate schemes for this category of persons have however, been drawn up by the National Small Industries Corporation.

Plan for Improving Productivity in the Employing Units to provide employment to Engineers

4295. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently recommended to all the States a plan for improving productivity in the employing units to provide employment to Unemployed Engineers; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the plan and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Among several schemes formulated with a view to providing employment to unemployed engineers and diploma-holders, the Government has launched a scheme this year which enables industries with a fixed capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or less to employ engineers and diploma-holders. According to the scheme, the Government pays a subsidy of 50 per cent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 200/- for an engineering graduate and Rs. 125/- for a diploma-holder per mensem for a period of one year. Apart from providing employment to engineers and diploma-holders, this scheme will also help improve the productivity of the units to a considerable extent. After the expiry of the period of one year, the industrialists may absorb such engineers or diploma-holders, who, in their opinion, would be useful to the unit. Others would have gained good experience that would enable them to take up self-employment ventures of their own.

As the scheme has been introduced only a few months ago, it is too early to assess its progress.

Mobilisation of Additional Resources for the Fourth Five-Year Plan

4296. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments were asked by the Centre to make serious efforts for mobilisation of additional resources for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether it has yielded any results; and

1. Shri C. Subramaniam .
2. Madam C. Subramaniam .
3. Dr. Y. Nayyaramma .
4. Shri M. M. Suri .
5. Dr. B. D. Tilak .
6. Dr. A. K. Ghosh .
7. Shri P. B. Krishnaswamy .

(c) to what extent the additional resources by the States have helped to finance the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to mobilise maximum additional resources for their Plans in order to accelerate the pace of development.

(b) and (c). The measures for additional resource mobilisation adopted so far by the State Governments and their enterprises are expected to yield about Rs. 657 crores by the end of the current financial year and about Rs. 996 crores during the Fourth Plan period, against the Fourth Plan target of Rs. 1098 crores.

Expenditure incurred in connection with Visit of Science and Technology Team

4297. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of SCIENCL AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of the Science and Technology Team led by Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development to Soviet Union; and

(b) names of the persons with their designations included in the team?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Rs. 55,608.00 Approximately.

(b) The names with designations of the members of the delegation are as under: --

Minister
Director General & Secretary to the Govt. of India. C.S.I.R., New Delhi.
Member, National Committee on Science Technology, New Delhi.
Director, National Chemical Laboratory Poona & Member, National Committee Science & Technology, New Delhi.
Economic Advisor, Ministry of Industrial Development.
P. S. to Minister.

Directory by Central Food Technological Research Institute regarding Food manufacturing Units in India

4298. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore has brought out recently a Directory containing consolidated information on more than 10,000 food manufacturing units in India;

(b) if so, the information given in this directory; and

(c) how far this information will be useful for the food technology?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The directory gives information on names, addresses, telephone number, telegraphic address, products made, brand name and year of establishment of the manufacturing units. Besides these, information has also been incorporated in the directory in regard to concerned Government Departments, research and training organisations, export promotion agencies, exporters of food products, suppliers and fabricators of food machinery and equipment, Indian food laws, Indian Standard Institution specifications for food products and important journals on food science and technology.

(c) Information will be useful for promotion of food industry and advancement of food technology in the country. It will also be useful to concerned Government officials, planning departments, research workers, consultancy firms and entrepreneurs in the field of food industry.

Filling up of Quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Direct Recruitment and Promotion

4299. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of office memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel

from 1st January, 1971 to 1st November, 1972 regarding service matters, particularly with reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) how far they have facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to fill up the quota reserved for them in direct recruitment and promotion; and

(c) a copy each of the Office memorandum may be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (c). A copy each of the office memoranda issued by the Department of Personnel from 1st January 1971 to 1st November, 1972 regarding reservation/grant of facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of their appointment to posts/services under the Central Government are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. T-4021/72].

(b) As a result of the reservations and various concessions provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and other instructions issued in this regard from time to time, the intake of candidates of these communities in services under the Government has been steadily increasing. It cannot however be stated as to exactly how far any particular instruction issued in this regard has facilitated the filling of the reserved quota.

Judgments delivered by Supreme Court and High Courts on Service matters

4300. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judgments delivered by the Supreme Court or the various High Courts since 1st January, 1972 regarding service matters;

(b) how far they have affected or facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services; and

(c) whether Government would place a copy each of the Judgments on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (c). The various Judgments of the Supreme Court/High Courts relating to service matters are published in the Services Law Reporter and other Law Journals. There are 25 Judgments of the Supreme Court and 46 Judgments of the various High Courts delivered since 1st January, 1972 relating to service matters published in the Services Law Reporter in its issues from January 1972 to December, 1972. As the number of Judgments is large, it is not possible to obtain certified copies thereof from the various authorities concerned or from the Supreme Court/High Courts and to lay them on the Table of the House.

(b) The judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts regarding service matters cover a wide variety of service matters pertaining to various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments. The services under a State Government are within the exclusive jurisdiction of that Government. It is not, therefore, possible to say exactly how far the judgments have affected or facilitated the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I & II Posts

4301. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Class I and II posts, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have special recruitment exclusively for them, so that the backlog is cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Reservations have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services/posts under the Government, as a proportion of the vacancies arising from time to time and not in relation to total strength of any cadre or service. In some categories of posts, all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being filled by candidates belonging to these communities. For example, from 1964 onwards, in IAS and IPS as also, in Class I and II Central Services to which recruitment is made on the basis of IAS etc. examination, all the reserved vacancies are being filled up by candidates of these communities except in the 1971 Examination where there has been a shortfall in regard to Scheduled Tribes. However some of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and II posts particularly those requiring specialist and technical qualifications could not be filled by candidates belonging to these communities as the required number of candidates of these communities possessing the prescribed qualifications etc. and fit for appointment to the reserved posts were not available.

(b) and (c). According to the Supreme Court Judgment in the case of T. Devadasan versus Union of India and another, reservation in any recruitment year in excess of 50 per cent of the vacancies filled in that year would be *ultra-vires* the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution. The existing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for Released Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers have almost reached the maximum permissible limit of 50 per cent. It would not, therefore, be possible to have a special recruitment restricted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only. The orders issued by Government regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, however, already provided that reserved vacancies which cannot be filled by candidates of these communities during a year should be carried forward to next three recruitment

years. Also the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes can be utilised for Scheduled Tribes and *vice-versa* in the last year of carry-forward

Difficulties experienced by Freedom Fighters of various Villages of Amritsar

4302. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from the freedom fighters of village Margind-pura and other villages of Amritsar was received in October, 1972 regarding the hardships they are facing in securing certificates in support of the imprisonment suffered by them; and

(b) whether the matter has been looked into and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The State Government have issued instructions to all the Deputy Commissioners to afford every assistance to the freedom fighters and other persons who are in the custody of the State Government.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विदेशी ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में भुगतान शेष में अन्तर की संभावना

4303. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विदेशी ऋणों के संबंध में भुगतान शेष में लगभग 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का अन्तर रहने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या योजना की अवधि में ऋण की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर इसका प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव पड़े ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवी योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण और अन्य सम्बन्धित अध्ययनों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है। अतः इस प्रकार की कमी कितनी होगी, इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Directive issued to Film-Star Shri M. G. Ramachandran by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras

4304. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a directive under Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been issued to the film-star Mr. M. G. Ramachandran by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras;

(b) if so, the date of issue of the same;

(c) whether any reply has been received from that person; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proposed follow-up action taken or to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A directive under sub-section (2) of Section 19 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 was issued on 22nd August, 1972 to Shri M. G. Ramachandran, by the Deputy Director of Enforcement, Madras.

(c) and (d). Replies received from Shri M. G. Ramachandran are under examination. It will not be expedient to disclose further details as it may hamper investigation. Based on results of the investigation appropriate action in accordance with the law will be taken.

Functions and Responsibilities of Advisers of North Eastern Council

4305. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased?

to state the function and responsibilities of the various advisers of the North Eastern Council.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSEN): The Advisers are part of the Secretariat of the Council and function under the direction, supervision and control of the Chairman of the Council. Their functions and responsibilities will be evolved as the work of the Council progresses. For the present,—

- (1) the Planning Adviser is expected to guide and supervise the Planning, Consultative and Statistical Wings of the planning side of the Council and to assist in the carrying out of the tasks laid down in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 4 of the North-Eastern Council Act, 1971.
- (2) the Financial Adviser is to assist the planning side in examining and reviewing projects and schemes from financial point of view and to advise the house-keeping side in financial matters.
- (3) The Security Adviser is to assist in the carrying out of the review of the public order and security position as laid down in sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Act.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा एक विदेशी से एक गैस रिवाल्वर तथा कैपसूलों का बरामद किया जाना

4306. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय :
श्री जनशहाद प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने नवम्बर, 1972 में एक विदेशी से विदेश में बनी एक गैस रिवाल्वर तथा कैपसूल बरामद किए थे ;

(ख) रिवाल्वर का क्या उपयोग किया गया तथा उसके साथ क्या परिणाम निकले ;
पीर

(ग) विदेशी के निवास और कार्य-वाही की गई है ;

यह निवास में जहाँ भी (श्री एच. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।

(ख) विशेषज्ञ मतानुसार जस्त अधिनियम, 1959 के अर्थ में असुरक्षित रिवाल्वर प्रत्येक है और कैपसूल का यह है । जब इसका प्रयोग किया जायेगा तो गोलों से घास निकलेंगे ।

(ग) जस्त अधिनियम, 1959 के अर्थ में एक मामला जब क्रिया में, अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और कैपसूलों सहित रिवाल्वर पुलिस में अधिकार में ले ली । मामला शीघ्र न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत किया जायगा ।

Sick Industrial Units

4307. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial units in the country in the large and middle sector which have been declared "sick" upto 31st July, 1972 or which are on the verge of closing down; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to rehabilitate such units in order to save thousands of workers from unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no prescribed procedure whereby industrial units on the verge of closing down may be declared as "sick". However, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Government have adequate powers to investigate into the affairs of scheduled industrial undertaking whenever there is unjustified fall of production or the unit is being managed in a manner detrimental to "public interest" and also to takeover such units under the provisions of the said Act with a view to their rehabilitation.

**Nominations to various Committees by
Delhi Administration**

4308. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has not nominated its members to the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee and Delhi Transport Corporation for a pretty long time affecting the efficiency of these bodies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. According to the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 as applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi nominations on the Board of the Delhi Transport Corporation are to be done by the Ministry of Shipping & Transport and the Delhi Administration has been represented on the Board by the Director of Transport, Delhi right from its establishment with effect from the 3rd November, 1971. As regards the Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee, the Lt. Governor, Delhi nominated S/Shri J. M. Dave, Adviser (PHE), Ministry of Health & Family Planning, Government of India and B. P. Varma, Public Health Engineer, Delhi Administration, in place of S/Shri T. Durai Raj and B. P. Sharma respectively since transferred, to be the members of the said Committee with effect from the 3rd October, 1972.

दिल्ली में डाक वितरण

4309. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के विभिन्न स्थानों पर डाक वितरण के संबंध में समानता नहीं है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक जोन में कितनी-कितनी बार डाक बांटी जाती है; और

(ग) डाक वितरण के लिए निर्धारित समय में भ्रंतर होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस बारे में समानता लाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये गए हैं। प्रयत्न किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) व्यवस्थित शहरी इलाके में गैर रजिस्ट्री डाक वस्तुओं की डिलीवरी दिन में तीन बार दी जाती है और जिन वस्तुओं का हिसाब रखा जाता है जैसे रजिस्ट्री, पार्सल और मनीग्रैंडर, उन वस्तुओं की डिलीवरी डाकियों के जरिए दिन में एक बार दी जाती है। देहाती इलाकों में डाक की डिलीवरी दिन में सिर्फ एक बार दी जाती है। यह डिलीवरी सभी तरह की डाक वस्तुओं की मिली-जुली होती है और सभी श्रेणियों की डाक की डिलीवरी एक ही वक्त दी जाती है। क्षेत्र-वार जो डाक-डिलीवरियां दी जा रही हैं, उनका एक विवरण पत्र सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या L.T.—4022/72)

(ग) विभिन्न वस्तुओं में डाक डिलीवरी की संख्या में भिन्नता के प्रमुख कारण हैं, डाक-वस्तुओं की मात्रा, प्रावागमन के साधन और विभिन्न डाकघरों की उनके वितरण स्थानों से दूरी/उपयुक्त कारणों, में जब-कभी कोई परिवर्तन आता है तो अनुमानित डाक-व्यवस्था में संशोधन कर दिया जाता है। चूंकि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में ये प्राधारभूत कारण एक जैसे नहीं हैं, अतः के आधार पर यह निर्धारित किया जाता है कि डिलीवरी कितनी बार दी जाए। इसलिए डिलीवरी की संख्या भी एक जैसी नहीं हो सकती।

इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री, बंगलौर से
संपर्क किया गया मुद्रावजा

4310. श्री जयरत सिंह चौहान :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री
से दोषपूर्ण क्रास बार उपकरण सप्लाई करने
के कारण मुद्रावजा मांगा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि
का मुद्रावजा मांगा गया है तथा इस पर
इस कम्पनी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा):
(क) और (ख). ऐसे क्रासबार
स्विचिंग उपस्कर, जो कि विहित मानकों
के अनुरूप नहीं थे, की आपूर्ति (सप्लाई)
के मामलों पर इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज
लिमिटेड, बंगलौर से सम्पर्क किया गया था
जिनका उत्तर था कि, उनके द्वारा सप्लाई
किए गए उपस्कर विदेशी सहयोगकर्ता
अर्थात् बेल्जियम की बैल टेलीफोन मैनु-
फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत डिजाइनों
के अनुसार निर्मित थे। बैल टेलीफोन
मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा डाक-तार विभाग
को सप्लाई किए गए क्रासबार उपस्कर के
सुधार के मामले में पर कम्पनी के साथ
विचार किया गया था और इस संबंध में
कार्यवाही की जा रही है। बेल्जियन
कम्पनी द्वारा डाक-तार विभाग को सप्लाई
की गई क्रासबार स्विचिंग उपस्कर की
48,000 लाइनों के सुधार की लागत
कम्पनी द्वारा स्वयं वहन की जायेगी।
इन दिनों डाक-तार विभाग और इंडियन
टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के इंजीनियरों
का एक उचित दल (जस्ट फोर्स) इंडियन
टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के बाकी
उपकरणों में सुधार के उपाय सुझाने के
लिए विचार कर रही है।

T.V. Facilities at Jaipur

4311. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to in-
troduce Television facilities at Jaipur to
cover the Rajasthan area; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A proposal
to set up a T.V. Station at Jaipur during
the Fifth Plan is under consideration.

Arms Licence to former Rulers for
Prohibited Bore Arms

4312. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-
ing the question of issuing licences for the
prohibited bore arms to the ex-Rulers as
a special case; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b)
The Government of India have decided
that each former Ruler or ex-exemptee
member of his family, may be allowed to
retain one prohibited bore weapon of any
category, under a licence, subject to the
condition that (i) such weapon has al-
ready been held by the ex-exemptee in
the past under the exemption; and (ii) the
concession of retaining the prohibited bore
weapon should be personal to him/her
and it shall extinguish automatically on
his/her demise. This decision is in con-
sonance with the present policy of the
Government in regard to grant of licen-
ces for prohibited bore weapons to other
members of public on special or senti-
mental grounds in exceptional cases.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED PROTEST BY EMPLOYEES OF
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AGAINST PROCEDURE
FOR DESTROYING SOILED CURRENCY
NOTES.**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the call-attention motion. Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“Reported protest on the 12th December, 1972 by the employees of Reserve Bank of India against the special procedure for destroying the soiled currency notes.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, ordinarily, each individual note in the remittances or tenders received, is examined and counted by the Coin/Note examiners and thereafter there is a percentage verification of their work. Notes found unfit for issue, are destroyed. While this procedure continues to be adopted in respect of all remittances in the denominations of Rs. 100 and above, the Reserve Bank from time to time issues instructions limiting the detailed verification in respect of specific remittances in lower denominations to a percentage of the total notes received in the tender. This special procedure is resorted to depending on the load of work and the need for clearance of accumulation, but keeping in view at all times the security aspects.

To protest against the modified procedure there was a strike in the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank of India in June last. In accordance with the terms of the settlement on which the strike was called off on 1st July, 1972, the bank had discussions with the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association from 14-18th November, 1972 on matters of inter-

est arising out of the modified procedure. During the discussions with the Association the Bank referred to the experience of Central Banks in other Countries regarding the examination and disposal of soiled notes and pointed out that the modified procedure, as followed in our country, was neither unusual nor unprecedented. The Bank also assured the Association that there was no possibility whatsoever of the Coin/Note-examiners posts being retrenched, but on the contrary, the number of posts has increased and would continue to increase. The Association insisted that the modified procedure should be abandoned altogether and asked for an assurance on these terms from the Bank. The Bank was not in a position to give any such assurance.

In response to a call from the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association, the staff of different offices of the Bank has, since the 5th December, 1972, been holding intermittently demonstrations either before office hours or during lunch hour. On the 12th December there was late attendance by one hour at the commencement of the business at most of the offices of the Reserve Bank, the response from the staff to the call varying from office to office.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has tried to gloss over the important issues that are raised through this call-attention motion—the nation-wide protest by the Reserve Bank employees on 12th December, 1972, to protest against the special procedure for destroying the soiled currency notes which is resulting in job elimination. The most important aspect of this problem is not merely job elimination, that should be of much concern to us; but in addition to the problem of job elimination, the most important problem is from the point of view of the confidence of the people in the currency, whether people's confidence in the currency notes would be destroyed or would be actually shaken. The role of the Reserve Bank in the regulation of currency is very important. It is the sole authority that regulates the currency.

in this country. This is the authority that introduces the currency and it is responsible for withdrawing certain types of currency.

There was, formerly, the 'Standard Procedure' that was incorporated in the issue Departmental Manual. I would like to refer to that and raise certain problems. That particular procedure that was followed till 1964 consisted of counting and sorting out of good, reissuable notes from unusable, soiled and defective notes and then pile them into pieces of hundred. The good notes were put back along with the new notes, and those notes which were found to be defective and soiled were taken away and destroyed. That was the procedure that was followed. In that former procedure, punching was there, and while the soiled notes were punched, there was no danger that defective notes would come back into circulation; therefore, that danger was also avoided.

But, Sir, in 1964, the 'Emergency Procedure' was introduced. And in 1970, a special procedure which you call as 'modified procedure' was introduced, and as a result of that, contrary to the statement that has been made by the hon. Minister, there would be destruction of 2,000 men's work every day.

The object of the old procedure was very laudable. That old procedure was introduced, firstly to check accuracy of financial transactions, secondly, to detect forgeries, thirdly, to salvage good notes; and lastly, by burning only soiled and defective notes after checking, counting and sorting out, only the soiled notes were destroyed and; therefore, to that extent, the expenditure on printing new notes was reduced; also the foreign exchange that is needed for purchasing paper for printing currency notes was also reduced to a very great extent.

In 1970, this dangerous special procedure has been introduced. Economists have commented on that many economists and many journals have commented on

that; trade union organisations have commented on that. According to the new special procedure, various institutions like Railways, BEST, Delhi Milk Scheme, various State Banks and various currency chests send to the Reserve Bank of India bundles of 100 notes which according to them are soiled or defective notes, and the Reserve Bank, in order to avoid loss of time, do not resort to counting, sorting and punching of those notes; straightway these bundles are taken to the destruction place and in the presence of only two supervisory officers, lakhs of rupees worth of notes are completely destroyed. This is the procedure that is being followed. As a result of this procedure, there are certain dangers that are coming in. Especially in the context of currency notes of a packet of 100 each, I had already pointed out in the House some time back that statistics already indicate that, in each bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 notes are good notes which are re-issuable. But some of the banks, Railways, BEST and D.M.S., even on little suspicion, go on considering them as soiled notes and send them to the Reserve Bank. No counting is done, no checking is done and no punching is done by the Reserve Bank and without checking all these things, the bundles are destroyed and it is very likely that in each bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 good notes are bound to be destroyed. Again, this is done without defacing. Without effacing the notes, according to the new procedure, the notes are being burnt in the presence of two officers. Without casting any aspersion on any of the officers present, I would say that your arrangement must be fool-proof and against corruption and malpractice. In the presence of two officers, lakhs of rupees worth of notes are destroyed. They are not punched, they are not defaced, and it is likely that they may be taken away by the officers concerned and the notes might travel out and since they are not at all punched, they can be used for transaction. A new quantum of black money can be created. That will develop a new inflationary pressure on the economy. Not only that, as a democrat, I feel in the economic activities of the country, if people's confidence in the currency is destroyed, then the very

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

basis that is required for financial transaction is destroyed, and this is the greatest drawback in the special procedure that has been introduced.

In this connection, incorrect statistics were given by the Finance Minister last time. He read out certain statistics and indicated that in every bundle of 100 notes, majority of the notes were soiled. But when I went through these statistics, I found out that these were selective statistics; the statistics which the Finance Minister quoted in the House were about notes from the currency chests of State Bank organisations in different parts of the country and, therefore, they were different. If you take the bundles of notes that are sent by the Delhi Milk Scheme office, the BEST, the Railways and various banks, you will find that in every bundle of 100 notes, 50 to 60 notes are re-issuable. But, by this monstrous new procedure, they are destroyed; lakhs and lakhs of rupees worth of notes which are very good notes, which are not defective notes, are destroyed. If such notes travel out, then, new malpractices can be introduced.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention and seek your clarification on a very important point. The Reserve Bank of India employees conducted a prolonged struggle for 14 days in the month of June, 1972, in Bombay. There were strikes in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other places. In Bombay there was a strike for 14 days. 2 officers working at Byculla refused to follow the fraudulent new procedures. So they were suspended. There was this 14 days struggle and the Government at first said that they cannot intervene. They said that this special procedure cannot be discussed. But the strike was withdrawn after 14 days on the categorical assurance that this matter regarding special procedure will be discussed with the All India Reserve Bank Employees Organisation. Such an assurance was given and it was repeated by the hon. Finance Minister that there will be no victimisation. But what happened afterwards is this. The concerned people have been victimised through the suspension of their increments. When I met the Finance Minister he said that there seems

to be a *prima facie* case of virtual victimisation and he promised that he would look into it. The Government has not taken note of Reserve Bank employees' protest against job elimination, computerisation and job transfer policy. The flimsy statement made by the Minister glosses over all these issues which I have raised.

Yesterday there was stoppage of work for an hour by Reserve Bank of India employees at 18 centres. These issues have been focussed by various trade union organisations as well as by valuable contribution of economists in the country and by the people at large whose confidence in the currency system has been shaken. Therefore I demand a clear cut answer on all these various queries which I have raised just now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has raised a number of points. Before I go into these points I would like to preface it by saying that after all the Reserve Bank, as the Central Bank in respect of the issue of notes, and security of the entire currency system, is the proper authority to judge what should be the procedure to be followed. It is statutorily the body which is responsible for this. While speaking the hon. Member said that the entire currency system is in jeopardy, which is not the case. This modified procedure has been there right from 1964. Notes awaiting examination with the Reserve Bank in July, 1972 were 1953 million pieces of notes. When the first procedure was laid down in 1934 or 1935, that took into account the number of currency notes in circulation at that point of time. With very heavy circulation of notes now, the Reserve Bank had to adopt the modified procedure. The proper authority to judge all these things is the Reserve Bank of India and they have got the necessary expertise and they know the position. It is not therefore correct to say that this was done by a body which does not know its mind, which does not know its responsibility and all that.

On the question of job elimination which he mentioned, I wish to point this out. In the Coin/Note Examining section examines and verifies the soiled notes

even after 1964, the number of Coin/Note examination strength has been increasing. It was 1907 in June 1964. It was increased to 3440 in March, 1968 and again in March, 1972 it was increased to 4509. It is not correct to say that job opportunities have been denied. The organisation and the association have also been given assurance that there can be no retrenchment. As far as this question is concerned actually the job opportunities have been increasing. In the discussion with the employees it was pointed out by the Reserve Bank that 19 new note examining sections were opened since July 1970 raising the total number to 87. Each note-examining section employs about 45 persons. The Bank had already planned and is in the process of arranging for 9 more note-examining sections to be opened shortly. The opening of further note-examining sections will be considered in the light of future requirements.

Even with the modified procedure, there will be further job opportunities, because the strength of the Coin/Note Examiners have got to be increased as I have stated already. I have given facts and figures to show that the hon. Member's apprehension is not correct.

As far as the high-denomination notes of Rs. 100 and above are concerned, there is 100 per cent examination and the procedure as far as these notes are concerned, has not been changed. It is only in respect of lower denomination notes that this procedure is applicable. These notes are sent by the State Bank and Commercial Banks, in guarantee boxes and there is another percentage of surprise check, by the Reserve Bank also. There is a test check which is already existing and therefore there need not be any apprehension in the minds of hon. Members.

Now, let me state the modified procedure. The modified procedure is being used in recent months only in respect of chest notes which have already been examined once at the Bank's agencies. Since the standard procedure involving the counting of 100 per cent of the notes continues to be in force for a good part of

the notes received the Bank is always in possession of precise information about the very small extent of shortages or forgeries detected even through 100 per cent examination and the insignificant risk involved in arranging for only a percentage examination of some of the lower denominations. In view of the low value of denominations the absence of risks and the high cost of examining every note individually, the full examination of notes in the lower denominations is wasteful.

Therefore, I would like to assure the hon. Member that all aspects are taken care of. I have already explained about job opportunities. Employees are assured that as far as they are concerned there is going to be no retrenchment. I have said that this job opportunity will be there even with the modified procedure. More Notes examining sections will be there.

The only other question left is what he stated about victimisation. When the agreement took place with the employees after the June 1972 strike, it was stated therein that the period of strike will be counted against their leave without wages and that this period would not count for increment. This has been the stand that the Reserve Bank of India has been taking for a large number of years, and even before the conciliation officer, before the Labour Commissioner and before the Labour Minister, the stand of the Reserve Bank was reiterated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I just seek clarification on one point? It is a very important point. I made a specific reference to this that before this procedure has introduced, the statistical data which was available at the Reserve Bank Office indicated that especially from the railways, the BSP and the Delhi Milk Scheme the notes which were sent as soiled notes were not all soiled; out of every 100 notes, about 50 or 60 were found to be reissuable notes. So, it is not correct to say that they were all checked and guaranteed to be soiled ones.

As far as the statutory position is concerned, we do consider that the Reserve Bank has its own autonomy, but even

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

then, if the people's confidence in the currency is shaken by any procedure, I think that the hon. Minister has the right to give advice and direction to the Reserve Bank to revert to the old procedure.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Collusion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already referred to it. Only two or three persons are in charge of destroying the currency notes. Does he not think that malpractice can take place?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Collusion between two officers can defraud their whole process.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the specific point which the hon. Member has raised is concerned, I shall find out the figures and supply them to the hon. Member.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharsipuram): I was working in a bank. So, may I ask just one question?

MR. SPEAKER: But his name is not there.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN CABLES LTD.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited for the year 1970-71

along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4000/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(1) The Indian Telegraph (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1390 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1972. [Placed in Library... See No. LT-3988/72.]

(2) The Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1480 in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-38988/72.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT ANNUAL REPORT OF ISI, CALCUTTA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 467(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1972.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 472(B) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 474(E), in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972. [Placed in Library... See No. LT-4002/72.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Volume I) of the Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4003/72.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., KANPUR AND KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION, BOMBAY

श्रीश्रीरंग विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत टेनरी एण्ड फुटबियर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कानपुर, के वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा सूखा परीक्षित लेखे और उन पर नियन्त्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4004/72.]

- (2) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 24 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई, के वर्ष 1970-71 सम्बन्धी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति, तथा संलग्न विवरण। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4005/72]

12.24 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, next item....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chrayinkil): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please keep on sitting?....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a very important matter. The Chief Minister has taken objection. The hon. Minister concerned is here, and he can make a statement. Otherwise, a controversy will start. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has raised a very important issue....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him to raise anything. Does he see me standing or not? What is this? He is getting up every time like this. If both sides do like this how can I work here?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): That has been the case all the time.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, there must be some procedure....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is the forum for dialogue. This is the forum for submission and exposure. Why are we here otherwise?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that there should be a free forum for him, not for all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: People pay us Rs. 51 per day. We must give them some service....

MR. SPEAKER: In that respect, he deserves double.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your glory will become more if you allow us to focus about the miseries outside.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not try to sell me his goods.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never mean to carry coal to New Castle.

12.26 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 12th December, 1972, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Patna:—

"Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested and remanded to Phulwari Camp Jail, under sections 143/341, Indian Penal Code, in default of bail bond while offering *satyagraha dharna* before Central Revenue Building, Patna, on the 12th December, 1972."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am concerned about the quantity of food that would be required there.

MR. SPEAKER: At least, I have great sympathy with the hon. Member. We shall see that he is looked after very well.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): But the Government should have some sympathy with the people for whom he is offering *dharna*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Imagine our friends Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh offering *dharna*.

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shri Shyamnandan Mishra must have sent him. I think he went in consultation with him...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Quite right.

12.27 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a personal explanation.

On the 24th November, 1972, I had participated in the debate in the House on the non-official resolution moved by Shrimati Maya Ray on the question of unemployment. Shrimati Maya Ray gave a reply to the debate on the 8th December, 1972. Unfortunately, I could not attend the session of the House on the 8th December, 1972.

On Monday, the 11th December, I was told by a senior Member of this House that Shrimati Maya Ray in her reply had cast aspersions against me personally and had accused me, *inter alia*, of having a double standard. Yesterday, I obtained a copy of her speech and I found that in the course of her speech, she had made allegations against me as follows:

"But I was highly amused to hear of his horror that Rs. 438 crores were owing as tax arrears from private industrialists. We are horrified just as he is, but we shall await with interest to see that his horror is transposed into action. After all, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, double standards should not be maintained. It is very difficult to argue on behalf of the people in this House and then go out and argue on behalf of Mr. Haridas Mundhra defending him in the Supreme Court in the evasion of taxes. Let him not help these private industrialists in furthering evasion by defending them in courts of law."....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Hindustan Motors.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I need not read out the other part of the quotation.

If I had been present on the 8th December in the House, I would have certainly protested against these accusations, with the permission of the Chair. It is absolutely incorrect to allege that I had ever defended Mr. Haridas Mundhra in the Supreme Court in any case relating to evasion of taxes or that I had ever helped private industrialists in evasion of taxes. Of course, I submit that nobody can take away my right as a professional lawyer to appear for such client as I wish to appear for. But I want to have it kept on record of the House that the allegations that Shrimati Maya Ray made personally against me, which were unbecoming of the dignity of a Member of the House and wholly irrelevant to the subject-matter of the debate, were totally unfounded and false.

If I may add, Sir, with your permission, the case in which I had appeared for Mr. Haridas Mundhra in the Supreme Court related to certain shares of Messrs. Turner Morrison Co., and had nothing to do with evasion of taxes at all, and in that very case, when it was in the High Court, I had the honour of being led by no less a person than Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and a very near relation of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray had appeared as my junior—I do not want to bring in the name of that person. Therefore, sitting in a glass house, I should have thought that persons belonging to the same profession would not have made such allegations. How can a professional lawyer's right to appear to defend any person be challenged?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir. May I just have a word? I am very sorry to see that Shri Somnath Chatterjee is so terribly sensitive. It is the hard lot of lawyers and professional persons like us when we join politics to have such allegations hurled at us. Unfortunately, we have to bear them. But the only thing is that as soon as one has made up one's mind about this conflict, which is always there, the agitation of

Shri Somnath Chatterjee will evaporate because he has not yet made up his mind. We have already made up our minds and therefore there is no conflict. There is no hesitation in saying that once one enters this area and comes to the cross-roads, one has to choose. Once Shri Somnath Chatterjee chooses, his agitation will certainly disappear.

As far as decorum and dignity are concerned, Shri Somnath Chatterjee is my senior in the profession, and my senior in Parliament also, as such I am perfectly prepared to take lessons from him in dignity at any time. The only thing is that the word 'dignity' is a relative term and the standards of dignity are comparative.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is certainly something less than dignity to make a statement which is factually wrong.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Surely, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has appeared for tax assesses in his career being a successful lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, we do not have this practice that when a Member gives a personal explanation or something of that sort or refutes the statement made by some other Member, we do not allow the other Member to give a counter-explanation. But, anyway, this has happened. It would have been much better if Shrimati Maya Ray also would have written to me like that. Anyway, she has said what she has wanted to say on the floor of the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): She does not know the practice of the House. She is not conversant with the procedure of the House.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE (QUERY)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I had written to you about a matter relating to the motion of privilege which is pending before the Privileges Committee. I had sought your permission to mention that. It is a very serious matter which has come to light. If you would permit

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

me a minute or two, I shall just mention it.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day you had an appointment with me at 10 O'clock. I was exactly at 10 in my chamber and waiting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was told you were having some meeting at your house.

MR. SPEAKER: That meeting was over and I came at 10 O'clock. I will enquire how it came to be written in my diary. I am really surprised at the new information that you have given to me. I would like to discuss it with you, but in my opinion since the privileges committee is already seized of it, they should also consider this new information along with it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since it concerns the privilege of the House, I think the House should be informed about it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Thakru Commission—the Pipeline Enquiry Commission. The privileges committee is already considering it. In the meanwhile, there comes a letter written by Mr. Nayak to Mr. S. S. Khera, I.C.S. (Retd), former Cabinet Secretary. On that basis, there is an affidavit dated 1st July, 1972 filed by Mr. Khera, where he quotes a letter from Mr. Nayak in which Mr. Nayak mentions that the parliamentary committee is being persuaded by others.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please read out these two sentences he has quoted.

MR. SPEAKER: You can read it out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, Sir. Mr. Khera's affidavit says *inter alias*,

"I received a letter from Shri Nayak, dated 27th February, 1971 as follows:

"I am grateful to you for your ready response to my request today. Certain persons had joined together to induce

the parliamentary committee on Public Undertakings to write a report in April 1970 questioning the decisions and *bonafides* of Government...." etc.

You were at that time the Chairman of this committee and this accusation is made that you and the committee were induced by certain persons to write that famous 66th report. Mr. P. R. Nayak is the main persons against whom charges are pending before the enquiry. I only request you to see that this matter is referred to the privileges committee, who are already seized of the matter. Let them go into this also. This also constitutes a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: As I told you earlier, the committee is already seized of this matter. This new information also will go to them. Should I send the letter you have written to me along with that?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would be much obliged. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: At that time, when he refers to that, I had already taken over as Speaker. But in 1968 or 1969 I had examined the whole case about this undertaking. Everything came before the committee. This is really very sad that he should write so. I do not want to make any further observation on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Gautai): I have written a letter to you about a calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not allow any other motion except Mr. Jha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: About the other part of the letter, I have not been informed anything. You asked me to put a question and that was not replied to by Mr. L. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: The information will come to you. I have spoken to the Secretary.

12.5 hrs.

RE: LAID CEILINGS

श्री जोगेंद्र झा (जबनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये इस बात का प्राग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि शासक दल की ओर से ऐलान किया गया था कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक पूरे देश में भूमि हदबन्दी कानून नये प्राधार पर लागू कर दिया जायगा। मगर वास्तव में 1 साल से—8-10 महीने से—बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र के विधेयक जो वहाँ की सदनों में पारित हो चुके हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी की स्वीकृति के लिये यहाँ पड़े हुए हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, गुजरात और बहुत से अन्य राज्यों में अभी तक पारित भी नहीं किये जा सके हैं। यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि शासक दल की ओर से जो ऐलान हुए, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के पैमल ने जो सुझाव दिये, उनको भी बाद में कुण्ठित कर दिया गया—बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में और हमारा सत्कार दल बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों से भरा पड़ा है।

इसलिये मेरा प्राग्रह है कि आप कृषि मन्त्री जी से कहें कि वे सदन के अन्दर वक्तव्य दें कि इन विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति जी की स्वीकृति कब तक दी जा रही है और जिन बाकी राज्यों में अभी तक विधेयक पारित नहीं हुआ है, उनके बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है?

बिहार के बारे में स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। टाटा की जमींदारी को रोकने वाला विधेयक यहाँ डेढ़ साल तक रोक कर रखा गया था, उसके बाद उसको बहुत कुठित करके पारित किया गया। उसी तरह से जमीनों के तबादले को रोकने वाले प्राडिनेन्स को भी यहाँ केन्द्र में रोका गया और जैसा सुनने में आया है—केन्द्र से कोई आदेश दिया गया है—बिहार विधेयक को रोकने के लिये। बिहार में जो बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं वे एक नया वर्गीकरण पैदा करने की सोच रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह विधेयक विधानसभा की इस साल पारित नहीं हो सकेगा।

इसलिये मेरा प्राग्रह है कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को आदेश दें कि वे सदन में वक्तव्य दें और हमें स्पष्टीकरण का मौका दें कि कब तक ये हदबन्दी विधेयक सारे देश में लागू हो जायेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वासियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने दिल्ली के आई० आई० टी० के बारे में काल-एटेन्शन दिया था एक सम्मानित प्रोफेसर को बिना कारण के नकल दिया गया...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे। तीस काल-एटेन्शन आये हुए हैं—अगर कोई मेम्बर इस तरह से हाउस में उठ कर पूछने लगे तो कैसे हो सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने खबर भेजी है कि स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मंजूर होता है, वह वहाँ आ जाता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is the first time we have seen calling attention with one name and two names. We have never seen it before. It is a very strange thing. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जब आई० आई० टी० की हालत बिगड़ेगी, क्या तब आप मोशन लेंगे? एक प्रोफेसर को इसलिये निकाल दिया गया, क्योंकि वह 3 और 4 बस एम्प्लाइज को आर्गेनाइज कर रहा था—यह तो बिकटिमाइजेशन है। आप काल-एटेन्शन जरूर मंजूर कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस में मुझे परसुएड करेंगे तो न कमिट करता हूँ और न मंजूर करता हूँ।

श्री जोगेंद्र झा : मेरा प्राग्रह था कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को आदेश दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बोल दिया है, वह नहीं।

12.39 Mr.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, as I was submitting yesterday the Industrial Finance Corporation is a 50 per cent subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank. Although the Industrial Finance Corporation is the oldest financing institution in this country, because of its position of being a subsidiary under the Industrial Development Bank, the IFC is obliged to refer the various proposals to the Industrial Development Bank for approval. Because of the procedure that is being followed, bottlenecks are being created and, in some cases, there is unjustified interference by the Development Bank in the functioning of the Corporation. Therefore, it is suggested in expert quarters also that the Finance Corporation should be made an autonomous body of course subject to the policy direction by the government and subject to scrutiny by this hon. House.

Coming to the utilisation of funds, since there are State Finance Corporations in many States, we submit that there should be proper co-ordination between the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Finance Corporations in the various States so that proper programmes are drawn up for helping each other in developing the industrial potential in the country and coming to the rescue and aid of industrial concerns which do require help.

It is undoubtedly true that the Industrial Finance Corporation has played an important part in the industrial development of this country. But we still feel that it can do much better in helping the small entrepreneurs and is giving timely aid to the undertakings which are in difficulties. Instead of helping only the big business houses and monopoly house, the IFC should try to cater to the needs of enterprising youngmen or small businessmen who are in difficulties. The big busi-

ness houses and monopoly houses have got various sources for obtaining finance. They even get deposits from the public which the ordinary small businessman is not able to get. Therefore, IFC should give greater stress to small entrepreneurs who have not got the wherewithal to start or continue industrial undertakings.

It is no doubt true that one of the handicaps under which the IFC has to act, which is preventing proper economic development in the country, is the wrong fiscal policies which have been adopted by the Central and State Governments. Therefore, the position cannot improve unless there is a radical change in the attitude of the government and unless the emphasis is shifted from the big and monopoly houses to the smaller industrial concerns, so far as financial assistance by the IFC is concerned. Unless the policy of the IFC is changed with a view to promoting small-scale industries and coming to the aid of enterprising entrepreneurs in the small-scale sector, much of the desired effect cannot be achieved.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhaiyanagar): Sir, the amendments seek to finance the public sector industrial undertakings, to give financial assistance to newly-coming up entrepreneurs and also to industries in backward areas by the Industrial Finance Corporation. So, the main purpose of this Bill is to reduce regional imbalance. Since this will have the effect of reducing the financial assistance to the big monopoly houses, this is a step in the right direction.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 25 to enable the Corporation to exercise its powers more effectively. It is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that so far the IFC had been financing security-oriented projects. From now on it will finance project-oriented ventures. So, that is also a welcome step.

Although these amendments are welcome, at the same time, we must do some self introspection of the entire policy of the government during the last two years so that we can draw proper conclusions. Here I will refer to Unstarred Question No. 2694. The question was whether it is a fact that during the last 24 years of

functioning of the IFC 35.3 per cent of its loan assistance had gone to the larger and larger houses and during the last two years 17 large houses got assistance to the tune of Rs. 66.6 crores and the 73 large houses received assistance to the extent of Rs. 74.8 crores. The Minister gave a positive reply to this question. The reply says that the sum of Rs. 1048 to 30th June, 1972, the large and larger houses secured loans from the IFC to the tune of Rs. 131.52 crores out of a total loan of Rs. 397.86 crores, thus constituting 35.6 per cent. Similarly, during 1970-71 and 1971-72 the large and larger houses secured loans to the tune of Rs. 17.32 crores out of Rs. 75.79 crores, thus constituting 22.85 per cent. This answer clearly reveals that the large and larger houses, which have been totaling the country and taking advantage of their alliance with the bureaucracy, they are able to get more and more loans from IFC which has not been checked so far.

For instance, Bajorias and Jalans have taken loans and diverted them for some illegal purposes. Only the other day during a debate I tried to show how Bajorias and Jalans have taken loans to the extent of Rs. 22.37 crores to control various companies by issuing fictitious loans, creating fictitious papers, transferring money to liquidated concerns run by the son-in-law or sister-in-law, etc. Still, in spite of all that criticism, the granting of loans to Bajorias, Jalans, Tatas and Birlas, is still continuing. I would like the hon. Minister to give a positive reply as to what steps they are going to take to put a check on this.

Coming to regional imbalance, though I would welcome that Maharashtra and other States should get more, I say, the regional disparity is increasing. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal got 61 per cent of the total loans whereas Punjab and Haryana got 1.4 per cent each and Orissa got nil. In Orissa, there are industrial potentialities and to develop those potentialities, there must be certain detailed industrial plans for setting up different industries. For example, they have been now applying for loans for a

Shipyard at Paradip, a fertilizer plant at Paradip, a refinery at Paradip, for establishment of industry for manufacture of polyurethien foam in Orissa, a cement plant at Sunki in Koraput district, and an explosive factory in public sector in Orissa. Financial assistance is being sought for. There is only one sugar factory at Aska and a sugar factory at Nayagarh. They have also not been given any financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation. On the other hand, the L.I.C. which has given some money is going to now issue a writ on them and they have started also some cases.

These things have also to be looked into. All these potentialities have to be taken into consideration and they must be properly developed. This should be taken into account while granting advances to different regions. Orissa Government have sent these papers. They have approached for financial assistance. But nothing has been done.

Now, with regard to the other aspect and the type of mischief the bureaucrats are playing, that will also be clear from the very fact to what extent the Dutta Committee recommendations and the M.R.T.P. Act provisions have been violated. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been said that, under Section 43, regulations may be framed by the Corporation in consultation with the Development Bank. The very Chairman of the Development Bank was completely against the conversion of loans into equity. So, when these very persons are opposed to the fundamental principle which has been declared by the Government, why should they continue? Out of 34 companies, only 10 companies have agreed to the conversion of loans into equity. Therefore, without any guide-line, if it is left for consultation with Development Bank, then there cannot be any fruitful results achieved.

In conclusion, I would again request the hon. Minister to have detailed plans to reduce regional imbalance and to set up industries and to finance such industries in regions which are very backward.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill.

The Industrial Finance Corporation was set up soon after Independence for rapid industrialisation of the country, not only for setting up new industries but also for providing finances for modernisation and for expansion of industries. The policy of this Corporation is to give guarantee for the items purchased, to give loans and also to under-write equity, preference shares or debentures of companies which are issued to the public. In this way, the Corporation has in their own way contributed to a great extent towards the development and progress of industries in the country. So far, they have advanced and guaranteed loans to the tune of Rs. 365 crores and they have assisted 527 companies or units. I want to congratulate the Corporation for the work they have done.

Side by side, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some draw-backs which require to be modified. After going through the balance-sheet and also the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, I find, they have followed a policy of a banker to see all the applications from one angle, that is, to see the safety of the money. Their policy is to see the safety of the money that they are going to advance or the guarantee that they are going to give, not taking other aspects into account. The result is that they have adopted a very rigid policy of scrutinising applications.

When this is the policy adopted, it takes a long time to clear applications. The people cannot supply all the information so readily. As a result of that, the applications used to take a long time and many of the applicants were disgusted and they withdrew their applications. The number of applications withdrawn is very alarming. About 44 per cent of the applications were withdrawn. That is due to the rigid policy that they are applying. Therefore, this policy requires a change if they really want to help the industrialisation of the country.

Now, by this amendment, the Government has clearly mentioned that the policy should be project-wise and not that they should only look to the safety of the money, that is to say, whether the project is valid or not, whether the project is going to increase production and create employment and whether it is in the hands of knowledgeable persons. These are the criteria which are required to be taken, not only the safety aspect of the money advanced. To see the safety of the money is the work of a banker and not of the Corporation. We want more production and more employment. If you only see the safety of the money, then you cannot advance towards rapid industrialisation of the country. We are now asking banks to advance money to small business houses. There is no risk. The present policy requires some changes.

Another thing that I want to say is that so far they have concentrated on areas in the States which are already developed. The reason is that they have the head-office at Delhi and only three offices, one at Bombay, one at Calcutta and one at Madras. So, all the entrepreneurs from these areas have got the advantage. Most of the industries that they have helped are near about Bombay or near about Calcutta or near about Madras, ignoring the other parts of the State. That has created congestion of industries in certain pockets. Government's intention is dispersal of industries in different districts, different States. But on account of limited offices, they could not do justice to the applicants of all the States, and most of the advances and guarantees were confined to big cities....

MR. SPEAKER: Would he like to continue after Lunch?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for Lunch to reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13. h.m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair.]

Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill—contd.

श्री राजी भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर गंगाराम हास्पिटल में
श्री पारिख जी दस दिन से भूख हड़ताल पर
हैं नसेज और हास्पिटल कर्मचारी हड़ताल
पर हैं। मेनेजमेंट ट्रस्ट में बहुत कर्प्शन है।
सरकार को, सर गंगाराम ट्रस्ट को अपने हाथ
में ले लेना चाहिए, हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब से
यह मेरी दरखास्त है। हास्पिटल के सब मरीज
निकाल दिये गये हैं। वहाँ बुरी हालत है।
ध्यान दें।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : इनकम
टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने तामिलनाडू में डी० एम०
के० मिनिस्टर्स के घरों में रेड्ज किये हैं। किस
मिनिस्टर के यहां से क्या मिला है, उसकी क्या
डिटेल है, फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को इस
बारे में बयान देना चाहिए।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I was just mentioning about the policy the Corporation has been following so far in advancing and granting loans for industrial purposes. I also expressed the view that offices should be located in big cities. I am happy to see that the Corporation has recently taken a decision to open new offices at Hyderabad, Bangalore and also at Ahmedabad. I request the hon. Minister through you that the Corporation should at least establish their offices at all the capital cities of the country. They should open such offices at the capitals of States so that entrepreneurs can easily approach them and get the benefit of their financial assistance. So far they have confined themselves only to three big cities. They have now thought of opening 3 more offices. I strongly feel that they should establish offices in all capital cities of States also. This is very necessary. Otherwise I feel that the purpose of giving facilities in the matter of fin-

ance will not be achieved. This is an important aspect of the problem and I think the hon. Minister will take this into account and give instructions for opening up of offices in all the capital cities of the States.

Then, this amending Bill seeks to increase capital and liberalise the policy for grant of financial assistance. So far, the Corporation was confining itself to advancing finance only to private sector and to some extent, to the cooperative sector. But now they can advance loans to public sector as well as to companies of medium and small sizes. Till now they were entertaining applications of companies with capital of more than Rs. 25 lakhs. Now this restriction has been removed. Now the small and medium-scale industries can get finance; they can get the benefits granted by the Corporation. It is a good thing. I welcome this change.

Apart from giving finance, I feel, they should also guide the small and the medium size entrepreneurs about project reports, about new ventures, telling them what they should do, so that the industrialists can take up new ventures and set up new industries in those regions.

There is one amendment about which I would like to speak. This is to Clause 11 amending Sec. 23 of the Act. The Corporation takes the power saying that if any party fails to pay instalments at the due time then the entire amounts and interests thereon will be convertible into equity shares. This is a very harsh provision. I would like to know what the reason is, for bringing up such a rule like this. This will surely very adversely affect the setting up of industries in the country. We find on account of various technical reasons the project is delayed it comes into production after 4 years or so. There is delay in the matter of grant of capital goods or power connection, or there is delay due to erection. There are many reasons. If they are not able to go into production or the production is delayed and they are not able to pay the instalments in time for reasons beyond their control, in that case, it has

[Shri S. R. Damani]

been provided here that the corporation will have the right to convert the entire advance into equity. I submit that this clause or this condition will result in two disadvantages for the entrepreneur or applicant. One will be that when they go to the public and approach them for public subscription, there will be uncertainty, and they will feel that if their company is not able to pay the instalments in time, then the corporation may convert the entire amount into equity and that may result in the curtailment of their dividends, and hence they may hesitate to invest their money in such companies. I hope that this will not happen and Government will not or the corporation will not take such action, but then the provision is there and they have got the power, and, therefore, this uncertainty will continue. Therefore, it requires some clarification under what circumstances this provision is going to be used. Then only, the uncertainty in the minds of the public can be cleared.

Now, let me give another instance. Suppose a company or an industrial unit starts losing on account of uneconomicness and is not able to pay the instalments in time and the entire amount which has been advanced to them is converted, then what benefit will the corporation get out of it? For, if they take the concern and run it then it will only make more losses, and the corporation cannot make it run at a profit or convert the losses into profit by taking over. So, even if they take over a concern which is incurring losses and which is not viable, it is not going to help the corporation. So, I do not understand the reasons for having brought forward such a rigid condition as a result of this amendment. I hope that the hon. Minister will clarify the position.

In regard to the working of the corporation, I would like to say something. During the last four years, if we see the balance-sheet, we shall find that the working of the corporation has started deteriorating. The expenditure is going up while the income is coming down and business is at a standstill and is not expanding. Therefore, we have to spend more. The

expenditure has increased in 1967-68 by 8 per cent, in 1968-69 by 20 per cent and in 1969-70 by 25 per cent and in 1970-71 by 44 per cent, whereas income has increased in 1970-71 only by 5 per cent. I would like to know the reasons for such huge expenditure and the fall in income or revenue.

Secondly, it is generally said that they are charging very exorbitant rate of commitment charges. If any party approaches them for loan, they sanction it, but before the money is paid, from the time the application is approved, they charge their commitment charges which are very high and this affects the entrepreneurs to a great extent. After all, the charges should be levied only when they advance the money or from the date they make the commitment, but we find that it is charged from the date the application is received and the amount is sanctioned. This is also not very reasonable. This increases the cost of the projects, and adds to the cost of the projects. Therefore, I submit that the corporation should be reasonable in levying their commitment charges on the parties to whom they give advances.

There is one other thing that I would like to mention. There are many entrepreneurs who approach the State Government and ask for their assistance in setting up industries, and the State Government agrees to issue guarantee letters to the financial institutions. But when they approach the financial corporations, they do not accept the guarantees given by the State Governments, and thus the entrepreneur is left high and dry. The big houses can manage, but the medium or small entrepreneurs who want to start their industries and who get the guarantee letters from the State Governments are in a different position, because the corporation does not accept those guarantee of the State Governments. What are the reasons for this? They say that there is some defect in the drafting of the letters by the State Governments and they want another draft or they want to have some other wording in the draft. But the net result is that the party does not get the benefit. As such, many parties which have obtained guarantees from the States have not been able to get advantage. So, I would like the

hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that the guarantees of the States are accepted or if they like, they can decide upon the forms of guarantee letters which the parties should get from the State Governments.

In conclusion, I would request that the corporation should adopt a more flexible attitude in the scrutiny of the applications, so that more units may get the benefit of the corporation's assistance by way of finances. Secondly, I would say that the corporation should now concentrate more on the industrially under-developed States and regions and give preference to these areas when giving advances.

Thirdly, I would like to say that they should expedite the opening of offices in all the State capitals and all important cities. They should also economise in expenditure.

I would request the Finance Minister also to consider the amendment in clause 11 about transferring the entire amount in case of default into equity shares. Finally, they should send a clarification to the IFC to accept the guarantees given by the State Governments.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री (कासगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तविकता यह है।
सदन में कोरम नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

*SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN (Sriperumpudur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I would like to convey my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

According to Clause 8 of the Bill, the I.F.C. has been authorised to buy the shares of financial institutions as directed

by the Central Government. Here, I would like to refer to a relevant issue. Sir, the shares of Vinod Mills in Madhya Pradesh were selling below their per value. At that time, the I.F.C. permitted the company to convert its loan into equity shares, which gave a boost to the sagging value of the shares of the company. I am of the view that it is not proper on the part of the I.F.C. to give an artificial boost to the company by permitting it to convert its loans into equity shares, when the shares of the company were selling below the per value in the market. I would like to suggest that the procedure of conversion of loan into equity shares being at present followed by the I.F.C. should be looked into by the Government. I feel that the conversion policy of the I.F.C. should be properly defined.

It has also been provided in the Bill that the regulations framed by the I.F.C. need not be placed on the Table of the House. I am afraid I cannot give any support to this. The Central Government entirely finance the I.F.C. and when that is so, it is improper to say that the regulations determining how the resources of the I.F.C. are to be given as loans to the industrial concerns and entrepreneurs need not be placed before the House. Here I would give one example also.

The I.F.C. is following the policy of recruiting only Solicitors to the Legal Department. The system of solicitors is prevalent only in the State of West Bengal, with the result the advocates from other States have no chance of getting a job in the Legal Department of the I.F.C. In this respect, the Tamil Nadu Bar Council had passed a Resolution suggesting that the Advocates also should be recruited of the Legal Department of the I.F.C. I regret to say that the I.F.C. has so far not changed the procedure of selecting only the Solicitors for its Legal Department. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful.

The Central Government have notified 211 districts and 8 Union Territories as industrially backward areas. But, the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri T. S. Lakshmanan]

I.F.C. has extended its concessional financial facility only to 68 districts and three Union Territories. The industrial units in 68 districts and three Union territories have received financial assistance from the I.F.C. I say this to show that the industrially backward areas have not been given prominence in the activities of the I.F.C.

Upto 30th April this year, an amount of Rs. 392 crores to 556 large and medium industries have been given by the I.F.C. It is surprising that only 28 per cent of the total assistance has been given to the industries in industrially backward areas. 78 Sugar Cooperatives and 22 Textile Corporations have received the major portion of the assistance from the I.F.C. From this it is also clear that the small industrial units in backward areas have not got any priority in the matter of getting financial assistance from the I.F.C. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of working of the I.F.C. and take appropriate steps to help the industrially backward areas in the country. Out of 565 industrial establishments assisted by the I.F.C. 70 establishments mostly large industries—are sick and it is reported that they are in the stage of being wound up. In fact, some of them have already been wound up. If this situation continues, even the industrially developed areas might become industrially backward areas in due course. It is understood that some textile organisations assisted by the I.F.C. have been reported sick and that is why I have been constrained to make this remark. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into this serious state of affairs in the industrial institutions assisted by the I.F.C. I am happy that provisions have been made in this Bill for enabling the Directors of the I.F.C. on the institutions receiving assistance from the I.F.C. to function more efficiently. I hope that the situation will take a turn for better so far as the working of the industrial units assisted by the I.F.C. is concerned.

Before I conclude, I would also refer to another important fact. In the Board of Management of the I.F.C. almost all

the Directors are from the industrially developed areas. There is not even a single Director from the industrially backward areas. If the industrially backward areas in the country are to receive their due share of assistance from the I.F.C., then there must be Directors from those areas on the Board of Management of financial institutions like the I.F.C. I request the hon. Minister to look into this problem also and do the needful so that the industrially backward areas get priority in the scheme of working of the I.F.C.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the Finance Minister. After the achievement of independence, we set out on a course of planned development and industrialisation of this country, but we found we did not have any agencies for financing industrialisation or helping companies in issuing stock shares, and bonds. We did not have any industrial banking at that time worth the name. This important gap in our banking field was filled up by starting the Industrial Finance Corporation. It performs in our economy more or less the same functions that the IBRD is supposed to perform in the world.

It is a matter of satisfaction that during the last 24 years, this corporation had performed very creditable work. For instance, in the first 22 years, it gave assistance to the extent of Rs. 338 crores. I agree with the hon. member on the other side that in judging the success of the work of this institution, we should consider not the rate of dividend but the extent of industrialisation promoted by it. I am glad to say that during the first 22 years, as a result of the assistance given to the extent of Rs. 338 crores, it could help mobilisation of capital to the extent of Rs. 338 crores, it could last 2 years are not available.

Another creditable work done by this institution is, it has given nearly Rs. 72 crores to the cooperatives, mainly in sugar and textile industries. As a result of this,

these cooperatives could mobilise a total capital of Rs. 160 crores during these 24 years.

I support this Bill because it has many important features. The amendment is really comprehensive in character. It enables the institution to exercise effectively the right to appoint directors. Secondly, if any directors have any interest in the application of an industrial concern, the amendment prevents the IFC from giving any help to such concerns. The amendments are such that it will enable the I.F.C. to correct to a certain extent the industrial imbalance in the country. There are certain States and districts which are classified as industrially backward. The amount of assistance given at present to these States is very small. For instance, till last year, the amount of assistance given to Assam was 1.8 per cent, Punjab 1.8 per cent, Haryana 2.7 per cent, Kerala 3.4 per cent. Members on the other side complained about West Bengal. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra together got nearly 42 per cent of the total assistance given by I.F.C. during the last 23 years.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): What was the amount received by West Bengal alone?

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: It was 10.9 per cent of the total for the last 23 years. This is a good feature of this Bill that it will enable the corporation to correct this imbalance to a certain extent. Provision has been made for giving loans to backward areas at concessional terms. Secondly, it will now adopt a project-oriented approach. Instead of simply examining the applications which are received by it, it will attract applications from those areas, consider them sympathetically and particularly help new entrepreneurs, new technologists and engineers who want to enter business. One important provision is, the Corporation need not insist on security. This will certainly enable the corporation to do something for backward districts.

I have two or three suggestions to make. In future, I hope the I.F.C. will adopt a policy in keeping with our planned objectives. We are out to build a socialist economy. I hope greater encouragement will be given to cooperative societies. I do not say they have been neglected in the past, but I hope more attention will be given to such forms of organisation in future than to private limited companies and public limited companies which are really private in character. The applications should be sifted in accordance with our plan priorities. If you look at the allocations for the last 22 years, much of the money has gone to textile and sugar which are consumption industries. Now new industries like fertilisers, chemicals, etc. are coming up and they should be encouraged, rather than the traditional industries like sugar and textiles.

There is one difficulty. When an industry starts working, it is quite possible that for the first three or four years, it may not be able to declare a dividend. The IBRD, for instance, exempts new firms from paying interest for the first 4 or 5 years. At present the Corporation insists on payment of interest and repayment of capital after the first or second year. I think it is a disadvantage in deserving cases, the new firms should be asked to begin payment of interest and capital after the fourth or fifth year. That will help industrialisation.

I am sure that with these comprehensive amendments the I.F.C. will be able to do much better than before, that it will help the intensification of development and increase the tempo of industrialisation in this country.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every economic institution should be judged entirely by its performance, the service it renders and the results it produces. The concept of institutional finance, particularly its impact in the investment climate in the country to what extent the financial institutions have helped in accelerating the industrial

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

growth and, finally, to remove the regional imbalances, they are the basic criteria on which these financial institutions need to be judged.

I am inclined to support the Bill, though I have several reservations in respect of the various amendments. I am really at a loss to appreciate why the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings have not been incorporated in this Bill. In fact, most of the amendments are almost contrary to what the Committee on Public Undertakings has recommended. It also seeks to acquire such sweeping powers which I think are sure to defeat its own objectives.

One of the most important aspect of this Bill is that it seeks to raise the authorised capital from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores. I will read out the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the subject:

"The Committee are unable to agree with the view of the Corporation that the financial position should be improved by raising the authorised capital to an amount which is double the existing amount. Regarding extending the borrowing limit the Committee are convinced that the existing borrowing limits are adequate and the authorised capital, as it is, has room for enhancement up to Rs. 10 crores. The Committee recommend that the Corporation should generate more financial resources of their own by adopting measures like (1) selling or discounting of short-term applications in open market through other financial institutions, (2) issue of medium-term bonds and (3) fully utilising the drawing facilities of the Reserve Bank of India and identical methods."

Secondly, I am unable to appreciate why all the financial institutions are not able to follow or pursue a common loan application form and standard legal forms for sanctioning credit to the corporeal industrial concerns. There is a great deal of duplication of work by different financial institutions. I think much of the delay is contributed by this rigid and un-

imaginative observance of the rules in processing loan applications by the corporations. The I.F.C. should better adopt a practical approach and follow the pattern set up by similar lending institutions in India and abroad by processing the applications expeditiously with a view to curtail the time factor.

A large number of people, particularly smaller men who are seeking financial assistance from these financial institutions, get really fed up with the tyres of forms they are required to fill up and the time these institutions take to finalise these loan applications. As far as possible, the entire procedure of these financial institutions need to be streamlined to such an extent that really a common man, a small entrepreneur, finds it convenient to make full utilisation of the assistance granted by these financial institutions.

Thirdly, there is suspicion and confusion in the minds of the people about the existence of so many financial institutions. It has been recommended by the Committee on Public Undertakings that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Development Bank should be merged into one. I would suggest that all financial institutions in the country should come under one umbrella so that they can effectively discharge their functions of providing credit to various institutions. It would certainly have a greater impact on the entire process of industrial growth.

Hon. members from both sides of the House have talked a great deal about the investment policy of this Corporation. There is no doubt that the policy which is being followed by this Corporation is very faulty. It has not really tried to help a large number of backward regions in the country. I will certainly mention the Hindi region which has been neglected. The three States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh which constitute the Hindi region have remained neglected and ignored by all the financial institutions. So, these financial institutions should try to come forward and help the region because it has remained neglected all these years.

Similarly, there is a great deal of talk about the priority sectors. Where are the priority sectors today? Every day the government talk loud "we would help the priority sectors" but the misfortune is that the priority sectors remain where they were 25 years earlier. This is the real situation. I would, therefore, say that the priority sector should get the highest priority. It should be the primary function of these corporations to invite applications from those backward regions, and these applications should be cleared at the earliest possible time.

In this amending Bill, it has also been suggested that the financial institutions should give financial assistance to the public sector industrial undertakings also. In a way, it is a very policy. But, at present the government expects the corporeal industrial concerns in this country to depend entirely on financial institutions. This is the policy of the Government of India. I feel it is not a happy policy. The policy should be that the corporeal institutions should depend entirely on peoples' contribution rather than on government institutions. But while it is the policy of the Government that the corporeal institutions should depend on the financial institutions for their funds, I do not know why the public sector institutions in the country, which really depend on the budgetary allocations of the government, should also depend on these financial institutions. I am not able to appreciate this point and I am sure the government will clarify it.

We have brought to many pieces of legislation for but, what do we find as the result? We find that the industrial growth rate is really declining. Are we going forward or backward? Today the situation is that we as a nation are rapidly moving towards zero growth rate. This is a fact. I will not agree with the government leaders that this country is moving forward; this country is actually going backward. It is not even stagnation. If there is stagnation, I will not be so unhappy. But I say that the country is going backward. Zero growth rate means that poverty will get ascen-
tuated

unemployment will increase and, of course, prices shooting up every day. These are the factors which are caused by the policy which is being pursued by the government, which is wholly negative in character and confiscating in approach which finally results in expropriation. This sort of policy cannot produce economic prosperity and social justice for which the ruling party is committed today.

The basic question is whether government is interested in reviving the confidence of the investor in the economic structure. If the investor is not interested in putting his money in the economic structure, then the future of this country is doomed. We cannot save this country. If the country is to move forward, the investment climate must grow. We should try to create a situation in which the common man feels interest in the economic life of the country.

How are we going to do it? At present, there is tremendous inflation in the country. What we need today is to create a policy or to produce a policy which can be really anti-inflationary which is possible only when the consumer goods industries are expanded in such a big way in the country that the people really get what they need at reasonable prices and the prices really come down to a reasonable level.

We also know that the Government leaders are very fond of making all sorts of statements. One of the senior Ministers of the Government of India has recently said that the economy is poised for break-through. We are hearing it for the last 25 years. But we have never found the economy so poised for break-through. The situation really is that the economy is going backward. How are you going to create a situation in which economy moves forward? That is the basic question which the Government should seriously consider today.

If the economic policy is not oriented towards production, I can tell you that we cannot solve the economic problems

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]
of the country. The basic need of the hours is that Government's entire economic policy should be directed towards accelerating the growth rate in the country, both in the field of agriculture and industry. How are you going to realise it? I do not really see that the production in this country can ever be raised unless we provide incentive in the people engaged in farms and factories. We cannot expect a farmer to produce more if we do not provide necessary incentives to him. Similarly, we should provide incentives to people engaged in factories to produce more. Otherwise, we cannot expect them to produce more. The production and incentives are correlated terms.

Those who surround the Prime Minister and who are responsible for formulating the economic policy of the country lack imagination and lack vision, and it is a policy which can be described as a *status quo* policy or an *ad hoc* policy. All these policies have resulted ultimately in economic stagnation. I would plead with the Prime Minister that while reshuffling the whole Cabinet, she should try to bring a new team of Ministers who have got a new vision, a new imagination, who can really think and feel that the country's economy should grow and grow at a faster rate and, in no case, less than 10 per cent a year. This is what I would plead with the Prime Minister and, I am sure, she will accede to this request at an appropriate time.

Finally, I would make only one point and that is this. The national leadership has been talking a great deal in terms of political stability. But political stability has little meaning if it does not produce economic prosperity and social justice. This whole process of political stability has really not inspired the people and the people have begun thinking that this political stability must go if the economic prosperity and social justice is not guaranteed to the people. This is the time for our national leadership to ponder seriously whether they really want the country to go backward.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

I would like to make a few points before this august House about the problems of the district Koraput in Orissa State. The Industrial Finance Corporation has a great role to play for the industrial development of the country and also for the eradication of regional imbalance in the country.

Coming to the point of regional imbalance in the country, I would like to mention figures of money advanced to different States by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Corporation has sanctioned money mostly to already industrially-developed States. Here, you will see that Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have got Rs. 20 crores. They have sanctioned between Rs. 10 crores to 20 crores for Andhra, Gujarat and Mysore, and between Rs. 5 crores to 10 crores to Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal. Less than Rs. crores is in the case of Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and also Orissa.

In Orissa, there are so many facilities available for the development of industries. But due to lack of finances, the industries in Orissa are not developing properly. I would like to give the history and geography of Orissa, not in detail but in short....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: History and geography of Orissa will not come within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The history of Orissa is that it is a poor State in the country. The geography of Orissa is that 42 per cent of its area is forest and hilly area where we can get the minerals and other resources for the establishment of industries. The public sector in India has over the years been going at a faster rate in different areas in the field of industry. The role of the public sector is to achieve socio-economic development of

the country. The plans should be made particularly for the development of backward regions in the country.

In Orissa, especially in my own district which is Koraput, many forest-based industries can be started because this district has, in its area, a major portion as hills and forests and a lot of mineral resources are available there. A proposal was submitted to the Government of India in September, 1969, by the State Government for the establishment of a cement plant near Sunki in Koraput in the Fourth Plan. I would request the Government to see that this proposal is materialised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be some other occasion for making these submissions.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The Industrial Finance Corporation should provide finances to the State Government. We have nationalised the banks and they should come forward to give more money for this purpose particularly in tribal and backward areas.

If major industries are developed in tribal and backward areas, the need of the people and of the place will not be fulfilled because they are not technical personnel, they do not know how to work in factories. That is why, Sir, I request the Government to have small-scale industries in backward and tribal areas.

श्री बनशाह प्रधान : (शहडोल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (संशोधन) विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

इस विधेयक में कई विवादास्पद बातें हैं। इस निगम द्वारा पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों और सहकारी समितियों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। वर्तमान बिल में इस आशय का संशोधन किया जा रहा है कि सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को भी निगम द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये। सरकार की विचारधारा आजकल यह हो रही है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों को पूरी सहायता दी जाये।

जिन जिन संस्थाओं से धन मिल सकता है, वह इन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को दिलाया जाये।

सरकार की इस नीति में किसी को विवाद नहीं है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को पलवित और रोषित करना वर्तमान सरकार की नीति है। किन्तु ऐसा करते समय यह प्रश्न उठाना स्वाभाविक है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में अथवा देश के उद्योगों में, जनसाधारण अथवा देश के ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं के रोज़मर्रा काम में आने वाली वस्तुओं का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है। सरकार औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा इन उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता दिलाना चाहती है किन्तु साधारण जनता की दिलचस्पी इस बात में है कि यह निगम जिस उद्योग अथवा कारखाने के लिए धन मंजूर करे, वह जनसाधारण के दैनिक उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करे।

इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकांश उद्योगों में घाटा हो रहा है। उनकी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है। इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

यदि औद्योगिक वित्त निगम बड़े बड़े सरकारी उद्योगों के स्थान पर लघु उद्योगों को ऋण दे, तो अधिक अच्छा होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा राज्य है जहाँ प्रधानतः आदिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं। वहाँ औद्योगिक असंतुलन दूर करने में इस निगम से सहायता ली जा सकती है।

इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि यदि कोई डायरेक्टर किसी उद्योग से सम्बन्ध रखता है, तो वह उस उद्योग के बारे में किसी विषय पर बोट में भाग नहीं ले सकेगा। सरकारी उपक्रम समिति की सिफारिश पर यह नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मैं इसका

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

स्वागत करता हूँ। इस बिल के खंड 14 के अनुसार यदि किसी उद्योग में किसी डायरेक्टर का आर्थिक हित है, तो निगम उसे वित्तीय सहायता की स्वीकृति नहीं देगा।

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम 1964 से काम कर रहा है। उसमें कुछ कमियाँ और दोष हैं, जिन्हें दूर करने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। अब तक उसका कार्य-क्षेत्र सहकारी समितियों और प्राइवेट कम्पनियों तक ही सीमित था। अब इस बिल के द्वारा यह नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को भी इस निगम से वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में जो घाटा हो रहा है, उसे दूर किया जाये और उनकी प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाये। आम जनता के दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये, जैसे कपड़ा, कागज, साबुन, डबलरोटी और दूध पाउडर आदि।

कपड़ा उद्योग को तुरन्त वित्तीय सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है। कच्ची लाख अथवा चपड़ा इकट्ठा हो रहा है और हजारों मजदूर आदिवासियों को घोर आर्थिक स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। यदि मंत्री महोदय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को तुरन्त आदेश दें, तो हजारों आदिवासियों को रोजगार मिल सकेगा। हमारे क्षेत्र में लाख, चमड़ा, चीनी मिट्टी और कोयला बिना किसी परिश्रम के प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राप्त होता है। वहाँ वित्तीय सहायता देने से हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और पूँजी तैयार होगी।

मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। बैंकों से कर्ज लेने की जो पद्धति है, उसको सरल बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए ऐसे नियम और फार्म आदि बनाये जाय, जिनको आम जनता समझ सके।

जो अध्ययन दल मध्य प्रदेश या अन्य क्षेत्रों में जाये, वे यह देखे कि कहाँ किस

बात की जरूरत है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मध्य प्रदेश में लाख, चीनी मिट्टी और कोयला प्रचुर मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं। यहाँ उद्योग शुरू करने में कम पूँजी लगनी, हजारों लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और तुरन्त परिणाम सामने आयेंगे। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्त में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार केवल बड़े औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की तरफ ध्यान देने के बजाये उन सामान्य प्रकार के उद्योगों और कारखानों को भी दृष्टि में रखे, जो किसी न किसी प्रकार हमारे देश के उत्पादन और विकास को प्रभावित करते हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आज निर्णायक प्रक्रिया को जिन जटिल और अधिक समय लगाने वाली क्रियाविधियों में से गुजरना पड़ता है, उनको समाप्त किया जाये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कोई अध्ययन दल विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश के उन क्षेत्रों को जा कर देखे, जहाँ बिना अधिक पूँजी के छोटे उद्योग स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं और लोगों को काम दिया जाता है।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया है, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. members for the very valuable suggestions that they have made, especially my eminent colleague, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, who initiated the discussion and who really started it at a very high level and kept it entirely free from politics, for that and for his eloquence, he has to be congratulated. Unfortunately, that could not be sustained for various reasons, and political reasons had to be injected into the debate. Actually the entire gamut of the debate widened; instead of being confined only to the IFC (Amendment) Bill, its horizon widened and it became a critical analysis of the entire economic and financial policies of the Government. For

that, Sir, we do need more time on another occasion, and as such, I will confine myself now to the IFC (Amendment) Bill and to the relevant factors which the hon. members have raised from time to time.

First and foremost, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. members that next year, in June, the IFC would be celebrating its Silver Jubilee; it will be completing 25 years of good, constructive service to the nation. It has been a pioneer developmental financial institution, the first of its type in Asia, and actually in the developing countries; it has therefore, its own prestige.

Now, when they are going to celebrate the Silver Jubilee, we cannot but turn our minds to the pioneer, the great visionary, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who had the vision and imagination to think of such an organisation which would pave the way for future development of financial institutions.

15 hrs.

Shri Virendra Agarwal said that we have to judge any organisation and any developmental financial institution from the basis of the service rendered or the performance to their credit and I would like to say that these are the two criteria by which we can judge the IFC, and on both these counts I find that it is entirely to the credit of the IFC. I would like to congratulate all those who have been associated with it.

Of course, in regard to drawbacks, I have something to say and I will come to it later, but this is the general background.

The scope of this amending Bill is to extend and to enlarge the sphere by bringing the public sector undertakings also within its purview. This will naturally promote new enterprises and encourage new entrepreneurs and I think there can be no two opinions about it. The second factor is expansion of business and it must be said to the credit of the IFC, that the Reserve Fund of the Corporation is at present equal to the paid-up capital. That speaks volumes for any organisation

as such. We find that the Corporation had been expanding its activities from time to time and now its future expansion will be allowed and its authorised capital is proposed to be increased from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores. This would facilitate future expansion of business. If there is expansion of business, automatically there is greater investment. By greater investment, there is automatically greater production, and that is co-related with the generation of wealth in the country. Therefore, I think, this is a very welcome feature.

Another feature of this is the ability to provide feeder loans, and foreign currency loans to the small entrepreneurs. So far this facility had not been there, but, by this amending Bill this facility will also be provided to the small entrepreneurs, and I think therefore that this is a welcome feature.

Mr. Virendra Agarwal levelled a charge. I wish he was here to hear the other side of it. I would like to say that we are not trying to flout or to go against the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings. On the contrary, the clauses which we are introducing now, namely clauses 6, 14 and 15, are primarily aimed at accepting and implementing their recommendations and therefore what is being done is not in violation of the recommendations, but in direct implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

One point was made by Mr. Damani for which I am grateful. Points were raised about the rigidity of the procedure and therefore I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members to clause 11. We find from the security point of view more emphasis laid on the project orientation, and therefore this rigidity, if it was there, to some extent, needs to be remedied. Therefore I think this will be another welcome feature.

Apart from other facts, I would like to mention that this year, being the silver jubilee year, certain special schemes have been announced. A Special Management Institute has been set up which will in a way be providing a sort of consultancy

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

service, because these are needed sometimes by the young entrepreneurs, by the people who want academic advice and so on, and they want consultation how to put up a project etc. And, therefore, this feature, namely, the setting up of the Special Management Institute, is a special feature. The Benevolent Fund which we are proposing to set up will be assisting these new entrepreneurs here and abroad and it will help them to specialise in their job. These are some of the main features which I wanted to mention.

There was one argument which was raised and this was that there should be a merger of the IDBI and the IFC. I thought yesterday we had some discussion on it but I would like to repeat it again. The present tendency is not for amalgamation or for setting up of monolithic....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: IFC should be made a separate institution independent of the IDBI, without any interference by it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Actually there is no interference at all.

The autonomy of the IFC is there|...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: IFC has to obtain the approval from them regarding their proposals and schemes and that causes delay.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The delay factor has been taken care of. On the point how to remove the delay, how to expedite the things, etc. I will come to, a little later. I am now dealing with the point made about merger and Government's stand is this. Mr. Virendra Agarwal had taken it up. Perhaps he is a prephet of doom, I don't say personally. But, many people are thinking that the country is going backward and that the country is not going forward, it is stagnating and all that. I personally feel, if we stood where we were, then perhaps it would not only be stagnation, but it would be struggle for survival. Therefore, the question of being so pessimistic does not arise. Since it is a political argument

suggested by him, I do not think we have to go into the politics of it or the intentions which have motivated him to level those charges over here.

The IDBI also refinances and its nature of work is different whereas the IFC specialises in giving loans for cooperatives, whether it is sugar or jute mills, etc. The IFC is a developing financial institution which gives loans to cooperatives which is not done by the IDBI. I do not think there is any overlap here, because this identity has to be maintained and moreover IDBI gives loan to the core and the heavy sector which is not done exclusively by the IFC and therefore, there is separation of jurisdiction, so far as this aspect of the matter is concerned.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that no indication was given as to which institution or institutions loans or debentures would be transferred by the IFC. This has to be read along with Cl. 11. This is only an enabling provision. Since IFC happens to be the trustee, I do not think this is really necessary to name any institution as such.

About 'court' also, the word has already been defined and it is competent on the part of the court to have jurisdiction where the substantial business of the concern is carried on. And therefore, this is also equally made clear. There was no lacuna in drafting as was pointed out by the hon. Member.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I referred to Clause 6 yesterday and I said that it provides for transfer of rights by the IFC but it does not provide to whom the right will be transferred or who are eligible to be its transferees. The hon. Minister just now referred to Cl. 11 of the Bill but it deals with amendment of Section 18 which deals with the Executive Committee of the IFC and it has nothing to do with persons or bodies who would be the transferees. The Hon. Minister, I think, may have a look into this in some more detail.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: About regulations, it has been mentioned that these regulations should be subject to the scrutiny of Parliament. We feel that IFC has worked with 25 years of service to its credit and therefore it is now a mature organisation and it should be free from bondage. Regulation is a day-to-day matter it need not be brought before the purview of the scrutiny of the Parliament, as such. As a matter of fact, for some time past it has not been brought for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a fundamental question.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is not a policy issue; framing a regulation is not a policy issue; it is a routine affairs. As such, it is not brought before Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why are you changing this? It was placed before....

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I hope he will appreciate the delay factor which arose. It has been mentioned that too much scrutiny is a cause of some delay and scrutiny by Parliament will lead to a little delay....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Parliament does not approve of the regulations as such. Under the present system of Subordinate Legislation, rules are placed before Parliament and if Parliament decides to alter them they are altered; otherwise they become effective as and when they are framed. Therefore Parliament's intervention will not delay the matters.

They become effective as soon as they are framed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: They have been there for the last six years without any amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't go too far into this controversial field.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I shall keep that in mind. I think he has already heard my viewpoint also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As she knows Parliament is very sensitive. Let her be careful about it.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We shall not tread even an inch on Parliament's rights.

As regards dividend distribution, we feel that on the basis of the performance, the stage has been reached when the ceiling of 5 per cent should also be removed.

The question which has been repeated by almost every Member and which is shared by everyone is in regard to the allocation or lending policies with an eye on removal of regional disparities. We find from statistics that out of the total aggregate assistance to all the concerns, out of a total of 565 projects to whom the assistance sanctioned was Rs. 398 crores, in the less developed or backward districts, the number was 148 projects, and the assistance sanctioned was Rs. 107 crores. We have tried to break up these figures and we find that the IFC helps the co-operative sector in a substantial way. The bigger industrial co-operative societies are not financed by any other financial institution. The co-operatives represent also to a certain extent the weaker sector of society. Going by the figures, we find that the amount of assistance taken by the less developed States and backward areas is 26.9 per cent, and by the cooperatives is 22 per cent and for the new entrepreneurs, it works out, because it was started only recently, to 10 per cent and the amount going to the new undertakings really works out to 65.3 per cent. In this way, the assistance given by the IFC has really gone to create more jobs and new potential for new entrepreneurs, and therefore, it is a job-oriented policy, and many of these people have profited from this assistance.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why there are so many jobless.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I am sure the IFC is not responsible for the jobless. If that were so, we shall tackle the problem right now.

[Shriunati Sushila Rohatgi]

A point was also made in regard to the purpose-wise classification. Hon. Members wanted to know the particular direction in which the money had been used. Therefore, Government have tried to make an exercise and we find that the position is as follows. We have the figures of total assistance up to June 30, 1972 granted to new undertakings. If you would permit, I shall read out the whole thing. We have got the figures for expansion of existing lines, modernisation and rehabilitation and diversification. We have got all these figures, and we find that Government have really been trying to see in which way the concerns could be improved, whether by expansion, or diversification or modernisation.

One point that has so far eluded many of the Members here, probably because they did not have time to mention it is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why make them wise about it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It would be unfair to the IFC if I did not have your permission to put it on record. Since it is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year, this should be on record that the quantum of Rs. 2006 crores has been raised by the IFC as resource mobilisation, and this is not a very small measure, and I think that it deserves credit for it, and I am glad that they are coming out as a pioneer financial institution in the country and also outside.

Some hon. Members had suggested that the money should be given for small-scale industries. I think that this is not within the purview of the IFC. That is where the State Finance Corporations would be coming in. Here, we are really concerned only with the loans and financial assistance to the medium scale and the large scale industries, since the IFC gives loans over Rs. 20 lakhs and not less than that. We have tried to go into that point which was mentioned about the question of discrimination or rather the point that some of the advanced States had taken more loans while

the backward States had really not been able to utilise the assistance in full. We find from the figures, that in Maharashtra, 80 projects in the corporate sector have been given assistance, and the assistance granted to the corporate sector is Rs. 42.69 crores....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In which year?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I think these figures are up to the end of June, 1972, if I am not mistaken. I say this subject to correction.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I think it should be for 1971-72.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: In West Bengal, it was Rs. 39.40 crores. So far as the co-operative sector is concerned, while in Maharashtra, it was 32, in West Bengal it was nil; the assistance granted to co-operative societies in Maharashtra was Rs. 40.36 crores, while in West Bengal, it was nil. So far as the share of West Bengal in the matter of financial assistance from the IFC is concerned, in the corporate sector it has been more or less the same. But when it comes to the co-operatives, we find that the south has a definite network of co-operatives and further sugar co-operatives are also there. Unfortunately, West Bengal does not have sugar production to that extent....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They will only patronise sugar. For, sugar gives them benefit.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I think that sugar in West Bengal should be even sweeter, if I am not mistaken, but the production has to come up. But the fact is that co-operatives have been working in the south and they are better worked there, but in West Bengal, we do not have these. We have jute mills there and the jute mills could also utilise the assistance. Another factor which has been responsible for this is industrial instability. I did not want to bring politics into this debate, but I must mention that industrial investment cannot

operate in an atmosphere where there is industrial instability. We know that during the last two or three years, the industrial stability which was needed for investment was not prevalent in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How any applications were made from West Bengal for loans from the IFC during 1971-72?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It has been brought to my notice that no worth-while application has been rejected from anywhere.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What does she mean by worth-while application? Let her give us the figures.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have told him already that no worth-while application has been rejected. This means that none obviously must have come. As regards this question of industrial stability, the fact is that since the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has come into operation in West Bengal, the situation has definitely improved, and, therefore, I would call upon hon. Members, whichever affiliations they may have, to remember that if they sustain this stability in that State, it would be conducive to greater production and there would be no reason why West Bengal cannot utilise the assistance given by the IFC.

There was some question about the performance of the IFC and also a suggestion for the better working of the IFC. We have to admit that there is scope for improvement in the working of the IFC. This has attracted the attention of Government, and Government are fully alive to it and certain steps have been taken in that direction. For instance, the corporation has opened a lot of branches and is streamlining its operations. The corporation has also increased its technical staff. It is contacting the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is trying to help the small and medium entrepreneurs and having effective coordination with the State Finance Corporations and other State level agencies.

There is only one other point left and that was the point made by Shri D. K. Panda. He mentioned about the Bajorias and Jalans having been given a substantial assistance by the IFC. He has used his own term, namely looting of some such expression. We do not subscribe to that. But anyway, he has made that point. According to the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the Bajorias and Jalans group are under the BIC group and the Surajmall and Nagarmall group respectively. There has also been some interlocking of companies belonging to these two industrial groups. But so far as the IFC is concerned, it has not granted any assistance to any companies falling under the BIC group. For the Surajmall Nagarmall group a total assistance of Rs. 1.39 crores has been sanctioned up to the end of June, 1972. There was one point which has to be refuted.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Bojoria-Jalan House—what is the amount of advanced granted to them?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We do not have this; if you give notice we can give them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I raised this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She will give you the figures; she does not have them ready.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I shall write again.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: You write and we shall give whatever we have. There is one point which needs to be refuted. Some hon. Members had mentioned that out of 34 companies only ten have accepted convertibility clause. We find that it is not the case. All of them had accepted the convertibility clause and therefore it is not correct to say so. Now, about Orissa I have tried to make enquiries and to the best of my information I do not think the Orissa Government has sent in such an application but in case the hon. Member is interested, if the application has come in just now, we

[Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi]

do not know; if it is there it will be subject to other normal regulations. With these remarks, I am sure the House will give its unanimous support to this Bill and acclaim it as a progressive step and give its unstinted support to the Bill.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be unanimous. She has herself given notice of some amendments.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: With regard to Orissa, may I know whether the hon. Minister has received facts, has ascertained from the particular department whether any application has reached them for advance from this Corporation?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You kindly write to her.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: To say: I have no knowledge about the applications received—that is one thing. We have not received anything to say so, is a different thing. Let the hon. Minister clarify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are details. She may not have the figures ready in hand. She has promised, she will get the figures and send them to you. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17—(Amendment of section 30.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up Clause 17. Government has given

notice of an amendment at 2.22 this afternoon.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have not got a copy of it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would not have and that is why I am mentioning the time. Before I admit this amendment, before I accept this notice—because it is a very nominal thing as you are going to see—I should like to say that it is rather embarrassing to the Chair. You have been working on this Bill; you know it; you must have discovered.... (Interruptions) It should be much better if proper notice is given in time. But since it is a very formal thing, a nominal amendment, I shall accept it. But I would like you to move it personally and explain to the House what it is.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: With your permission, I beg to move:
Page 8, lines 12 and 13.

for "District Judge",

read "District Judge or an Additional District Judge". (2)

It is a very innocent thing. By way of abundant caution we have taken this; it is sometimes better. The term 'district judge' may not include 'additional district judge'. I think this is an amendment which the House may accept.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which clause is it?
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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 17, lines 12-13 on page 8. It reads: "All proceedings (whether by way of suits or appeals or other proceedings under this Act pending before a District Judge...." She would like to add "...Additional District Judge". It is a very nominal thing. I shall put it to the House.

The question is:

"Page 8, lines 12 and 13,

for "District Judge"

read "District Judge or an Additional District Judge". (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: 15.25 hrs.

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 18 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Amendment of section 43.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Clause 21—there is an amendment which has been circulated, by Shrimati Rohatgi.

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

for lines 26 and 27 substitute—

'(b) in sub-section (2) in clause (c) for the words "Board and of the Central Committee," the word "Board," shall be substituted; (1)

(Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 21, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause v, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DELIMITATION BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members are aware that article 82 of our Constitution provides that upon the completion of each census, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine: Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House. A similar provision will be found in article 170(3). Census in our country takes place every ten years. The last census took place in 1971 and the reports were received during the middle or later part of this year. On receipt of those reports it became necessary to move this Bill.

This Bill is based on similar Bill; passed by this House in 1962. There are five variations from that Bill and I shall draw pointed attention of the hon. Members. For instance in the short title in the 1962 Act, it was Delimitation Commission Act.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

The work is to be done by a commission and the work is really delimitation of the constituencies. Therefore the Bill now proposed will be known as the 'Delimitation Act', not the Delimitation Commission Act.

Secondly, the expression 'State' has been defined so as to exclude the State of Jammu and Kashmir but to include a Union Territory having a legislative assembly. The reason for the exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is that the matter in relation to that State would be regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954, which would be suitably modified subsequent to the passing of this Bill. Yet another reason for the definition is that the present Bill applies to the Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies and to the Union Territory of Delhi, unlike the previous enactment on the subject at which time the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 was not on the statute-book.

The third variation is that two provisions have been added to clause 4. These two provisos seek to lay down that (a) where only one seat is allocated to a State in the House of the People, the whole of the State is to form one territorial constituency and (b) it shall not be necessary for the commission to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to any Union Territory or the total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram or the total number of seats in the Metropolitan Council of the Union Territory of Delhi as they have been provided for in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and the Delhi Administration Act, 1966.

Similarly in clause 5 a proviso to sub-clause (1) has been added. This proviso was not there in the 1962 Act. It seeks to provide that where the number of members of the House of the People representing any State is four or less, then members for that State and in the latter member for that State and in the latter case, the total number of associate mem-

bers shall be less than nine by such number by which the total number of members of the House of the People representing that State is less than four.

Clause 8 deals with the readjustment of the number of seats. It differs from the corresponding provision in the 1962 Act in the following respect. It has become necessary in the present Bill to make a reference to the provisions of certain other enactments in this clause so that the task of delimitation could be carried out by the Delimitation Commission only and not by the Election Commission in certain cases, as was the position earlier under the provisions of the relevant Acts referred to in the clause.

With these variations, the Bill I am moving is a production of the 1962 Act, and this being in a compliance with the provisions of article 82 and article 170(3). I feel it is a non-controversial measure and I hope the House will adopt it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union Territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Shri M. C. Daga that the Bill be sent to a Select Committee.

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I am moving it.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division

of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies to the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely: Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Dined Bhattacharyya, Shri B. S. Bharua, Shri H. R. Gokhale, Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Rajaram Dadasaheb Nimbalkar, Dr. Laxinarayan Pandey, Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Shri Anant Prasad Sharma; and Shri Ram Chandra Vikal with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know why today I have become Deputy-Chairman. Anyway, it does and matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the amendment of Mr. Daga that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee. It is true that after every census, there is a constitutional requirement that there should be a commission appointed known as the Delimitation Commission. It is also true that the population of our country has increased and on that basis, the States both in Parliament and State Assemblies have to be increased. Recently the Prime Minister called a meeting of the opposition parties to discuss this issue, whether it should be increased. I think the suggestion was 570 or 575 seats. I am told there was no consensus in that committee and no decision could be taken because of divergent views.

My party is not opposed to increasing the seats and this should not be rejected on the technical ground that there is no

accommodation in this House. I am told the technical experts have said that the strength could be increased to 540 or 550, i.e., about 30 seats more. But I do not know whether strictly according to the population basis, on the basis of 7 lakhs or 7½ lakhs, the number of seats will be confined to 550. It may be more; it may even come to 580. I do not know how those members will be accommodated in this House. After all, Government's decision or the decision of this House cannot be taken on the basis or assumption that everybody has to be accommodated in this House alone and we will not have a separate building for the Lok Sabha or the other House.

I do not mind saying that we are opposed to very big constituencies. If you do not increase the seats, a Lok Sabha constituency may have more than 9 to 10 lakhs of voters. If there are a million voters, it will be impossible for any candidate to fight elections because he should spend more than Rs. 4 lakhs. I was a member of the committee appointed to go into the various suggestions made by the Chief Election Commissioner to reduce the election expenses.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): If you have a Member of Parliament for each panchayat, the expenses will be reduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want to go upto the panchayat level. I am only saying if one has to manage 10 or 12 lakhs of voters, Members of Parliament will have no personal contact with the people. Moreover, the election expenses are going to be terrible. The return showing election expenses will be nothing but fictitious and will not give a correct picture of the money spent. It will only open the flood gates for those big tycoons who wish to enter Parliament with the help of their money alone and not on the basis of any political ideology or policy. So, my suggestion is that the seats should be increased on the basis of the census and arrangements should be made to see that all the members are accommo-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

dated here: I am told the seating arrangement in the House of Commons is less than the number of members; it is very much less because everybody is not supposed to come to the House at the same time. We have also seen that in the Lok Sabha, whether it is a three line whip or four line whip, even on occasions when both the opposition parties and the ruling party unite as on Constitution Amendment Bills or elections to our parliamentary committees like the PAC or Estimates Committee, the maximum attendance was no more than 450. That means, about 20 or 25 per cent of the members are either absent or do not attend the House while in Delhi. The difficulty will be at the time of voting. In the House of Commons they just cross the floor and voting takes place in the lobby. We in our House also had the same system in the past. Now we have the automatic voting system for which each member has to be allotted a particular seat. So, all the Members will have to be accommodated with seats because they have to participate in voting. It is no doubt true that this will present a difficulty. But that is not such a big difficulty because of which we should not increase the number.

Then I come to the Delimitation Commission about which I have bitter experience in Kanpur. During the 1962 elections I suddenly found that my constituency has been bifurcated. Sir, I would like to take you to Kanpur and show you how the area which falls in the constituency of my sister, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, has four cinema houses, two ordnance factories and a big bazar, and it is called a rural constituency. I have been given an area which consists of 135 villages and my constituency is called an urban constituency. I was surprised at it and I asked the Delimitation Commissioner, Shri Sunderam, how it was done and whether somebody visited the area before doing it. In that Assembly constituency which had gone as a rural constituency, I had won earlier with a margin of 27,000 votes. Of course, my total margin was 60,000 votes. In that one Assembly constituency I had a margin of

27,000 votes because all the defence employees are there as two of the biggest ordnance factories are situated there. Now there are three plants with the establishment of the special alloy steel plant. After partition many Punjabis came and settled there and there is a place called Panch Number Gumti. My constituency was divided and I got an urban constituency which grows cauliflower, mustard and other things without any irrigation. Still, I won the elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Were you not an associate member of the Delimitation Committee?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No, I was not.

I would say that whenever the Delimitation Commission is appointed, it has to visit the area and see whether it is a reserved area or not. Now what happens is that suddenly on the basis of certain evidence a particular area, which is a general constituency, is converted into a reserved constituency. I am not against reservation. I feel that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be given the maximum number of seats. That is not the point. But where the majority of the population is non-Scheduled Caste, why should it be converted into a reserved constituency? So, I would say that the Delimitation Commission should go into the various problems with which we are confronted every day practically during our elections and then come to some conclusions.

Before the appointment of the Commission, the Minister should kindly consider whether it would not be advisable to refer it to a Joint Committee, where we will get ample opportunity to discuss all aspects and adduce evidence. After all, nothing is going to be lost if there is some delay. I do not think there is any danger of toppling any government because the elections are not fast approaching. The first election will be in 1974. There is ample time.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabandi): It will be earlier in my State.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this suggestion more seriously. They can themselves move to refer it to a Joint Committee.

We have nothing against the principles of the Bill. It is necessary according to our Constitution. The problem is how this increased number could be accommodated in this building. Perhaps, we can have two shifts. When the schools are having two shifts, we can also have two shifts; we do not mind it. So, merely on some technical grounds, the people of India should not be denied the representation to which they are entitled under the Constitution. With these words, I support the Bill and I would request the hon. Minister to refer it to a Joint Committee.

श्री मलचन्द झागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं किसी बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ, तो कुछ माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि यह एक स्टोन वर्क है। लेकिन मेरा जवाब है कि मेरे या किसी अन्य सदस्य के प्रस्ताव पर जो भी बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी में गये हैं, उन सब में एमेंडमेंट हुए हैं।

सब से पहले मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल पेश किया गया है, वह आर्टिकल 82 के नीचे आ रहा है या आर्टिकल 327 के नीचे।

अगर यह बिल पास हो जाता है और उसके अनुसार निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बन जाते हैं, तो फिर वे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र चाहे कैसे भी बन जायें, आर्टिकल 329 के मुताबिक इस ला को हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बारे में यही प्रोसीजर से डाउन किया गया है कि आबजेक्शन्स रूल आउट करने के साथ इलैक्शन कमीशन जो भी जजमेंट देता है, उसको किसी कोर्ट में चैलेंज नहीं किया जा सकता है। आजकल

के समय में कानून में इतना ज्यादा डिस्क्रीशन रखने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार कम्प्लान को बढ़ावा देना चाहती है।

उदाहरण के लिए क्लॉज 3 में जजों के रखने की बात कही गई है। सवाल यह है कि हाई कोर्ट के जज क्यों रखे जायें, केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज क्यों न रखे जायें।

श्री बिक्रम जहाजन : वे कम हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द झागा : अगर सरकार देश को इन्साफ देना चाहती है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज रखने चाहिए। क्लॉज 3 में कहा गया है, "इट शैल कन्सिस्ट ऑफ़ ए जज ऑफ़ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ऑर ए हाई कोर्ट"। हाई कोर्ट का जज क्यों रखा जाये? जब कमीशन ने सारे देश में निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करना है, तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज क्यों नहीं रखे जाते हैं? और फिर आप चाहते हैं कि रिटायर्ड हो जाय तो कोई परवाह नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सिटिंग जज होना चाहिए। यह पालिटिक्स में बड़ी गड़बड़ है। जहां जजेज भी बैठते हैं, कई बार डी-लिमिटेशन के मामले में मैंने देखा है कि वह भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से गड़बड़ हो जाते हैं। इसलिए आज जो आप के सिटिंग जज बैठे हुए हैं उनको आप मुकर्रर कीजिये। इसमें आप ने कहा है :

"two members, each of whom shall be a person who is or has been judge...."

तो मेरा कहना है कि जो सिटिंग जज हो जो काम करता हो उसको आप मुकर्रर कीजिये और हाई कोर्ट के जजेज को रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

"The Central Government shall nominate one of the members appointed under clause (a) of sub-section (1) to be the Chairman of the Commission."

मान लीजिए एक आप का हाई कोर्ट का जज है और एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का तो उसका चेयरमैन कौन होगा? उसमें यह है कि गवर्नमेंट बिल नोमिनेट। तो हाई कोर्ट के जज को भी

[श्री मूजन्द डागा]

कह देगी वह कि यू आर दि चेयरमैन। चेयरमैन वह होना चाहिए जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो। लेकिन अगर आप इसमें ऐसा लिखते हैं कि :

"Government will nominate a High Court Judge to be the Chairman of the Commission."

That means the Government has got the discretion to appoint anybody as a Chairman. It means that the Government wants to interfere into it. He may be anybody. Suppose there are three Judges. You say "A" should be the Chairman and not "B" or "C". Why is this discretion left to the Government and for what purpose?

Then, clause 5 says:

"The Commission shall associate with itself for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each State, nine persons..." What is the purpose of it?

आप राजस्थान को ले लीजिये या मध्य प्रदेश या आन्ध्र प्रदेश को ले लीजिये। राम गोपाल रेड्डी साहब को सारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश का हाल मालूम नहीं है। वह केवल अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के बाबत जानते हैं। तो यह जो 9 मेम्बर्स को लेने का सवाल है उसमें कौन मेम्बर्स होने चाहिए? मुझे अगर आप कहें कि मैं राजस्थान की सारी बात कह सकता हूँ तो वह मेरे लिए असंभव है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बात कह सकता हूँ। तो आप जो 9 मेम्बर्स को नामिनेट कर रहे हैं उनको कैसे सारे प्रदेश का हाल मालूम होगा? फिर उनको नामिनेट कौन करेगा? कैसे उनको मालूम होगा? स्पीकर, अगर नामिनेट करेगा तो उसको कैसे मालूम होगा? असेम्बली में क्या होता है कि जो असेम्बली में नामिनेट करने वाले होते हैं, गवर्नमेंट पार्टी के होते हैं या मिनिस्टर होते हैं वे नामिनेट हो जाते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इधर भी ऐसा ही है।

श्री मूजन्द डागा : इधर भी ऐसा ही है तो यह बिल्कुल बड़ा है। तो इसको जानते

हुए हज़ारों कैसे इस बात को समझें? यह 9 मेम्बर्स का डिस्ट्रिक्शन किस आधार पर होगा? पार्टी के आधार पर यह होगा या किस आधार पर होगा? देयर इज नो क्राइटीरिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट्स के अंदर डिवीजन हैं। हर जगह चार या पांच डिवीजन हैं। तो उस डिवीजन के जो एम पीज और एम एल एजेंट हों उनको एसोसिएट करना चाहिए कमीशन के अंदर जगह जगह पर। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि राजस्थान स्टेट के अंदर चार पांच एम पीज को ले लें या पांच एम एल एजेंट को ले लें। हर एक स्टेट के अंदर जो डिवीजन हैं, उन डिवीजन के आधार पर जब कमीशन को एक्वायरी करनी है तो उन लोगों को उसमें एसोसिएट करना चाहिए और उनसे लाभ लेना चाहिए। यह अगर हो तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। हर एक स्टेट डिवीजन में डिवाइडेड है। देयर आर फोर आर फाइव डिवीजन। उस डिवीजन के लोगों को उसमें एसोसिएट करें तो वह अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। मैं जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से आया हूँ, मेरी कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट लीजिए। पंचायत समिति है, तहसील है, जिला है। मेरे ब्लॉक के कुछ विजेज दूसरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं और दूसरे के कुछ विजेज मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में हैं। उदयपुर का हिस्सा भी उसमें आता है और मेरे जिले पाली का भी आता है। मैं पाली का हूँ। मुझे एक एम पी को एक जिला परिषद् है उदयपुर में वहाँ जाना पड़ता है और एक जिला परिषद् है पाली के अंदर जोधपुर डिवीजन में वहाँ पर भी जाना पड़ता है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आप के जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्लॉक यूनिट हैं वह किस आधार पर बनते हैं? मैंने कई विलेज देखे हैं कि जहाँ बहुमत नहीं होता है तो उसको शेरगुल्ड कास्ट घोषित कर देते हैं। शेरगुल्ड कास्ट की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी मानी उसमें बहुमत शेरगुल्ड कास्ट का नहीं है, लेकिन पोलिटिकल रीजन पर उसको शेरगुल्ड कास्ट घोषित कर देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

श्री भूतचन्द्र झागा : यह आप मुझ से नहीं कह सकते। यू कैन नाट जैलेंज मी। आपके ऐक्ट के अन्दर कोई पाबन्दी तो नहीं है। काइंडली गो थ्रू इट। मेरा कहना यह है कि आपको यूनिट बनाना चाहिए। तहसील लेबेल पर मानें, ब्लाक लेबेल पर मानें, जिला लेबेल पर मानें, पर यूनिट होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह इसमें नहीं है। अब आप ने इसमें दिया है :

"The persons to be associated from each State shall be nominated in the case of Members of the House of the People by the Speaker...."

स्पीकर क्विस्स आधार पर यह नामिनेट करेगा ? ह्वाट विल बी दि कंसिडरेशन ? तो उसमें भी डिस्क्रिप्शन पर छोड़ दिया है। कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं मुकर्रर किया है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैंने तो यह कहा कि डिवीजन के आधार पर एसोशिएट करना चाहिए। फिर आप कहते हैं :

"The Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall in the performance of its functions have all the powers of a civil court...."

आप कहते हैं कि उसकी नोटिस निकलनी चाहिए और केवल गजट में वह निकल जायेगा, दैट इज सफिशियेंट। मैं कहता हूं जो आपके जिला परिषद् हैं, तहसील हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं, ब्लाक हैं, वहां पर क्यों नहीं यह नोटिस निकलती है। ताकि लोग जा कर देखें तो सही कि आप ने यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र घोषित किया है। लोगों को मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कि निर्वाचन क्षेत्र कौन सा घोषित कर रहे हैं और आप यह कह रहे हैं कि हम ने गजट में शायर कर दिया और हो गया। यह भी नहीं कि ब्लाक लेवल पर, तहसील लेबेल पर या एस डी बी जहां बैठता है, वहां यह चीज शायर की जाय। सब-डिवीजन को मालूम नहीं, ब्लाक को मालूम नहीं, पंचायत समिति को मालूम नहीं और आप

कहते हैं कि नोटिस निकल गई और अब यू हैब नो राइट टु मैक एनी आबजेक्शन। तो मेरा कहना है कि यह जो आप निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बनाते हैं उसमें आप को यह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो लोग आबजेक्शन रख करना चाहते हैं, उनको उसका मौका हो। अब आप कहते हैं :

"...publish its proposals for the delimitation of constituencies, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India and in the Official Gazettes of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;"

आप यह बताइये कि ये जो एसोशिएटेड मेम्बर्स हैं वे क्या वहां केवल अपनी राय देने के लिए हैं चाहे वह मानी जाय या न मानी जाय, उसमें वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते ? मान लीजिये एसोशिएटेड मेम्बर्स ने अपनी राय दी। दस मेम्बर ऐसी राय देते हैं कि यह निर्वाचन क्षेत्र ऐसा होना चाहिए और डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन दूसरी राय देता है कि कमीशन की राय मानी जायगी या उन दस मेम्बर्स की राय मानी जायगी ? उनकी क्या पोजीशन है ? क्या वे वहां केवल इसलिए होंगे कि उनकी राय न मानी जावे ? जो आप ने एसोशिएट किये हैं एसेम्बली के मेम्बर्स, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स, जो वहां जाते हैं उनकी राय मानी जायेगी या नहीं ? तो सवाल यह है कि जो सारे के सारे प्राविजन्स आपने रखे हैं उनमें आपने सारा डिस्क्रिप्शन छोड़ दिया है। मान लीजिये जो ज्यादा मेम्बर्स आप बढ़ा रहे हैं वह कितने मेम्बर्स बढ़ाने चाहिए उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है और निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी सीट्स बढ़ सकती हैं उसका भी कुछ जिक्र नहीं है। केवल स्ट्रक्चर्स देकर गवर्नमेंट अपना सारा भार डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन जो बनता है उसके ऊपर छोड़ना चाहती है और वह कमीशन जो भी चाहे कर सकता है।

16 hrs.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on The Delimitation Bill, 1972.

This Bill has been introduced for the purpose of constituting a Delimitation Commission to demarcate the Lok Sabha and the Assembly Constituencies in the country on the basis of 1971 Census. The present Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies had been demarcated after 1961 Census. As the population of the country has increased, which the 1971 Census has revealed, it is the constitutional duty cast on the Government that a Delimitation Commission is constituted immediately for the purpose of demarcating the Lok Sabha and the Assembly constituencies.

It cannot be disputed that the population of the country has increased. But the population has not increased in the same proportion in all the States of the country and that is due to the fact that certain States are vigorously implementing the family planning programmes. In fact, in some parts of the country as a result of this the population has gone down. To give a concrete example, on account of vigorous implementation of family planning programmes in national interest, the State of Tamil Nadu lost two Parliamentary seats. The Central Government repeatedly stress this fact that, unless the population explosion is controlled and curbed, the economic development of the country will be in jeopardy. If any State follows this directive and implements effectively the family planning programmes, the State is deprived of due representation in the Lok Sabha. If this is going to be the reward for undertaking to implement the family planning programmes, then naturally these programmes will receive a set back. Some States might even drop the family planning programmes.

I would like to suggest that in their deliberations the Delimitation Commission should take this vital point into consideration.

It must be borne in mind that if any State, for instance, Tamil Nadu keep the national interest in the forefront and implement the family planning programmes in right earnest, such a State should not be rewarded by way of reduction in the number of Lok Sabha seats which it had earlier. I would even go to the extent of saying that there should have been provision in this Bill itself to the effect the States implementing vigorously family planning programmes will not be adversely affected in the matter of representation to the Lok Sabha.

Recently, our Prime Minister convened a Conference of the Leaders of all political parties in the country to consider the question of increasing the number of Lok Sabha seats to 570, which will be in proportion to the increase in population. I read in the newspapers that some political parties did not favour this increase in the Lok Sabha seats. My party, the D.M.K. extended its fully support to the increase of Lok Sabha seats to 570. Now that this Bill has been introduced, I would like to know whether this question will be referred to the Delimitation Commission.

16.04 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair.)

If the strength of Lok Sabha is not increased in proportion to the increase in population, then each Member of Lok Sabha may have to represent more than 10 lakhs of people. Even now, a Member represents 7.5 lakhs of people. It is humanly impossible for any Member of Lok Sabha to cover frequently his entire constituency, which is so vast, for the purpose of personally contacting his constituents and acquainting himself with their problems and difficulties. If he is to represent more than 10 lakhs of people, I need not say that he will never be able to do justice to his responsibilities. The area of a constituency will become still larger. A Member will not be able to come round his constituency even twice in his five year term. His election expenses also will be

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

mounting up. So, it is necessary that along with the increase in population the number of Lok Sabha seats should also be increased proportionately. Similarly, the Assembly seats should also be increased. My party, the D.M.K. has extended its full support to the increase of Lok Sabha seats as also Assembly seats. I hope that the Delimitation Commission will consider this question also.

As I pointed out earlier on, I would request that, for the purpose of achieving self-reliance, for the purpose of attaining economic goals which will pave the way for establishing an egalitarian society in the country if a State is to be penalised for implementing family planning programmes by way of loss in the Lok Sabha seats, I would say that our economic efforts will receive a set back. I would request that the pre-1961 basis for demarcating the Lok Sabha seats and Assembly in the case of Tamil Nadu should be followed for the purpose of delimiting the constituencies now. I had referred to this problem in my speech on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health in which I pointed out that the family planning programmes will be given a go-by if a State is to lose the number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the Minister that this important fact must be borne in mind by the Delimitation Commission while the constituencies are delimited both for Lok Sabha and for Assemblies. There should be proportionate increase in the strength of Assemblies and Lok Sabha to the increase in population as revealed by 1971 Census.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rudra Pratap Singh. He is not present.

Shri B. V. Naik

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Delimitation Bill has been presented here as a natural feature of the decade. I welcome the Bill as it is presented today. Even though we refer the task of delimitation of constituencies to a quasi-judicial body, i.e., the delimitation

Commission, our experience in the past has been such that this seemingly, very innocent-looking Bill, as far as the people say or the persons affected by it say, can also, in the hands of the people not gifted with a judicial bent of mind, is capable of being one of the most mischievous pieces of legislation.

I hope, first and foremost, in the choice of the personnel who will be manning this Commission, utmost care will be taken that quasi-politicians or full politicians or people not prone to take a very judicious view of the whole situation, are not selected in order to be placed in the two vacancies that are there where appointment is to be made from amongst judicial personnel. In this behalf, I would like to join hands with the hon. Member, Shri Daga, in supporting the view that, instead of having on this Commission of three people who have been 'has-beens' in the judicial line, it would be better, if at all to err on the safe side, if sitting members of the judiciary are provided to this Commission so that they will be more accountable than ex-judicial luminaries and will also be in a position to do justice to the job along with the ex-officio Chief Election Commissioner.

Then, Sir, as far as the discussion on the size of the constituency is concerned, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, raised this point. He said: The bigger the size of the constituency, the larger will have to be the amount of money spent on the election. I do not see, and I cannot see eye to eye in co-relating the financial aspect of any election campaign with the size of that constituency, as that would be, in brief, a sort of an insult to the electorate, and more particularly, to the electorate of this great country. It would be an insult added to the injury for this reason that, in the course of the last 20 or 25 years of the operation of democracy in this country, the electorate has grown wise. Definitely it is wiser today, than what it was in the year 1952. And, even though there have been attempts made on behalf of the moneyed people to bribe or corrupt the electorate, the electorate, irrespective of either accepting the money or

[Shri B. V. Naik]

refusing the money—have been able to come to the right decisions, whether it is of a party or a person or an ideology. It would be a wrong conclusion to arrive at with regard to any co-relation between the amount of money spent and the success in the present or the forthcoming elections in this country.

I do appreciate the concern of the hon. Member (Shri Banerjee) that the size of the electorate will make it progressively difficult—particularly at the national level—to maintain a rapport or a sort of live-contact, with the electorate composed of as many as a million people, because, we are already 56 crores of people and even if we provide for 560 Members of Parliament, there will still be a million members of the electorate or the population which will have to be catered to and contact developed.

Having accepted a federal system of Government, having accepted a national Government, there seems to be absolutely no escape for this country. Leaving aside the technical problems in regard to the size of this chamber or the adjustments to be done about it, I feel, Sir, the electorate in this country, by and large, will see the limitation of their representatives, in regard to this size, and I hope that, in the interest of the nation, both the electorates and the elected will be able to appreciate the mutual difficulties involved in this difficulty of personal rapport as well as contact.

In this behalf, I would like to draw your kind attention to Clause No. 9 (1) (a) wherein it has been stated as follows:

"All constituencies shall, as far as be practicable to geographically compact areas, and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication, and public convenience."

In the course of the last many years, the question of the further geo-demographic division of our States into constituencies has been somewhat neglected. Most of the constituencies being district units,

and these district units, having been more or less the results of administrative exigencies, there has been no attempt at all to divide these constituencies into, sort of, geographical, demographic, cultural or semi-cultural units, or whatever else it may be called. There has not been much of an attempt and this has been a long-standing problem. And, I feel, in case we can think of a long term and a sort of perpetual measure to solve this problem, on the basis of even personal experience of some of us, that there is no relationship between these constituencies, then, if the Delimitation Commission were to apply itself in respect of a sort of cohesion within a constituency and to make it as far as practicable, a sort of perpetual constituency, a lot of service would have been rendered.

Here I come to another continuing problem in our country, of the relationship between the State and the Centre. The provision has been made that the Commission shall associate with itself, for the purposes of assisting it in its duty, in respect of each State, 9 persons, 4 of whom shall be Members of the House of the people, representing the State, and 5 shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State. I see no reason and I would join once again with hon. Member, Shri M. C. Daga, as to the reason why the Members of Parliament should continue to be in a minority, even in the capacity of 'associate members' when they have no right of voting. Is it very difficult for us to accept that the two stand on equal footing and that if there is any need at all—if not the minimum of parity is ensured, and if parity cannot be ensured, because you want the odd number like 9 or 11—is it really difficult for us to somehow come across this sort of mental barrier, and, instead of having, if not equal number, at least 5 Members of Parliament and 4 Members of the State Assembly. I do not know the reason why this disparity is to be carried on. I hope the hon. Minister would be good enough to explain. But I would urge that in this year, because of the historical accident, once again, of a direct election of representatives in the Parliament, I think this

is a good enough turning-point for us to see to it that, if not a parity, at least a majority, is maintained.

In this behalf, Sir, if I could develop the point further, since it should be possible physically for the Commission of three, not only to associate with these 9 associate members, or 10 associate members, but it would be also possible, if they have to apply themselves adequately to the task ahead of them, to see that an opportunity or associateship is given in respect of each Parliamentary constituency. If this problem of 9 or 11 and 4 versus 5 is going to be difficult, when a respective constituency is under consideration of the Commission, an ad hoc or a sort of temporary associate membership to the Member of Parliament could be given because that will be a workable arrangement. The full details of the constituency will be best known to them. I think these are not suggestions submitted merely in the form of debating-points, but these are the hard realities. I hope, at least some of these suggestions, particularly regarding the parity of the membership and associate membership are incorporated and the amendments suggested in that behalf accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the Constitution of India, after every census, it is a mandatory requirement that delimitation has to be done. So far as the present Bill is concerned, it no doubt seeks to give effect to that constitutional requirement. But there are certain matters which it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House.

So far as the functions of this commission are concerned, it has got undoubtedly a gigantic task. It has to make provision for fixing not only the parliamentary constituencies but also the legislative Assembly constituencies throughout the country. I find from the report of the Election Commission of India on the Fourth General Elections in 1967 that serious handicaps were felt by the Delimitation Commission in carrying out its constitutional functions.

Hon. Members are aware that the main principles of delimitation as laid down in the Constitution and the relevant legislation are that the constituencies should be more or less equal in population, that all constituencies should be geographically compact areas, and that in forming them, administrative units should not be unnecessarily broken and that the physical features and facilities of communication and public convenience have to be kept in mind. It was felt, and it is obvious that to carry out the delimitation work on the basis of these legal requirements, the least that should be provided to the commission was proper data and the very essential thing, namely proper maps. I find that the Election Commission is making a comment in its report which was prepared after the last delimitation was done that even maps were not made available to them. At page 9 of their report, we find:

'Accordingly, for a scientific delimitation of constituencies in each State, it is necessary to have maps on an appropriate scale of the State as a whole and of its districts and cities and a detailed table showing the total population the Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribes population for the smaller administrative units within each district and city. Instructions for the preparation of such maps and the compilations of such tables were issued by the Election Commission in 1962, a few months before the passing of the Delimitation Commission Act, but even so, the task proved to be difficult in a number of States. The commission was surprised to find that proper printed maps of districts showing the boundaries of administrative units, main physical features like hills, rivers and canals and lines of rail and road communications were not available in many cases. The maps that were eventually produced by the State authorities were of poor quality and were not invariably accurate enough and up to date. The ban imposed for security reasons on production of maps even on the scale of one inch to four miles added to the difficulties of the commission. It is to be hoped that by the next

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delimitation, properly printed large scale maps of districts will be available in all the States."

This is a very essential requirement. Unless these facilities are made available to them, and the where-withals are given to them, how can they carry out their constitutional requirement and legal requirement? It is no good bringing in two judges, sitting judges or ex-judges and giving the commission the glory that it is supposed to be a judicial tribunal, and, therefore, they must be applying their mind in a judicial manner. There is nothing special in it. That is why we are saying that the whole delimitation work has become at present not the work of the Delimitation Commission itself, because it has to act on the basis of the insufficient data that are supplied to it; if maps are withheld from them, then on what basis will they delimit? They do not have any personal knowledge. On what basis can they carry out the huge and important task of delimitation of constituencies, because gerrymandering is not the monopoly of any particular nation in the world, and our unfortunate experience in this country has been that this has been resorted to on a large scale.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central): It should be avoided, and we should avoid it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is what I also say, but this has been the experience of this country in the past. There has been gerrymandering. It may be all right that for what is being done, you are getting judicial approval, or the approval of two Supreme Court Judges or High Court Judges and the Chief Election Commissioner. But on what is that approval based? The administrative machinery provides the data and the materials and they make out their lists of constituencies. It is not possible for the delimitation commission at all to individually scrutinise all the constituencies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister on what materials, these different constituencies, the parliamentary constituencies or about 4600 constituencies in this country were delimited and the limits were drawn.

Therefore, we want that this work should not only be given to persons who are apparently above political considerations, though unfortunately our experience has been otherwise, but there should not be any scope for bringing into delimitation such consideration as this that when a particular person wants to be sure of having a safe seat, it is very easy to have it drawn up that way, and when one does not want an inconvenient opponent, then one declares his seat to be a Scheduled Caste seat or rearranges it in such a way as to make sure that he is defeated.

This is a matter which I would request my hon. friends opposite not to look at from the point of view of politics, because we have enough politics in this country so far as election is concerned, in other aspects. But so far as delimitation is concerned, let it be done in a fair and proper manner, and let them not pay only lip-service to the Constitution of India, because we now what regard and respect they have for it. I want to know from Government what arrangement will be made for the purpose of supplying accurate data and for supplying maps and supplying whatever information the Delimitation Commission wants. A warning was given in 1967, and I would like to know whether in 1972 proper maps have been prepared in respect of the different areas or different administrative units or districts, to be made available to the Delimitation Commission which is going to be set up after this Bill would be passed. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has had time to go through the report of the Election Commission, because I have grave doubts whether he would have got any time to go through it, because Ministers have got other aspects of election to look after and not delimitation.

The other question to which I find that reference has been made in this report is about the question of staff, which was appointed. After all, it requires huge staff. The last Delimitation Commission needed three and a half years to complete its work and it had to carry on its duties and functions only with the existing staff of the Election Commission. It is in any

event, not adequate, as they say. Therefore, I would like to know what is proposed to be done, unless they want to create a situation that the Delimitation Commission has to be made solely dependent on the administrative or bureaucratic or political requirements themselves, or the lists supplied by the political party in power have to be accepted by the Delimitation Commission. I would like to know how it is going to be worked out and how it is going to be done, what the staff requirements are, and so on. Have Government ever tried to find this out and have Government made efforts to make available to them to the necessary staff so that they can carry out their functions properly?

So far as electioneering in this country is concerned, we find in our State that a very easy method has been discovered now, and I have grave doubts about what sort of elections will take place in this country. We have been charging that the last elections in the State of West Bengal had been rigged elections. That is our charge. There has been no proper inquiry. The other aspect which I would like to stress is that the committee which was set up to review the election law is...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): Is that very relevant to the Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not wholly relevant to the Bill. So, the hon. Member may confine himself only to the Bill. I did not want to interrupt the hon. Member otherwise. Let him proceed with his speech now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am just mentioning it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): More irrelevant than what you heard yesterday?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There was a question about the nature of voting that had to be adopted. I know that under the Constitution of this country, we have adopted the majority system of voting. But in most of the countries democratic elections have taken place or ought to take place democratically, pro-

bably the method that is going to be generally adopted more and more or has been adopted is the principle of proportional representation. This matter came up before the parliamentary committee that was formed for the purpose of going into the question of electoral reform. Considerable discussions took place on the question that the system of proportional representation should be adopted. But we were in a minority there. For obvious reasons proportional representation system is not going to be adopted. It is common knowledge that sometimes ridiculous results come, if I may use that language. The results of elections to Lok Sabha and State Assembly do not reflect the percentage of voting. Proportional representation will ensure that the results are according to the suffrage which each political party gets, there will be proper representation, commensurate representation in Parliament and in the State Assembly. Merely having certain constituencies formed according to the prescribed manner on the basis of the ineffective method, unsatisfactory method that had so far been adopted will not be sufficient. If we want real elections, if we want people's representatives in this House or in the State Legislatures to represent properly the view points outside, we must adopt a proper system of representation, that is proportional representation.

I do not think that anybody can object to it on principle. The usual pleas put forward against this are: our country is not literate enough, it will mean considerably larger expenditure and so on. But when it is a question of democracy, when it is a question of free and proper elections, when it is a question of principle that people outside should have proper representation inside Legislatures, these considerations should not stand in the way.

I shall now come to some aspects of the Bill. Clause 4 of the Bill says that the Commission shall associate with it for the purpose of assisting it in its duties in respect of each State 9 persons, 4 of whom shall be Members of the House of People representing that State and 5 shall be Members of the Legislative Assembly

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of that State. I know that this is a verbatim copy of the previous Act. But what is the rationale behind this? How was this provision made? I do not know whether we must copy it blindfold. What will happen if a particular State is under Governor's rule, as it seems to be impending in one part of the country? who will represent the Legislative Assembly in that state? No provision has been made and this is a great lacuna.

There is another aspect of it. Four Members of Parliament, that is of the Lok Sabha and Five Members of the Legislative Assembly are going to be made associate members with no right to vote. They can have deliberations. But what about the participation of the local M.P. or local M.L.A. when districtwise or divisionwise delimitation is made. No M.L.A. or M.P., with all respect to them, is conversant with all the local positions with all the local areas; there are of course exceptions. There are other materials which have to be obtained. Why not make a provision for the purpose of associating the local M.P. or the local M.L.A. when particular district or division is taken into consideration? Let us not have the answer; because it was in the last Act, we have copied it.

The other aspect is with regard to the procedures that have to be followed. It says that the Commission shall publish its proposals and consider objections and suggestions and then make an order which will immediately come into force as soon as the order is published. It does not require the sanction of anybody. It is an autonomous body and it should be given the power to come to a final decision. But experience unfortunately has been, Mr. Danga talked about it earlier, that those opportunities have been only paper opportunities. The selected places of publication are such as a large number of people have hardly any access to them. It is published in the District Magistrate's office. One notice and hardly people are expected to go there and see it. This is the opportunity that is given. Now to say that people should bring forward objections or constructive suggestions and place them before the Commission—it is not going

to happen because people do not know of it. Therefore there should be wider notifications and attempts should be made to make people aware of the proposals that are submitted so that modifications might be considered properly and objections might be submitted in time.

I do not wish to take the time of the House further. I submit that the lacuna in the Act should be remedied. Facilities should be made available to the delimitation Commission. So that the report is really that of the delimitation Commission and not of the district administrative authorities who are very greatly influenced by the political parties in power. Therefore I submit that the Hon'ble Minister should advert to it and the deficiencies that were pointed out by the Election Commission in its last report should be borne in mind before the report is obtained from the Commission.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The present Bill seeks to provide an opportunity to Parliament and Members who represent the supreme will of the people to express their views upon an important aspect of the political situation. I have been an associate member of this Commission and I find it was no joy becoming an associate member because it will invite abuse upon your head from the people without giving you the right to vote, or influenced the judgement of the Commission. It is a sad state of affairs that in Parliament which represents the supreme will of the people there should be presented a Bill which denies that the Members of Parliament right to vote. Similarly it also ensures that their fate is being determined by some other people. It is suggested that the Commission shall be a quasi-judicial Commission.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शम्भू (कासगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Bill be rung—Now there is quorum.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: It is maintained that the Commission will do justice to the job but I

think that it can hardly be done in the present circumstances. Mr. Chatterjee has quoted from a report submitted by the Commission that the correct maps were not supplied. I remember that when at Simla we started the work of delimiting the constituencies of Mahasu district which has now merged with Simla district there were so many persons who did not know even the terrain and they were trying to quarrel and dispute whether certain areas should be allotted to this constituency or that constituency. This is hardly fair.

Look at the composition of the commission: 3 persons and associate members. This idea of associate members is not democratic at all. It does not recognise the supreme will of the people as reflected in members of Parliament. They should be members with full voting rights. Secondly, the number of MPs should be larger than the MLAs. Now it is 4 MPs and 5 MLAs. On which ground is this distinction? When there is direct election to Lok Sabha, a Member of Lok Sabha reflects the supreme will of the people as much as the MLA. So, in no case should the number of MPs be lower than the number of MLAs. Again the lines are not clearly drawn as to who shall be the 5 MLAs and who shall be the 4 members from Lok Sabha. It may so happen that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may nominate 4 members from the same division and the Speaker of the Assembly may nominate 5 members from the same division. Then what happens to the rest of the State? It should be made absolutely clear that if there is only one parliamentary constituency in the district, the MLA to be co-opted on the commission should not be from that district. Otherwise, it may so happen that the 4 MPs with the help of the 5 MLAs may determine the complexion of power that is going to come. The delimitation of constituencies is a very powerful instrument in the hands of a group and that group may try to come through the back door by delimiting the constituencies according to their convenience. There are constituencies in our country which for the last 25 years have been scheduled castes

constituencies. Have not the people there who are not belonging to scheduled castes the right to contact? So, we demand that in this Bill there should have been a clear indication that the constituencies which have been reserved for the past 25 years should be changed, so that the people get as equal opportunity.

The idea of associate-membership should be scrapped. Also, if the number of MPs is 4, the number of MLAs should be 3. Odd or even membership does not have any weight if they are not to vote. It is a very sorry state of affairs that a Members of Parliaments may represent 10 lakhs of people is unable to influence the judgment of the commission and a group of people who may claim to be Members of Parliament may represent against the MPs, and get their points conceded by the commission. So, this is an instrument which may be worked against the wishes of the supreme will of the people. We do not wish this to happen.

We also want that in this nomination, there should be fair and adequate representation to members of scheduled castes. That is not provided here. It may so happen that not even one of the 4 MPs or 5 MLAs belongs to the scheduled caste. It means 25 per cent of the population is deprived of its voice. Is it justice? A judicial commission must ensure justice to the down-trodden. So, we demand that this Bill may be amended suitably to provide for adequate representation to the members of scheduled castes both in the Parliament side and Assembly side.

When we think of delimitation of constituencies, everybody thinks of the census figures as if it is something sacred coming from the heaven. There are constituencies in H.P. which embrace as many as 7 districts. The Mandi constituency covers half of H.P. in area. The whole of H.P. has 4 Lok Sabha seats against 9 seats held by Haryana and 13 held by Punjab and yet H.P. is larger in area than Punjab or Haryana. The determination of the Mandi parliamentary constituency by the commission was the gravest injustice to the people of that area. Lahaul, Spiti, Kinnaur, Pangi—all places beyond altitudes

higher than 15000 feet—are in one parliamentary constituency and the member of Parliament from that constituency is unable to reach these places. I request the Minister to look into the genuineness of the demand of these areas, which are sparsely populated and situated at high altitudes, that the figures for population should be relaxed and the geographic-cum-demographic consideration should be taken into account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on that question now.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: This is an opportunity to put forth that point of view. We cannot raise it before the commission and if we cannot raise it here also, where do we do it? Should we go to the streets? The best place in a democratic set up is this House. It must be brought before the House and discussed. If we take it to the streets, there will be violence and lawlessness. We do not subscribe to it. It is a very easy for a person like Mr. Kapur to travel in the city in a car. He does not have to travel through jungles, where one may be eaten up by a lion!

The commission must be such as to give due weightage to what the people say through their representatives, if at all it is to be heard. Otherwise, there is no point in hearing their views. You call the MPs or MLAs and listen to them. If what they say is against your point of view, they become your dead enemies.

According to the financial memorandum attached to this Bill, this commission is going to cost the exchequer roughly Rs. 3 lakhs per annum. It should be careful and considerate to the wishes of the people for whom it is meant. I do not subscribe to the theory that justice when it comes from a judicial commission is sacred or sacrosanct. It may err on a point on which an innocent man may be hit. Therefore, kindly look to these suggestions. The number of MPs should be larger than the number of MLAs. Adequate representation should be given to those who represent the reserved seats. There should

be a change in these constituencies which have been reserved for the last 20 years at a stretch. Lastly, all the members must have voting rights. Otherwise, there is no fun in having association for the sake of association without any influence or power. That is no association at all.

श्री चार० श्री० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, डी-लिमिटेशन बिल जो हाउस के सामने आया है उस में ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह बड़ा सिम्पल है, सीधा सादा है। लेकिन उस के साथ में जो जनता को तकलीफ होती है वह शासन ने ध्यान में रखा नहीं है। पहले 1961 में जो बिल आया था और कमीशन बना था उस में मैं भी एक एसोसिएट मैम्बर था। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि अगर उस ने फैसले में गलती की है तो एसोसिएट मैम्बर उस में कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। वह सिर्फ यह कह सकता है कि मेरी ओपिनियन यह है। कमीशन कहता है कि हम उससे सहमत नहीं हैं तो वह वापस चला आए, इस के अलावा वह और कुछ नहीं कर सकता। इस प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ। यह हम ने देख लिया है कि एसोसिएट मैम्बर को कोई पावर नहीं है। पावर कमीशन की होती है। वह तीन मेम्बर होते हैं और नौ मेम्बर इस के होते हैं। यही पहले भी थे। पहले भी इसी प्रकार का था। उस में अगर वह चार और पांच में डिवाइड हो जाय और यह तीन मेम्बर कह दें कि हम तो इस मत के नहीं हैं तो उन की बात ही चलती है। माइनारिटी मेजरिटी का वहां सवाल ही नहीं है।

तो यह जो बिल रखा है इस में मेम्बर जरूर बढने चाहिए लोक सभा के लेकिन साथ साथ हरिजन और आदिवासियों को आप ने जगह नहीं दी है। हमने देखा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो एसोसिएट मैम्बर थे वह सभी सबर्ग थे इसलिए आदिवासियों की सीट कहां करनी है, हरिजन की सीट कहां

करनी है इसको देखने के बजाये जितने स्वार्थी लोग थे उन्होंने अपने मतलब के लिए किया और यह नहीं देखा कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं उनके लिए कुछ होना चाहिए या नहीं। जब हमने इस बात को उठाया तो उन्होंने एग्री किया कि हां एक हरिजन आदिवासी मेम्बर भी होना चाहिए। तो अब समय आ गया विचार करने का कि कितने मेम्बर्स बढ़ने चाहिए। इसमें लिखा है कमिशन विचार करेगा :

"allocation of seats in the House of the People and in the Assembly."

जियोग्रेफिकली विचार किया जायेगा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन किस प्रकार का होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लमेंट में विचार करना चाहिए, वह समय आ गया है क्योंकि हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ रही है। खारगौन में पहले 9 लाख पापुलेशन थी लेकिन अब वहां कि पापुलेशन 9 लाख से बढ़कर 13 लाख हो गई है। यह विचार करने का समय आ गया है कि वहां से एक मेम्बर होगा या दो मेम्बर होंगे। उसी प्रकार से इस पार्लमेंट में 570 बैठेंगे या 600 मेम्बर्स बैठेंगे—इसके बारे में भी विचार करना चाहिए। हमें इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि एलेक्शन पद्धति क्या होनी चाहिए। चटर्जी साहब ने अभी यहां पर कहा है कि एलेक्शन का तरीका प्रपोजेशनल रिप्रजेंटेशन होना चाहिए। इस पर भी यहां विचार होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से पंचायत के जो एलेक्शन्स हैं या मण्डल के जो एलेक्शन्स हैं वहां पर किस प्रकार का एलेक्शन होना चाहिए—इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं जब तक आप एलेक्शन की पद्धति नहीं बदलने तक हर दस साल के बाद में हमें यही विचार करना होगा कि पार्लमेंट में इतने सदस्य किस प्रकार बैठेंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है और 15 साल के बाद हमारी

पापुलेशन का एक्सप्लोजन और हो जायेगा तब हमें विचार करना पड़ेगा कि एलेक्शन की इस पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए या रखना चाहिए। जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इस एलेक्शन पद्धति को बदलना चाहिए या नहीं, मैं समझता हूं इसको हमें बदलना चाहिए।

इसके बाद में आपने कहा है :

"two members of each shall be a person who is or has been a judge".

इसमें हैज बीन जो आपने कहा है वह आपके फायदे के लिए है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो जज रहता है वह आपके दबाव में रहता नहीं है लेकिन हैज बीन जो आपने रख दिया है उससे वह आपके दबाव में रहेगा। यह ठीक नहीं है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इन शब्दों को यहां से निकालना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ इस बात पर भी विचार होना चाहिए कि जियोग्रेफिकल पोजीशन कौन सी होनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां खारगोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक तहसील बड़वानी है उसको धार निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मिला दिया गया। जब हमने इसके लिए बात की तो कमिशनर ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव दृष्टि से यह ठीक हो जायेगा। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट वहीं कायम रहनी चाहिए इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिए हैं या नहीं। उस समय हमारे एक मेम्बर थे वह नाराज हो गए तो उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिट दाखिल की लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि डिजिटल मिशन कमिशन के खिलाफ हमको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि डिजिटल मिशन कमिशन जो निर्णय देगा वह फाइनल होगा क्योंकि ऐक्ट में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसमें ऐसा कोई प्राविजन होना चाहिए

कि यदि कोई असंतुष्ट हो तो वह कम से कम कोर्ट में जा सकता है। हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वह रिट दाखिल कर सकता है—इस प्रकार का कोई प्राविजन इसमें अवश्य होना चाहिए। इसके न होने से यदि कमिशन ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय दे दिया तो चुपचाप बैठ जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि उसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। न तो कोई हाईकोर्ट में जा सकता है और न सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है। 1961 में भी इस संबंध में चर्चा उठाई गई थी। अभी तो स्थिति यह है कि एलेक्शन कमिशन जो होता है वह शासन के फेवर में होता है लेकिन जब वह शासन के विरुद्ध जायेगा तब मालूम होगा कि इस प्रकारका प्राविजन होना चाहिए या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ डागा साहब ने जो यहां पर बताया है कि इसमें यह डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनसे मैं भी एग्री करता हूँ और उनको ठीक करना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि इसमें जो क्लॉज (7) है उसमें लिखा है :

"The Commission shall determine its own procedure and shall in the performance of its functions have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters...."

किसी आदमी ने कमिशन का अपमान किया, ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई कि उसको बाहर जाने के लिए कहा गया लेकिन वह नहीं गया। उसने वहां पर अग्रशब्द कहे लेकिन कमिशन उसका कुछ भी नहीं कर सका। It is not a court when it is dealing with the witnesses. It is a court only when it issues summons or requires the production of any document or requisitions any public record from any court or office. Then only it can do it.

कमिशन के सामने कोई आया, वह नाराज हो गया और कमिशन के खिलाफ अपशब्द कहे, उसको बाहर जाने के लिये, कहा गया वह बाहर नहीं गया तो आगे के बाद कमिशन

का दफ्तर बन्द करना पड़ा और दूसरे रोज शुरू किया। वह कन्टेस्ट आफ कोर्ट होता है या नहीं, इसके बारे में सवाल था। जब ओपीनियन मांगी गई तो कहा गया :

"It is doubtful whether it is a court or not a court."

मैं समझता हूँ यह होना चाहिए कि all purposes, the Commission should be considered as a court.

यह भी इसमें नहीं है इसलिए इस पर भी विचार करने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ इस विधेयक को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाना आवश्यक है।

इसके साथ मैं आपने कहा है कि एसोसिएट मेम्बर्स लोकसभा के होंगे। मैं कहता हूँ पार्लमेंट से होंगे—ऐसा आपने क्यों नहीं रखा है? लोकसभा से ही 4 मेम्बर्स होंगे, ऐसा आप ने क्यों रखा है। पार्लमेंट से होंगे यदि ऐसा रखा जाये तो राज्य सभा के मेम्बर्स भी उसमें हो सकते हैं लेकिन वह आपने इसमें कहा नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... मैं मेम्बर्स रखने के विषय में कह रहा हूँ। कौन सी बेसिस पर मेम्बर्स रखने चाहिए इसके बारे में कोई डायरेक्शन्स नहीं हैं।

तो इसमें चार बातें हैं। मेम्बर्स जो बढ़ाने हैं वह कितने बढ़ाने हैं, जियो-ग्रफिकल पोजीशन किस प्रकार से रखनी है, कमिशन की पावर्स क्या होंगी और जो एसोसिएट मेम्बर्स हैं उनकी पावर्स भी बढ़ाने की बात है। इसमें दिया गया है :

"If there is a difference of opinion among the members, the opinion of the majority shall prevail"

कमिशन में कहते हैं कि हम चार हैं, आप तीन हैं, हमारी मेजरिटी हो गई—इस प्रकार से कमिशन की बात चलती है। तो यह जो छोटी छोटी बातें हैं उनपर सेलेक्ट

कमेटी में विचार होना चाहिए। इसमें शासन को कौन सी ऐसी जल्दी है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अभी इसमें कोई भी जल्दी नहीं है क्योंकि अभी चार साल पड़े हुए हैं। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसको भेजना चाहिए।

जम्मू कश्मीर पर भी इसको लागू करना चाहिए था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसको जम्मू काश्मीर पर क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया है? हर समय कहा जाता है कि यह जम्मू कश्मीर पर एप्लीकेबिल नहीं होगा, इसका क्या कारण है? जम्मू कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का भाग है इसलिए वहां भी इसको लागू होना चाहिए। मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ कि डिजिटल मिशन होना चाहिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत कुछ स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए लेकिन इसमें कोई जल्दी नहीं है इस पर वहां विचार होना चाहिए इसी कारण मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Bill as it is moved, I have to make some observations. I have heard the speech of Shri Somnath Chatterjee very carefully. I need not mention the basic factors on which the parliamentary democracy should function and must function. Democracy is a form where much depends on the content. There are three factors which ought to be taken into consideration while dealing with the contents of that form of democracy. The first factor is the Election Method. I will not deal with it because it is outside scope of this Bill.

17 hrs.

The second factor, while dealing with election methods, is, as we have accepted, what is known as adult franchise. We are not dealing with that. Then, there is the system of voting. My hon. friend, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, raised the question that there should be proportional representation system of voting. I do not know as to what was passing in his mind when he mentioned the proportional representation

system. We have accepted the proportional representation system based on population. I do not know whether he wanted to introduce a new element by saying preferential voting, as it obtains under the Constitution of France. This point was discussed at length and the founding fathers ultimately rejected that idea. Looking at the size of our country and population, the system of preferential voting has been rejected.

Then, the third factor is distribution of seats with which we are concerned. As you know under sub-clause (2) article 81, population has been accepted as the basis for distribution of seats. Even though we have accepted population as the basis for demarking or delimiting the constituencies, there has been certain—I do not use the word *mal practice*—political consideration introduced in some of the States. Therefore, this time, I hope, under the Delimitation Act, the body which is sought to be set up under clause 3, that is the Delimitation Commission, will take due and proper care that political consideration will not outweigh the reason and wisdom of the principle underlying the Constitution of giving representation while delimiting the constituencies.

I need not narrate the bitter experience which some of the Members have in regard to the delimitation of constituencies. (*Interruptions*). He does not know. I have also contested from villages, from my own district Sangli and I know the difficulty. I think, his experience is limited. Mine is wider. In 1946, when I contested an Assembly seat, I had my own difficulty in covering the whole area which was demarked, delimited, as a constituency and Bombay city was divided into so many parts. And yet it was done in such a fashion and way that ultimately some of the members did suffer.

Similarly, it happens in villages too. For political reasons, the constituencies are so delimited that some of the persons could be eliminated easily in the General Elections. This is known as gerrymandering—that famous American person who tried to delimit constituencies in such a way which could benefit him only. The word

"gerrymandering" has come into vogue and fashion because his name was "Gerryman-der" who used to draw pictures of an animal and who used to delimit constituencies in such a way to benefit him only. Therefore this question should not be allowed to have any roots in this country. If that has some place that place should now be destroyed and the constitutional provisions should be adhered to.

I am really surprised to hear in this House as I have heard in some quarters outside also that so far as the representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is concerned, the representation must be by rotation. No less a person than Prof. Parashar had the courage to speak in this House that the constituencies should be so rotated. I do not know the basis on which they wanted to rotate the constituencies which are considered to be reserved constituencies. The constituencies should be readjusted and they should be re-adjusted according to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members.

Let me make this point clear. There is article 332 on the reservation of seats to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is sub-clause (3) of article 332 which I would like to read. Let those who carry the notion in their mind that the seats which are reserved seats should be allowed to be rotated from place to place should remember this provision—I quote:

"The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be...."

This certainly deprives the members of the Scheduled Castes to some extent under the short phraseology, "as nearly as may be". It further says:

"...the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State...."

Therefore, population must be the principle of representation and that must be adhered to strictly.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Gerrymandering is possible here also.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It does happen even here. Indian society is a very peculiar society and the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffer from a number of disabilities. The basic factors from which disabilities flow are four, namely, (1) social backwardness, social disability; (2) added to social disability which has been there for centuries together, there is also an economic disability. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entirely dependent for their livelihood on the general community. No. 3 is political factor. The other day—I do not know whether you were in the House or not—two of the Members of this House raised a question of a murder of a leader of a political party. These are different methods to eliminate leaders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Either they are eliminated physically or they are eliminated politically. In order to eliminate them, political gerrymandering is resorted to.

Then, again there are three innovations, new changes, which are sought to be introduced. There is a change of rotation. This aspect could be considered provided the political parties in this country give certain specific seats to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which seats are general seats, so that the notion that particular member could be elected only from a reserved seat may be given up gradually. But so long as general seats are not given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a rule, reservation must be accepted and constituencies must be delimited based on population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, this article 332, sub-article (3) must be adhered to strictly.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): All that this particular article says is that the ratio of the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes must be the same as

the population strength of the Scheduled Castes to the general population. It does not say that seat 'A' must be reserved for Scheduled Castes, that seat 'B' must be for Scheduled Castes. That sort of allotment will not contravene this provision at all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: My fear is that Mr. Stephen, who is my great friend and who is a student of the Constitution, has not read article 330 which speaks of population as the basis for distribution of seats or fixation of seats. Therefore, without population ratio there can be neither fixation of seats nor delimitation of any constituencies, and nor can there be a proper and fair representation given to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have heard this story in my district, in my taluka. On the basis of population, a seat has been reserved there. Persons belonging to the general community used to complain how long this benefit, this seat which has been usurped by the members of Scheduled Castes, will be allowed to be enjoyed by the members of Scheduled Castes depriving the general community of any representation, as if the member of Scheduled Caste is elected exclusively by constituencies or voters belonging only to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have accepted a joint electorate. Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes combine together with the general community and vote for a member contesting either a reserved seat or a general seat. Why should this notion be entertained by some Members that the reserved seat is usurped or enjoyed only by members of Scheduled Castes? Voters belonging to the general community also vote for the Member whether he is contesting a reserved seat or a general seat. Similarly, if a general seat is contested by a candidate, then the members belonging to Scheduled Castes also vote for him. Take, for instance, this illustration. I come from a district where, somehow or other, I have become very powerful because my followers are there; I am also powerful not physically in the sense that I can fight 10 or 15 persons....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Intellectually. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: In democracy, these things do happen. Therefore, I have mentioned. You know what happens. I need not narrate anything. I can take you to different places and show you how the public workers, political workers, are killed, are harassed, are destroyed. In that sense only I used that word. Therefore, it is physical strength plus political and social strength plus one's own personal aspect. Therefore, if I want to contest from a particular seat, I will so prevail upon the Members of the Delimitation Commission that that constituency is so delimited as to be useful and beneficial to me only. I have just given this illustration. There are far more powerful persons in this country, in each of the districts, more powerful than what I am expected to be. Therefore, those persons get the constituencies delimited in such a way that they deprive proper representation to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As Mr. Parasar pointed out, in regard to Census also, there is politics in this country. There is nothing which is beyond the reach of 'politics'. This is not the occasion to speak of Census, how the census operations are carried on. The officials just go there, sit at some place and take down some names. A number of persons are eliminated. What is the exact population of India, none can say positively because democracy is based on number and counting of heads, never mind if the heads are empty—you know this universal proposition. In order to eliminate certain classes, castes, even their names are not counted for the purpose of census and whatever number is there, at the time of delimitation, constituencies are so delimited. Even after the delimitation of constituencies at the time of General Elections members belonging to the weaker sections are not allowed to go and exercise the right of franchise. That is the report given by no less a person than the Election Commissioner himself—the report on the General Elections held in 1967. Then we have also another report and a number of illustrations have been given. Why talk of different States? Let us talk of portion of Punjab or Uttar Pradesh. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes were forbidden, from coming,

were frightened, and whoever showed courage were beaten to death.

Therefore I need not deal with this point that delimitation must be based, wherever seat is reserved, on the population only and rotation, as an innovation, change, should be taken out of the mind. While delimiting the constituencies, I hope the Commission will be so powerful as to get the necessary information about population and also proper maps, so that delimitation of the constituencies is done properly.

My last point is regarding Associate Members. I will deal with Clause 5 of the Bill in a minute. Representation must be given even as an Associate Member to a person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But when I have used the word 'a person', let it not be a person....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The person, you mean?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is very kind of you to suggest my name. I let us not arrogate to ourselves the powers given to the Speaker under this Bill. Let the matter be left to the Speaker. Let the Associate Member be a person who has some influence, who has some knowledge, who has some idea as to why constituencies are delimited and why reserved seats are kept under the Constitution. Proper representation must be given. That is the point.

With these words, I conclude, Mr. Chairman; I know, I have taxed your patience.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir; I had the privilege to be associated with the Delimitation Commission, twice in the fifties and in the sixties and I must frankly say that I got full co-operation and assistance from the Delimitation Commission and the staff of the Election Commission who helped in the Delimitation Commission. But I must frankly state here that, after the various decisions are taken, in the meeting of the Delimitation Commission, before the publication of their recommendations last minute changes take place. I cannot just reconcile myself to those things. Those things

do take place. There must be some political pull which motivates in making last-minute change before the final recommendations are published. There should be an end to this. That is why there has been a demand made that associate members should have the power to vote. Sir, just acting on an advisory capacity is no good. I support this demand.

I listened to the various speeches and one aspect which I could not agree to is regarding what has been done regarding the reservation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So far as the reservation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is concerned, the procedure is very simple. It is more or less on mathematical calculation. Those areas where there is larger concentration of population of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, get automatically reserved for them.

My point is, before they start on delimiting the various constituencies, the Delimitation Commission should be seized with the latest list of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. Our past experience is this. The old list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is out-dated. There are very many discrepancies and lacunae. That is why the Lokur Committee went to this very aspect of it. After that this came in a Bill form, called. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill, 1967. The last Lok Sabha was seized of it. As many as 7 sittings were held but no final decision could take place because the Fourth Lok Sabha had to dissolve prematurely. So, to give a proper guidance to the Delimitation Commission, this list should have been revised, before they proceed with their task. That is why, as early as the 29th of August, 1972, I wrote to the Law Minister, Mr. Gokhale. I mentioned therein in para 3 as follows:

"As you know, the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been enhanced for a period of ten years and the Delimitation Commission is going to be guided by the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as passed by the Parliament. As there were many discre-

pencies and lacunae in the previous order, the last Lok Sabha discussed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill 1967, which was more or less drafted on the recommendation of the Lokur Committee. This Bill went through the Joint Select Committee and the Joint Select Committee had to tour the entire country to get first hand knowledge of the condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Plenty of money have been spent on this Bill and much exercise was done in the House also but the discussion could not conclude and the Bill lapsed as the Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved prematurely. So, I want an assurance from you that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill of the last Lok Sabha should be arrived at on this Bill so that it can guide the Delimitation Commission so far as the reservations are concerned."

So, Sir, if you ask the Delimitation Commission to reserve the various constituencies according to the old list, you are doing a great injustice to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Now, coming to the question of Delimitation, in the meeting of the leaders of the various parties a note was circulated by the Prime Minister—a note prepared by the Election Commission—stressing for the urgency of the Delimitation Commission because they stated that in U.P. and Nagaland, the elections are scheduled to be held in 1974. But, my apprehension is that, as the political situation is so fluid in my State of Orissa, there is every likelihood of a mid-term poll. (An hon. Member: Wishful thinking) and so it is that I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that all elections after 1971 census should be held according to the latest delimitation, not on the basis of the old delimitation.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI—in the Chair]

I say this because, after the withdrawal of the support of the Utkal Congress

and the suspension of Mr. Hare Krishna Mahatab and Murlidhar Konar, the Nandini Satpathy Government is not in a majority.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it necessary to mention all these things? You must confine yourself to Delimitation only.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This arises because it is mentioned in the note circulated to us by the Election Commission saying that as elections are going to be held in Nagaland and U.P. in 1974, the Delimitation Commission should start functions. I would like to stress that prior to 1974 there is every likelihood of an election in my State as the political situation is very fluid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very relevant.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Nandini Satpathy Government is in a minority, and I request the Governor not to be guided by the Chief Minister who has absolutely no majority in the House, unless it is proved in the next Assembly session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is very relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, don't provoke him; as it is, it is irrelevant, it is not necessary.

SHRI P. K. DEO: So far as the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are concerned, I want to point out some of scheduled castes in Bihar and Scheduled tribes in Orissa and Rajbansis are scheduled tribes in Assam and scheduled castes in West Bengal and even in the State of Orissa Bhataras are scheduled tribes in Koraput district, but in Kalahandi district they are not scheduled tribes, they are considered to be in the general category. So taking into consideration all the factors the Delimitation Commission will only be a farce unless all these aspects are gone into.

I would like to point out the urgency of the constitutional amendment, that is, to amend Art. 81 of the Constitution. We

[Shri P. K. Deo]

know very well that even though we represent 8,70 lakhs people on an average, how difficult it is for us to keep in contact with our constituents, how difficult for us to move in the areas and how difficult it is for us to nurse the constituencies. So, as the population has increased, there is a very good case that the composition of the Lok Sabha also should increase. Any architectural or accommodation aspect should not stand on the way. This Lok Sabha building was built by the Britishers in the colonial days when there was no adult franchise. Even if it is thought necessary that the Lok Sabha should sit in the Central Hall, we should not mind sitting in the Central Hall. Or, the Inner Lobby may be converted as a part of the Lok Sabha. It should not be an impediment, because, the proper representation of the people alone is the primary and the guiding factor so far as the idea of delimitation is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How long will you take? Will you take more time?

SHRI P. K. DEO: Five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the next item.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ARREARS OF TAXES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The tax business mainly could be categorised into three broad categories, as far as non-realisation is concerned; the first is evasion, the second is under-assessment and the third is non-realisation.

Shri K. R. Ganesh had said on 24th November, 1972:

"Let me first clear this point. The hon. Member was asking about Rs. 1000 crores of arrears. It is not Rs. 1000 crores of arrears; Rs. 1000 crores refer to collections of taxes

There was a wrong caption given in the *Patriot*. The arrears are only Rs. 438.60 crores."

This was up to 30th September, 1971. He also said:

"Secondly, I would submit that these arrears of taxes are a continuing process. These arrears have not arisen in one year. They have been continuing right from 1947 onwards and year by year, new demands are made, arrears are liquidated, and new demands are raised. I have figures to show right from 1961-62 to 1971-72 how the arrears have grown. It would be wrong for the House to come to this understanding if it had this idea that Rs. 438 crores relates to one assessment year. This is the accumulation of the arrears right from 1947."

He did not bother to give separate accounts for the corporate sector. He said:

"The hon. Member put a question as to what is the share of the corporate sector in this total arrears of Rs. 438 crores. I replied that as far as the latest figures are concerned, the division into corporate sector and other sectors is not available with me. I have some figures....(*Interruptions*) Because we do not maintain that."

I shall prove how incorrect he was. The hon. Minister told something which was not true. The actual total arrears are shown in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General for the year 1970-71. In terms of crores of rupees, it was Rs. 738.77 crores. The figures given for corporation tax are Rs. 174.89 crores. So, what he had said namely that he did not have the figures for the corporate sector is not quite correct. He must have deliberately misled the House with some intention in mind. He did not include the gift tax, the wealth tax, the estate duty arrears; he had suppressed that also. Here, in the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report, it has been clearly stated that arrears in the case of wealth tax was Rs. 1201.37 lakhs in the case of gift tax.

it was Rs. 238.73 lakhs, and in the case of estate duty it was Rs. 1571.34 lakhs. So, Government are in full possession of all these figures.

The gross arrears have been clearly mentioned in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, the latest one of August, 1972. It says that the arrears outstanding in March, 1966 was Rs. 381 crores, in March, 1967, it was Rs. 541.73 crores, in March, 1968, it was Rs. 622.61 crores, in March 1969 it was Rs. 774.40 crores and in March, 1970, it was Rs. 840.70 crores. How wonderfully they are succeeding you can see from the figures that I have just given from the report.

Now, in the Wanchoo Committee's final report, not the interim report which I had placed already on the Table of the House and which they tried to suppress, in the final report, we clearly find:

"Arrears of tax rose from about Rs. 24 crores in 1944 to about Rs. 187 crores in the course of a decade. In the decade that followed, they swelled to more than Rs. 271 crores. The spiralling has continued unabated and last year about Rs. 840 crores of uncollected taxes hung heavily round the neck of the Department's collection machinery, impeding its normal working...."

The report further says:

"What is even more disturbing is the fact that these arrears were outstanding against more than 16 lakhs of assessee."

Further, it says:

"No comparisons are needed to show that the situation is alarming. Yet, it might be useful to mention that in Japan only four per cent of the demand raised, in a year remains outstanding at the end of the year. Our collections against current demand, are, however, only about 50 per cent. In the United Kingdom, as against net receipts of £6859 million from income-tax, surtax and corporation tax during 1969-70, the outstanding were only 611 million".

The report also says:

"However, these measures seem to have made no significant dent on the hard core of the problem. We feel that the trouble is deep rooted and calls for some radical remedies if any significant success is to be achieved in arresting the growth of tax arrears and reversing the present rising trend.

And this Government has done nothing at all in this regard. The causes are mainly political and then administrative and then only everything else, because I maintain that this Government's class character is for the monopolists, by the monopolists and of the monopolists. Therefore, they cannot possibly disturb the monopolists, and so whatever they may be saying is just tall talk only. The entire revenue intelligence, the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate have been taken away from the Finance Ministry and placed in the hands of the Prime Minister, and yet this is the result. But of course, there are other purposes that are being served by these Ministries and Departments.

About the tax collection performance and how this wonderful Ministry of Shri K. R. Ganesh has been performing and what its roll of honour is, I would like to point out that no prosecution proposals were received from more than half of the 37 commissioners in the country in 1970-71 and of the 42 cases sent by them to the Central circles for investigation, a majority related to small assesses. That is their class character. In 1971-72, the position was slightly better with 57 cases from 24 commissioner but again, a majority of them sought to prosecute the comparatively small assesses, leaving the big evaders to get away scot-free. Again, we find, for instance, none of the five commissioners in West Bengal, where the largest number of industries were located, had even a single proposal for prosecution in 1970-71; in the subsequent year, there was only one proposal. This was what Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan had said.

It may be said that not enough men were there in West Bengal to collect the taxes. But actually, West Bengal has

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

five ranges for income-tax purposes, their physical jurisdiction having been taken into consideration alone. Inquiries into one of these ranges recently revealed that the year 1971-72 opened with an accumulated uncollected total demand of Rs. 53 crores in taxes. By that token, the arrear collections for the entire State might go up to Rs. 250 crores. A recent work-study on the man-power requirements of the department undertaken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes is reported to have come to the conclusion that the West Bengal offices are hopelessly understaffed. For example, in one of the ranges where 32 officers are now engaged in this work, there should in all fairness be 70 of them.

There are so many other things, but I do not wish to go into them. But it will be seen that the big assessee nearly accounted for more than Rs. 50 crores in arrears of income-tax. This is what the Central works-study says. Further, we find that one of the richest families in India paid a tax of Rs. 8; this was what Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi disclosed at the conference of Congress leaders at New Delhi on the 13th May, 1972. How wonderful! The report further says:

"Mrs. Gandhi said this highlighted the magnitude of tax evasion in the country. This must be stopped by all possible means."

This was quite some time ago.

Then, we have the following report in regard to 'Operation RAT':

"Operation 'RAT' (Reduction of Arrears of Tax) which was launched by the Finance Ministry with much fanfare last year, has failed to fetch the Central exchequer tax outstandings running into several crores.... Further, this increase was by no means a record as the department had recovered nearly Rs. 40 crores more between 1967-68 and 1968-69."

Operation RAT has actually decreased the performance or reduced the performance of the Department.

In the meantime, while this is happening, foreign capitalists are making hay while the sun shines. Here are some figures in that regard.

The amount of dividends and profit remittances—on the one hand they are in arrears—in the corporate sector there are a lot of foreign companies—are as follows. India Tobacco company in lakhs it is Rs. 138.29 for the year 1969 and for the year 1970, it was Rs. 146.05. Vazir Sultan Company of India, for 1969 it was Rs. 19.70 lakhs and it was Rs. 22.16 lakhs in the next year. M/s. Godfrey Phillips, Bombay, for 1969 it was nil but in 1971 it was Rs. 14.59 lakhs. For the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company and the British India Tobacco Corporation, their are figures. They are flourishing but the Exchequers' money is not coming. What is happening?

There is a statement showing remittances to head office expenses and profits by the various foreign banks. They are arrears in income-tax which are not paid here. This is a deduction from income-tax; they are expense accounts. The Lloyds Bank, the National Grindlays Bank—I have the figures; I shall give the figures of the total. You will be surprised. For the head office expenses in 1967 they sent Rs. 1,20,23,000 while their profit was Rs. 2,15,33,000. For 1968 the respective figures are; 1,35,52,000 and Rs. 2,05,41,000. For 1969 the head office expenses come to Rs. 1,66,93,000. while the profits total Rs. 2,54,68,000. For 1970 the respective figures are: 2,01,82,000 and 3,57,22,000. They are all in arrears. They head office expenses give a cut in income-tax. On National Grindlay Bank, its head office expenses in 1970 came to 1,05,31,000 and its profits were Rs. 1,53,30,000. In 1971 the head office expenses for this bank were Rs. 85,34,000 while the profit was Rs. 1,12,43,000. Head office expenses means that money is being debited to the tax account. It does not include international brand names and goodwill. It says that remittances on account of the technical know-how, royalties, technical

fees, on account of the profits of the foreign companies, surplus funds by branches of foreign airline companies....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a mine of information but it is not germane.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a lawyer and you will understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not begin explaining to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you for your guidance.

The remittances for the year 1968-69 under these pretexts on private account alone I referred to above came to Rs. 38.67 crores. In 1970 it rose by 40 per cent; and it stood at Rs. 51.86 crores. Samajwad is really coming and there is no doubt about garibi hatao. There is a reference in the Public Accounts Committee Report about under-assessment detected. It says that inspite of the fact that special attention of the Government was drawn repeatedly to this type of mistakes the number of mistakes in tax under-assessed are keeping an upward trend. Very good, indeed. While according to the audit report in 1965 the number of cases was 803 and the amount of tax under-assessed was Rs. 36.32 lakhs, it rose to 1015 cases in 1966 and the amount went up three times to Rs. 87.60 lakhs. In 1967 the number of cases were 1223; again it rose by 25 per cent and the amount comes down slightly. In 1968 it goes up to 1103 cases involving Rs. 91.86 lakhs and in 1969 it reaches 1225 cases and it remains almost the same in 1970, 1368 cases and the amount is Rs. 129.29 lakhs. The next year it comes to 2427 cases and the amount involved is Rs. 1,29,31,000. I am raising these things because the tax department is a mess. I cannot quote things that I heard in the Public Accounts Committee and it is not the convention and I do not wish to do that. I was in fact horrified to see that they are still in a primitive condition. These a middleclass man, small man says that the income-tax department for

smaller people has becoming a black-mailing institution. A man retires after thirty years of services, takes a little money from his provident fund and gratuity and builds a small house. He is pounced upon and for months and years it goes on. When you talk of persons like Haridas Mundhra, or X or Y or the sixteen big business houses, you can see that the big goats are getting fat every day. There are particular reasons.

There is this injustice done to Income-tax officers, class II ITOS. Is it a fact that eighty per cent of the important income-tax circles or wards in West Bengal are held by class II income-tax officers? Why are they given different emoluments? In fact I will give you figures of arrears of tax not being collected due to the inefficiency of the administration. I say in Calcutta the name of the circle is Special circle and 100 per cent of the staff are class II. Headquarters, the percentage is 77.27. The figures for Central Charges are 24.24 per cent class II income-tax officers, for class I companies 56.25 per cent are class II ITOS, for class II companies the figure is 69.23 per cent, class III companies 61.54 per cent and for class IV companies 62.50 per cent. There are districts where 100 per cent or 90 per cent of the staff are class III TOS. Yet this Government has the attitude of deceiving people who work for their living. they are discriminating artificially. They keep it hanging fire for a long time.

I must conclude now. I only want to say this. When there is political motivation and coercion, how can it work? We know the case of one big assessee who was summoned by one Finance Minister at one time and asked: look, these are the pending cases. That man was a very politically important man. He was pressurised. He said: Why are you pressurising me on my income-tax issue?...

AN HON. MEMBER: What is his name?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Biju Patnaik....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you provoking him to give the name.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We wanted the name of the Finance Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The then Finance Minister who was in charge of Revenue and Expenditure, enforcement and all those things. Now you understand, I think. They wanted me to mention the name of Ramachandran. I have got figures but I will not use them now. Ramachandran is being pressurised and blackmailed, we know. I am concluding by saying that you cannot conduct a search on the first floor and collect funds for the party on the ground floor and also expect the taxes to be paid.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : टैक्स एरियर्स का कलेक्शन एक क्रानिक प्रबलैम हिन्दुस्तान में बन गया है। मैं दो सवाल ही करना चाहता हूं।

पहला मेरा सवाल यह है कि कितने केसिस हैं जिनका एसेसमेंट हो गया है और उनकी राशि कितनी है जिसके बारे में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, कोर्ट में केसिस चल रहे हैं? इन मुकदमों के कारण कितनी राशि धनराशि रुकी पड़ी है? यह धनराशि तब तक रिकवर नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि इन मुकदमों का फैसला नहीं हो जाता है। जिन केसिस में स्टे हो चुका है, उसमें कितनी धनराशि इनवाल्ड है?

आप हरीडाली एसेसमेंट कर लेते हैं और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोग अपील में चले जाते हैं और स्टेले आते हैं। एसेसमेंट का तरीका बहुत गलत है, डिफैक्टिव है। इस कारण से भी कितनी धनराशि आपकी बकाया है?

द्वारा मेरा सवाल यह है कि दूसरे देशों में जितनी रिकवरी करनी होती है उसका

कहीं पांच परसेंट और कहीं दस परसेंट ही बकाया रहता है, जापान में तथा दूसरे देशों में। बांचू कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट के मिलने के बाद आपने कोई क्या नई बात की है, नये कदम उठाये हैं ताकि आमदनी आपकी ज्यादा होने लगे और इनकम टैक्स की धनराशि जल्दी से बसूल होने लगे।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the hon. Minister's own statement, the income-tax arrears upto 1971-72 stood at 438.60 crores. Sir, the Government have not taken effective and vigorous steps to collect the outstanding income-tax arrears. I would like to substantiate my point by quoting the case of Shri M. G. Ramachandran, Tamil Nadu Cinema Actor, whose income-tax arrears upto 1971-72 stood at Rs. 23,49,617.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question and do not make a speech.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: I am putting my questions only. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether recovery proceedings were started by the Central Government against Shri M. G. Ramachandran. Is it a fact that Shri M. G. Ramachandran went to the High Court of Madras and obtained a stay order? I also want to know whether Shri M. G. Ramachandran on his own withdrew the case from the High Court in September 1972 as a result of which the stay order got abated? If that is so, what steps have been taken by the Government to make immediate recoveries of the outstanding income-tax arrears from Shri M. G. Ramachandran? If no steps have so far been taken in this direction, I would like to know whether responsibility for this failure has been fixed on anyone. I would also like to know whether the hon. Minister, Shri K. R. Ganesh, has given political accommodation to Shri M. G. Ramachandran on

account of which no steps are being taken to collect the huge income tax arrears from Shri M. G. Ramachandran. I wonder whether any steps will ever be taken to collect the income-tax arrears running into several lakhs from him!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, this half an hour discussion has been raised on an unstarred question dealing with arrears of income-tax. The question arose as a result of some wrong caption given and on the basis of answers given to that question. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has raised this discussion. He has covered many points. As is usual with him, he has tried to impute political motives. He cannot help doing it. That is his stock in trade and I will not go into that.

The question of income-tax arrears is a serious question and it requires serious consideration of the House. It is a matter of concern that Rs. 438 crores and odd should be in arrears. The Government is aware of the seriousness of the problem and we are trying to plug as many loopholes as may be there. The Wanchoo Committee has submitted its report and it contains many recommendations for plugging the loopholes and to see that a proper climate is created and the attitude of the judiciary also changes as far as economic crimes are concerned. That is one aspect.

The other aspect of the matter is how Rs. 438 crores have accumulated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I have quoted from the PAC report and CAG's report to show that it is not Rs. 438 crores but much more. Let him not harp on that figure.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The difficulty with my hon. friend is, he will quote one figure from here, another from there, something from the newspapers, something from some report and he thinks he is making a very wise contribution to the discussion. The CAG's report is

there, but he did not properly read it. When we say Rs. 438 crores, we mean the net arrears.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is no such thing as net arrears.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will read from the CAG's report. I am reading from para 57:

"The total effective demand of tax outstanding on 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 609.45 crores, which includes the demand of Rs. 129.32 crores, the collection of which had not fallen due on 31st March, 1971. Of this, net effective arrears representing recoverable demand was Rs. 399.82 crores. The balance of Rs. 209.63 crores comprises of the following".

They have given the various items—deduction on account of DIT relief, appellate relief, protective assessment, irrecoverable dues, etc., which comes to Rs. 209.63 crores. So, according to the income-tax department, the effective arrears are about Rs. 438 crores, but according to the CAG it is Rs. 399.82 crores, which is less than our figure. The income-tax department is trying to discuss this matter with the CAG so that we can evolve a proper way in which there is no difference. Our net effective arrears is more than what the CAG has worked out.

These arrears are a continuing process. Rs. 438 crores is not for one year. I would like to give the break-up of these arrears.

Arrears in 1961-62 and earlier—Rs. 55.34 crores. From 1962-63 to 1969-70 it was Rs. 200.82 crores. Arrears of 1970-71 were Rs. 80.82 crores. In 1971-72 it was Rs. 96.62 crores. This is the break-up of the net arrears of Rs. 538.60 crores.

18 hrs.

During the years 1947-48 to 1971-72 against the advance tax demand raised in regular assessments, the collection

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

amounted to Rs. 9694 crores. Out of this, Rs. 438 crores is the net arrears, which works out to less than 5 per cent of the total collections made.

I am not going to minimise the importance of Rs. 438 crores. I tell you that it is a matter of concern for the government that Rs. 438 crores is in arrears. But it has to be seen in the proper perspective. Compared to the total collection made this constitutes only 5 per cent.

During the last occasion when this was raised I had just mentioned that the break-up of Rs. 438 crores between the corporate sector and other sectors is not available. After that, we have tried to do some exercise. The share of the corporate sector in these Rs. 438 crores is approximately Rs. 92 crores. I am saying this is the approximate figures because the final figures are awaited. We will have to get figures from about 2,000 income-tax officers and then arrive at the figure. The total collection from the corporate sector during the last ten years has been Rs. 3,295.61 crores and this Rs. 92 crores constitutes only 2.80 per cent.

Further, it is not as if the larger houses or larger assessee are being left out. We are taking all possible steps. Some of the cases are pending in courts and it is not possible to realise the money in these cases. So, it has to be seen in the proper perspective.

I know that the hon. Member will bring in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, because the notice he gave us was a very alarming one. So, I have tried to do some home work. He has said that the figures given by the CAG do not tally with the figures given by me and my reply has been given in a perfunctory manner. In fact, the hon. Member has not read the report of the CAG fully and by raising this discussion he has tried to mislead the House.

Some other hon. Members have raised questions about particular assessee. I do not have with me figures for those assessee. I require notice for that.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the December 14, 1972/Agrahayana 23, 1894 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 14, 1972 | Agraha-
yana 23, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-U.S Relations

+

*441. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether President Nixon has expressed the hope of developing "a sounder relationship based on understanding and respect for mutual interest" between India and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government welcome President Nixon's statement and, as already indicated, shall do their best to normalise and strengthen our relations with USA on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: On behalf of the country, the hon. Minister has extended the hand of friendship to USA. But unfortunately, the press in the United States, even in the *New York Times* has written that because of acute shortage of food in India we are now trying to be friends with them. I want to know what steps Government of India have taken

to counter this unfortunate propaganda by the people and the press in the United States.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The press in the United States, as in our own country, has got the right to make their own comments. We take note of them and as a policy we state our own view-point which receives adequate publicity, and we do not resort to the practice of trying to counteract the opinion or the views of the press, whether it is Indian press or the United States press or the press of any other country.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I want to know whether the United States of America has given any genuine proof that it really wants to develop a sounder relationship based on respect with India.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our position in this regard has been clarified, and after studying our statements and our attitudes, we have received a positive response from the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, about which I have already made a mention. The statement of Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, of December 1, is to this effect:

"We welcome the positive note struck both in the statement by Foreign Minister and that of President Giri in reciprocating their expressed intentions regarding friendly and cooperative relations between our two Governments. It is important that India and the United States work together towards this end."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know, apart from the speech of the President of the United States and also that of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, what con-

crete steps or measures the United States Government have taken to see that dialogue with India is restored on a normal basis and, further, may I know what concrete steps Government of India are taking in conformity with the self-respect and honour of our country?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Concrete steps for dialogue cannot be taken. Concrete step will be the start of the dialogue. We cannot take any concrete steps for starting the dialogue. If there is any concrete step, our willingness to improve relations and their positive response can be regarded as concrete steps which might lead to purposful dialogue.

About what we do or what we have done, we have, I believe, given ample proof of our desire to improve relations on the basis which I spelt out in my statement.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has said that we are prepared for a dialogue with the United State. But, seen in the case of admission of Bangladesh in the U.N.O., which is the utmost desire of the people of India and the Government, the United States have not taken any positive step. So far, the United States have not taken any positive interest to improve their relations with India. How can our Government be ready for a dialogue?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to remind the hon. Member that the Government of the United States did recognise Bangladesh and that is a step towards recognition of the new situation in this sub-continent and acceptance of Bangladesh as a sovereign, independent country. It is true that, during the year 1971, the United States appreciation of the developing situation in the Indian sub-continent was not impartial, to say the least. But, if by subsequent events, the Government of the United States does accept the sovereignty and independence of Bangla Desh which they have done by according recognition,

that, to a certain extent, does show the acceptance of the changed situation here and it will perhaps be not wise to remind them all the time that 'Although now you are right, but last year, you were wrong.' That perhaps would not be helpful.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know from the hon. Minister if he could get any assurance from Mr. William Rogers, Secretary of State, that America would not supply arms to Pakistan...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate on foreign affairs. This is a very simple question. You are expanding it too much.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: It is very much connected. How can our relations improve if they go on supplying arms to Pakistan?

श्रीतत्त्वान्न कपूर : रिलेशन खराब तो इसी से हुए थे और इसी से और खराब हो सकते हैं ।

अबोध महोदय : यह फुल डिबेट थोड़े ही है ।

It is relating to a particular thing.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAUTHAM: Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us whether the greeting sent by India to President Nixon on his success in the elections is anything more than a formal greeting or is there any gesture for better relations? Is it a formal greeting or is it something more than that? That is the question.

MR. SPEAKER: The same question was asked by another member and he has answered it.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Do we mean anything more than a formal greeting by this message on the success of the President, or is it a gesture by India or is it a 'love call' as they call it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to clarify that there is no question of any gesture either on our part or on the part of the United States. We are a sovereign and independent country and when I made the statement, there is no question of any gesture in that.

We, on our side, have clarified our position and we have spelt out our own thinking on this subject and, having studied carefully our position, the response from the United States Government through the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, has been that they welcome the statement of the Indian Foreign Minister and they would like to improve and strengthen the relations.

Relations between two sovereign countries do not depend on gestures. It is on an assessment of the hard realities and then the decisions are taken accordingly.

I would also like to add, with your permission, that this point that has been mentioned from this side, that is, the likelihood of military supplies being made to Pakistan by the USA, is a matter to which we attach the greatest importance and even when I made the statement, I did say and I did clarify that, in our view, any supply of military equipment by the United States of America to Pakistan will definitely be a negative factor in the situation. It will make Pakistan more intransigent and will come in the way of the establishment of a durable peace in the Indian sub-continent. We have made our position quite clear.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very good.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: The Government was vocal regarding the recent disturbances on language and other disturbances also in the education sphere saying that CIA was responsible for all this, but the Government was very...

MR. SPEAKER: CIA responsible for what?

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: For the language disturbances and all other disturbances.

MR. SPEAKER: What has it got to do with this? Don't bring in CIA every time. Here, a very simple question is involved.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: I am putting my question. I am not speaking of CIA. We are very sure that the Government of India has a good relation with the United States, which is evident from the heavy investment of American capital in India. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he means further American investment in India when he says that our relations and our mutual respect and some other things also will improve.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think that investment by the USA is at all relevant in this connection. That is a matter which has been dealt with on its own merits. We have, so far as India's position is concerned, made it clear that any investment from any foreign country which fits in with our development plan is welcome. But in regard to any investment, from whatever source it is, which does not fit in within the framework of our five-year plan and development plan, we do not encourage that. That is a separate matter on which Government's policy is very clear. And, if we want to improve relations or strengthen relations we have no such eye as some of the commentator, have said, on any investment or any economic content in this respect.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Earlier, Government did not feel encouraged to make such a statement. Naturally the question arises as to what exactly happened to bring this about, whether some preparatory work went in to make this transformation on both sides. That is the precise point to which I would like the hon. Minister to address himself.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not say that there has been any preparatory work on either side. A stage had arrived when we thought that if we could enunciate our position and if there was a good response, then that could become the basis for further steps to be taken by both countries to improve relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi—absent.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Both Questions No. 443 and No. 453 may be taken up together. The other hon. Member is also here.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We take up Questions No. 443 and No. 453 together.

Shri Arjun Sethi.

Threatened closure of Kolar Gold Mines due to Depletion of Deposits

***443. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kolar Gold Mines are facing the prospect of a slow death owing to fast depletion of its deposits and consequent high cost of working; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) The Kolar Gold Mines having been worked for many decades are faced with the problem of depletion of the reserves and resultant high cost of working. There is, however, no proposal to close the mines as such. However, as and when working in any section becomes prohibitively uneconomic or unfit for operation due to mining conditions on grounds of safety, the closure of such section alone might become inevitable.

News Regarding 'K.G.F. Mines take-over 1956'

***453. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news story appeared in the *Hindi* dated the 21st November, 1972 under the caption "Some puzzling questions about K.G.F. Mines take-over 1956" has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since many of the aspects mentioned in the news story relate to events that took place quite sometime ago, no specific action is called for at this juncture. As far as the present condition of the gold mines (Bharat Gold Mines Private Limited) is concerned, Government is fully aware of the problems and is taking suitable corrective action.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since the hon. Minister has stated that Kolar Goldmines are facing the problems, I want to draw his attention to a press report which is published in the daily, *Statesman*, where the Chairman and Managing Director of Kolar Goldmines Private Limited has stated as follows:

Apart from the technical challenges posed by the deep mining in Kolar, they were faced with the tremendous sociological problem of providing employment to the 13,500 staff and its family depending solely on the mines now.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this problem has been taken into consideration, and if so, the steps taken by Government.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As hon. Members probably know, these mines have been working for more

than the last 90 years, and they are one of the deepest mines in the world, approximately 10,000 feet deep; that is the lowest level at which the mining is being done. As in any mine in the world, when the reserves get exhausted, we have to abandon those workings and look for some others. In some areas and sections, we are getting very near the depletion of reserves. But that does not mean the closure of the complete mine. We are already investigating different areas in the locality and we are taking steps to develop the capacity in the adjoining areas, so that no unemployment is caused when any section is abandoned. But I would like to reiterate that there is no intention on the part of the Government to abandon these mines completely.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In reply to my question, the hon. Minister had said that some events had taken place, but no specific action was called for. I would like to know what happens to the problems created by those events, and how the hon. Minister says that specific action is not warranted.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I have said, the question of taking over these mines, whether it was justified, whether the amounts paid were adequate or whether they were excessive or they were less than what we should have paid, are all things of the past, and no useful purpose will be served by going into those stories which are of the past.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In the latter part of his answer, the hon. Minister has said that Government are aware of the present problem. But I want to know the problems before the Government and the corrective action taken by Government.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The problems are mainly technical in nature. When we mine at great depths, there are problems of rockbursts, and there is the question of safety of working in the mines. The

other problem is that of the steady deterioration in the grade of ore that is mined. It has deteriorated from 8 grams per tonne to round about 4-1½ grams per tonne now. These are the problems, and as regards the corrective action, I have already stated that we are investigating new areas so that we can start mining there.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Is it not a fact that before the Mysore State got integrated with the Indian Union after Independence, the British company had exploited all the richer mines and left the poorer mines only to be tapped, and if so, would it not be economical to close down the mines altogether instead of running it at such a great loss?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is true that we are subsidising these mines very heavily. But as I have already stated, we are investigating the adjoining areas which are showing good promise, and we hope that as and when these mines become uneconomical for working, these new areas will be developed.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Is it a fact that the Central Government were aware of the depletion of the deposits in these mines when they were taken over by the Centre, and if so, why the Central Government took them over?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Even now, these mines contain substantial reserves of ore, but whether those can be worked economically or not is another thing. But it is not that the Central Government knew that there was nothing left there. Even now, these mines contain substantial quantities. But certain technological problems regarding the safety of working have arisen in view of the rockbursts that have taken place. These are preventing us from approaching certain ore bodies which are really rich in grade.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister that they are investigating the possibilities of locating new

mines, may I know the nearest point from the Kolar Gold Mines where they have located them?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The hon. Member is, I suppose, familiar with the area. There were some closed mines. One is the Nine Reef Mine and the other is the Roadblock Mine, which were worked for some time and then abandoned. We have now started operations to dewater the pits so that we can start those mines again.

Then, about 12 k.m. south of Mysore Mines, the Geological Survey of India have located a very promising area, and also at Bisanantham which is in Andhra Pradesh but on the border of the Kolar Gold Fields, we propose to start the new workings.

Exploitation of Mineral Deposits in Rayalaseema Region

***444. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the important minerals found in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the names of places and the minerals with their estimated reserves; and

(c) whether any systematic investigation are going on to exploit the mineral wealth of that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b): Asbestos, barytes, steatite, copper-lead, diamond, iron ore, gold, clays and limestone are the important minerals found in the Rayalseem area. Names of places and the minerals with their estimated reserves are as follows:—

Asbestos	Chinnakutala—Brahmanapalle belt, Cuddapah district.	14,400 tonnes.
Barytes	Mangampeta, Cuddapah district.	2.5 million tonnes.
Limestone	Cuddapah basin in Cuddapah Kurnool districts.	Preliminary estimate of about 12,000 million tonnes.
Gold	Ramagiri, Anantapur district.	2,527 tonnes of ore with 6.9 gm/tonne gold.
Iron Ore	Veldurti-Ramallakota, Kurnool district.	4.5 million tonnes.
	Raydrug Taluk, Anantapur distt.	1 million tonnes.
Steatite	Mutsukota, Tabjula, Julakalawa & Ravuludiki, Anantapur district and Godelamadugu, Yarlpadu and Muddanuru, Kurnool district.	about 0.9 million tonnes upto 100 m. depth.
Clays	Hastewaram in Cuddapah distt.	5.5 million tonnes.
	Ambopuram in Kurnool distt.	„
Copper-lead	Zanagamarauppale, Cuddapah district.	Being assessed.
	Jonna-giri, Kurnool district.	do.
	Gani-Kalva, Kurnool district.	do.
Diamond	Wargakarur, Anantapur distt.	do.

(c) Systematic investigations are in progress in the Pulivendla area for asbestos, Mangampet area for barytes, Wajrakarur area for diamond, Anki-reddipalle area for flux grade limestone and Zangamarajupalle, Gani-kalva and Jonnagiri areas for copper and lead. A programme for mineral exploration in Andhra Pradesh has been drawn up by the Geological Survey of India in continuation of the exploration that is already in progress. This programme includes investigation of base metals, limestone, barytes, asbestos and clay in the Cuddapah basin in Rayalseema, diamond in Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

M/s Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., are examining the possibility of exploiting the gold in the Yeppamana mine area.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: I find from the statement that Government are exploring the feasibility of exploiting the minerals in this Rayalaseema area. I would like to know whether the results of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India have revealed the possibility of starting any mineral-based industries in this chronically backward region.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As I have stated, the Geological Survey of India has been busy, and I would be glad to say that they have located a number of minerals in that area. They are working on diamonds in the Wajrakarur area and that area is showing fairly good promise. There are also huge quantities of very good quality limestone in Rayalseema area. It is up to the State Government to start these industries.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Many leases given to the private industrialists are lying idle. May I know the reasons for such a situation?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: If any individual takes a lease and does not work it, it is up to the State Government to cancel the lease.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The statement giving the particulars about the deposits in the various areas is neither exhaustive nor correct. The places mentioned against the various minerals available are not also correct. For instance, about gold, they have said that 2527 tonnes of ore are there in the gold desert area. I do not know how the ore and gold are mixed up there.

Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister to the supplementary questions, may I know whether this area, though rich in mineral wealth, has been completely neglected, and the Geological Survey of India has been conducting these surveys there not now but for many years, and if so, whether the Government of India have taken any concrete decision in view of the need to develop these backward regions, for starting more industries, and whether any public sector projects based on these minerals will be started there by the Government of India?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As regards the question how gold and ore have been mixed up, I would like to say that gold comes out of the ore. The job of the Geological Survey of India is to locate the reserves of various minerals, and once they have carried out the investigations and proved the existence of minerals, it is up to the public sector undertakings or to the State Governments or to private individuals to develop them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have asked whether the Government of India have in view the starting of an industry.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not deal with industries.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In the statement under the subject diamonds nothing has been mentioned about Ramallakota and Wajrakarur. What is the position about those areas?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: In Wajrakarur area the investigations brought out five diamond ferrous

rocks, only one of which has been proved really promising by the GSI so far. In Kurneel district in Banganapalle conglomerate horizon several old workings were examined and two belts extending from Banganapalle to Munimadugu and Ramallakota to Yambai were delineated.

Employment to be generated by implementation of seven-day working week

*445. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of additional employment that would be created if the proposal to have a Seven-Day working week is implemented;

(b) the measure of response to this proposal; and

(c) the steps proposed to implement the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) It is difficult to assess precisely additional employment that would be created by the observance of a seven-day working week. Though they have not been formally addressed on the subject, the State Labour Ministers, the employers and the trade unions are, generally speaking, not averse to the proposal. It should not be difficult, therefore to work out with their cooperation the details of the implementation of the scheme in such units or industries where other factors are favourable for the introduction of the seven-day working week.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am glad to know that there is widespread general support for the proposal mooted by the Labour Ministry and that there is no difficulty in evolving a programme in this direction. What is holding them up from evolving such a programme and what

steps have been taken to have a concrete programme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): At present through the State Labour Ministers, leaders of the trade unions and employers we are trying to arrive at some agreement. Once we assess the result, we will go ahead. Once this process is over, we will convene a conference of employers, trade union leaders and the State Labour Ministers to see how it could be worked.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know whether any consultation has been made with the Ministry of Industrial Development in order to identify the particular industrial units wherein this scheme can be introduced straightway?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: We have taken the initiative in this matter of seven days continuous working without depriving the workers of their weekly rest. I am very glad that the State Labour Ministers have also taken the initiative of persuading the employers and workers wherever facilities are available. But there are some difficulties. Where raw materials are available, there is power shortage. For instance, in Bombay city it was almost agreed but because of power shortage we could not extend it. It was of a limited nature. So, just now the location of this spot would be difficult.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि चाहे 6 दिन काम करने का सप्ताह हो चाहे 7 दिन का हो, पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग या नेशनलाइज्ड ग्रैंडरटेकिंग के कार्यकर्त्ताओं के काम करने की क्षमता घटती जा रही है और इस का सबूत है पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में बाटा तो क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में कुछ करना चाहती है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The efficiency of working in the public sector undertakings does not arise out of this question.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that quite a large number of industries suffer from power shortage and quite a large number of plants and industries are not able to fulfil their installed capacity, may I know whether Government have taken note of these two factors also and, if so, how can the government meet these two points?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There are limiting considerations. As I have said, where there is power shortage or the industry is not in a position to give further employment, that will have to be excluded. But our experience is that in some cases, even though there is power shortage of 20 per cent, the industry is able to work for seven days. So, in a selective way it is being operated.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Since this scheme has not been worked out practically and since the co-operation of the trade unions is not forthcoming to the scheme as it is, will the Government think of taking up this proposal of seven-day working of the factory along with reduction in working hours per worker from 48 to 40?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: No, Sir. This scheme is intended to provide additional employment and more production. There is no question of reducing the hours of work.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the limiting factor, as stated by the Minister, and also in view of the general experience that the working class is reluctant to give up the common holiday which is very essential for the trade union and other activities, will the hon. Minister take into consideration the question of six hour shift working which will give the same result of round the clock working as well as increased employment?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: It is not altogether correct to say that the workers are reluctant. Of course, some leaders of the trade unions are very reluctant.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Trade union leaders represent the workers.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I am giving you my experience. Instead of addressing the trade union leaders, I am now addressing the workers direct and the response is very encouraging.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about six hours of working?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I said in reply to the question of Shri Kulkarni, there is no such scheme at the present juncture.

Repatriation of Families of Civilian Internees and P.O.Ws. to Pakistan

*446. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has offered to Pakistan to repatriate the families of civilian internees and the Prisoners-of-War to Pakistan; if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereto;

(b) whether Government of India expects similar action being taken by Pakistan in regard to civilian internees of India and Bangladesh; and

(c) whether the offer mentioned above is taken by the Government after consultation with Bangladesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). India and Bangladesh had jointly made an offer to this effect. While doing so they expressed the hope that the Government of Pakistan would, in response, allow the families of all Bangladesh nationals, detained or stranded in Pakistan to return to Bangladesh. However, Pakistan Government have decided to permit, "as a first step", only 10,000 Bengali

women and children to leave Pakistan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In view of the developments after the agreement signed by India and Pakistan on delineation, may I know whether any new proposal has been made by India with regard to the repatriation of civilian internees and prisoners of war to Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No new proposal has been made to Pakistan in this respect, because our earlier proposal was quite explicit. In the earlier proposal we had made an offer to Pakistan, of course, after consulting the Bangladesh Government, that as a humanitarian gesture the Governments of Bangladesh and India have decided to repatriate to Pakistan families (women and children) of Pakistani civilian internees who sought protection with the Joint Command of India and Bangladesh forces and families of prisoners of war who had surrendered to the Joint Command. It is hoped that the Government of Pakistan will act in the same humanitarian spirit and allow the families of all Bangladesh nationals who are detained or held up in Pakistan to return to Bangladesh.

So, it was quite a self-contained and comprehensive proposal that we made at the very initial stage.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the main answer, the hon. Minister has stated that Pakistan had agreed to send 10,000 Bengali women and children as a first step. May I know whether they have already sent them or is it still a proposal? I also want to know what is the total number of Bangalis who are interned in Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This transfer has not yet taken place. The details are being worked out. About the figures, according to the Bangladesh Government, the number of their women and children held in Pakistan is about 80,000.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is known to the Government that during the liberation struggle of Bangladesh, thousands of mothers and sisters of Bangladesh were forcibly taken into army camps of Pakistan. It is also reported that a large number of them have been taken to West Pakistan and pathetic reports are coming from there that they are still living in shameful and miserable conditions there. I want to know from the Government what steps they have taken to get back those mothers and sisters who were forcibly taken by Pakistani army to West Pakistan.

Secondly, regarding two Indian newsmen, Deepak and Surjit, about whom television was shown that they are alive, I want to know whether the Government have pursued in the matter and, if so, with what result.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: About the first part, as I have said earlier, we have suggested to Pakistan that as a gesture of reciprocating the joint offer of India and Bangladesh they should repatriate all the Bengali women and children that are in Pakistan....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who were forcibly taken away.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: When I say all, everyone is included.

About the question of two journalists, the hon. Member did write a letter to me. I have sent him a reply. We have been taking this matter up again and again with the Government of Pakistan. But so far we have not been supplied any clue about the presence of those journalists.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that there are about 80,000 Bengali internees in Pakistan and an arrangement is being made to transfer them or to repatriate them, I would like to know from him whether he has taken any initiative so that these internees in Pakistan who are out of employment, who are out of their profession, may have certain assistance so that

they may live at least till they are repatriated to Bangladesh and, if so, what are those steps or what are the discussions held in this regard with the Government of Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Obviously, it is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to look after all these internees of Bangladesh origin and it is difficult for me to imagine what type of assistance could India render in a situation of the type that we face in the matter of our relations with Pakistan. It is for all these reasons that we had ourselves made an offer after consulting the Government of Bangladesh that we had decided to repatriate the families of all civilian internees and also of the prisoners-of-war and we expressed the hope that Pakistan would also do the same. They have, as I mentioned already, said that they have decided to repatriate 10,000 out of the total number of the internees there as a first step. I would like to add that, in a humanitarian case of this character, there should be no counting of heads and, irrespective of the numbers, they should send out all the family members, women and children, who happened to be in custody there or who happened to be stranded in Pakistan.

Opening of Weapons testing Range near Itarsi

*448. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any weapons testing range has been opened near Itarsi;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the amount spent in regard to the range established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION), IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c): A Central Proof Range has been

established at Itarsi. The Proof range mainly caters to the Proofing of various items of ammunition and their components pertaining to Artillery and Infantry weapons and most of the Field Tank and Anti-tank equipments, produced in the Ordnance Factories located in the Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh region. Components for ammunition items supplied by civil trade are also proved in this establishment.

The total cost is expected to be about Rs. 3.15 crores.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of large complaints about testing of weapons supplied to artillery, infantry and other civilians, I would like to know from the Government whether in the past Government have made any assessment to what extent these weapons which passed into the hands of our army personnel and others from the ordnance factories were found to be defective or short of proof range. Why did Government take such a long time to establish such a factory only very recently at a cost of Rs. 3 crores, and more, at Itarsi and in Maharashtra?

Secondly, about the testing arrangement that is now done, I want to know whether the proof-range testing is of the same standard as that in other countries which are supplying weapons to our neighbouring countries, particularly Pakistan. I want to know about the standard.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The premise under which the hon. Member is asking this is not correct. There has been absolutely no complaint about the quality of the weapons, hand-guns and ammunitions that have been supplied to our armed forces. As a matter of fact, the quality has been found to be uniformly of a very high order, of a very high standard. Therefore, this question of why it was not established earlier really does not arise. As I have explained in the main answer, we established this mainly to cater to the production which is taken out of the

ordnance factories which are located in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh regions, and these factories were established mostly after the Chinese aggression, in 1962. Then we wanted a Central Proof Range establishment and Itarsi was selected after a great deal of consideration. Orders to establish the Proof Range establishment were passed in 1967. After that, this Proof Range has been established. It is testing certain new equipment that we have started making or manufacturing in India after 1962, and this Proof Range has come very handy for our various projects that we undertook after the Chinese aggression.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the hon. Minister's reply about the proof Range arrangement that has been done, may I know whether Government have come to the conclusion that the reason for the defect in the proof range is either the defect in the machines or weaponry or defect in the ammunitions also; if it is in respect of ammunitions also, may I know whether there are any such testing establishment to test the ammunitions also, to see how far they are in order?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: These tests are necessary and they are part of the manufacturing process and we would not hand over any equipment, whether it be arms or ammunition, to our Armed Forces, without properly testing them or evaluating them. Not only this, but also items from the civil trade and certain imported items are properly tested before they are handed over to the Ordnance Depots for use in the Army, Navy or in the Air Force.

These Proof Ranges serve both the purposes—to find out defects in any line of production and also to evaluate the performance of the various weapons that are produced from time to time.

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions should be drafted very carefully and also replied to very carefully. Some times, it relates to defence affairs. I

think it is much better if they are discussed in the Defence Consultative Committee, rather than by open questions here in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma—not here.

Representations regarding payment of pension to parents of Military Martyrs

***450. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the parents of the Military Martyrs for the grant of a part of the Family Pension to them out of the pension generally given to the War Widows; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir; representations have been received from the parents of a few Armed Forces Officers killed in the recent Indo-Pak conflict, for granting them a part of the special family pension payable to the widows of the officers.

(b) In the case of personnel below offer rank, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) is empowered to divide the special family pension among the eligible heirs of the deceased serviceman in such cases. In the case of officers, orders have been issued under which the special family pension may be divided between the widow and the parents of the officer who was killed in the war. Decisions on individual representations are to be taken after necessary investigation and on the merits of each case.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister through you as to the exact date on which these orders were issued as also the exact proportion in which the proposed pension is to be divided?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The orders were issued on 11th October, 1972 and the basis on which these pensions are sought to be divided is that the share of both the claimants, that is, the parents and the widow should not exceed the amount of the dependant pension which would have been admissible to them (if the means limit prescribed under the regulations had not been applied) at the rate prescribed in the regulations as if the officer had died as a bachelor but not in action and his death had been accepted as attributable to service factors. This means that there would be an equitable basis on which these claims would be settled, not on the basis of claims which would be made on the officer's pension when he dies in action.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know further whether after the 11th October 1972 any such claims have been decided, and if so, how many?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: A few claims have been received and they are under investigation by the respective Service Headquarters. But, no claims as such have yet been decided.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से पता चलता है कि जो घनराशि युद्ध में काम आये हुए जवानों की विधवाओं को दी जाने वाली है, उसका कुछ हिस्सा उनके माता-पिताओं को दे दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जवानों के माता-पिताओं के जो आवेदन-पत्र आये हैं, क्या उन पर अलग से विचार नहीं किया जायेगा और जो घनराशि उनकी विधवाओं को दी जाने वाली है, उसमें कटौती क्यों की जाये और उनके माता-पिताओं को अलग से घनराशि क्यों न दी जाये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : यह प्रश्न अफसरों के बारे में है। इस बारे में पहले से ही नियम बने हुए हैं कि जवानों पर निर्भर करने वाले लोगों में, उनकी पत्नी, बच्चों और माता-पिता में, पेन्शन का विभाजन किस तरह से

किया जाये। उन नियमों के आधार पर ही उन की पेन्शन का विभाजन किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य के मन में मूल भावना यह थी कि बजाये इसके कि जितना पैसा उन को मिलता है, उस को विभाजित करें, हम उन को अलग-अलग इतना पैसा दे दें, जिस से उन दोनों को कभी का सामना न करना पड़े। हमने जो पेन्शन रूलज बनाये हैं, और अभी जो बेनिफिट्स दिये हैं, वे इतने अधिक उदार हैं कि हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सिज के लोग उन से खुश हैं। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में किसी तरह की रद्दो-बदल करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होती है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, after the termination of the last war we found in one of the important pronouncements by the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, wherein he had categorically stated that the Government would move in the direction of payment of pension equivalent to the entire salary of the jawans and officers. Do they propose to implement this so that even the question arising out of this issue regarding the distribution of pension amongst various dependents would become easy?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is being done in case of personnel below officer rank when there is no question of division, but when a claim of division is made then some equitable basis has to be found, and therefore after great deal of discussion and consultation with various Service Headquarters etc. this particular formula, which I indicated in reply to hon. Shri Parashar's question, has been devised, and under this formula we are processing the various claims that are received.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said, pension equivalent to the entire salary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is being done if there is no division claim; if the parents and widow had made their own arrangements, then the announcement that was made

by Defence Minister is being carried out, but if there is a division, then, that division is sought to be made under this formula.

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उदयपुर में

कम उत्पादन

* 4055 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में उसकी निर्धारित क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है;

(ख) क्या डिजाइन की त्रुटि के कारण उत्पादन-लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. is at present working a zinc smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) with a capacity of 18,000 tonnes per annum and a 5,400 tonnes per annum lead smelter at Tundoo (Bihar) together with ancillary plants for the production of zinc and lead metals and other by-products. Both the lead and zinc smelters are based on the lead and zinc ore deposits in Zawar area of Rajasthan.

Production in the zinc and lead smelters has been below the rated capacity of the plants. The lower production in the case of the zinc smelter is due to operational problems as also design defects in certain sections of the plant, particularly the roaster. Further, the melting furnace has also not been able to operate at full capacity owing

to deficiencies which have developed in it.

In the case of lead, the lower production is due to the smelter being very old and out-moded.

Steps have been taken by Government to increase the operating efficiency of both the zinc and lead smelters. The operational problems in the zinc smelter which was commissioned early in 1968 have been examined and some of them have been attended to. The improvement in the operation of zinc smelter would be evident from the figures of the zinc production indicated below:—

1969-70	9,926 tonnes
1970-71	10,738 "
1971-72	12,254 "
1972-73	13-14,000 "

(estimated).

The design defects in the plant including the roaster are proposed to be rectified along with the expansion of the zinc smelter which is expected to be completed early in the Fifth Plan.

As regards the rectification of deficiencies in the melting furnace, it is proposed to replace the same as early as possible with a new unit. It is expected that the new unit will be installed by about the last quarter of 1973.

The old lead smelter is being modernised. The first phase of modernisation which will enable an annual lead production of 3,600 tonnes, has already been taken on hand. In the second phase, the production is to be increased to 6,000 tonnes per annum. For this purpose, a feasibility report is under preparation. The second phase of the expansion is likely to be completed by the middle of 1974.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह स्वीकार किया है कि डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट था, जिस के कारण प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में कौन कौन से अधिकारी दोषी हैं; जिन्होंने डिजाइन में डिफेक्ट्स का

बाद में बता लीया और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाही की गई है यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेगिस्ट्रेशन में कितना ध्वज हुआ और हानि कितनी हुई।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को पता है, जिसकी जो फैक्टरी उदयपुर में लगी है, वह पहले मेटल कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया की थी, जिसको बाद में गवर्नमेंट ने लिया। वह लची लपारी चीज हमने ली और उसका काम शुरू हुआ। लेकिन उसके बाद रोस्टर और मेटल मैलिंग फरनेस में कुछ खराबियाँ जाहिर हुई। उनको ठीक करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। उसका यह नतीजा हुआ है कि हमारी प्रोडक्शन 9000 टन से बढ़कर लगभग 13, 14 हजार हो गई है। आगे चल कर एक्सपेंशन होने के बाद उसकी प्रोडक्शन 18,000 टन से बढ़ कर 36,000 टन साजाना होने जा रही है। जिस वक्त वह स्टेज आयेगी तो तमाम छोटे मोटे डिफेक्ट्स को भी दूर कर दिया जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई निश्चित अवधि बता सकते हैं कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पहले, दूसरे या तीसरे वर्ष में एक्सपेंशन कर के प्रोडक्शन को 18,000 टन से बढ़ाकर 36,000 टन कर दिया जायेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के पहले या दूसरे साल में यह कारखाना मुकम्मल तौर पर काम शुरू कर देगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि दोषी अधिकारी दोषी कौन-कौन हैं और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाही की गई है क्योंकि जो दोष बताये गये हैं, वे कारखाना खरीद करने के समय भी थे;

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह कारखाना तो बाहर की एक फर्म ने सौंपा था। कोई कर्मचारी इस के लिए दोषी नहीं है।

Demand from Government of Maharashtra for Allotment of Steel

***456. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHIHDE:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has asked for assistance for procurement of steel for R.C.C. pipes and for cement for their programme of lift irrigation schemes in order to meet immediately the severe scarcity conditions prevailing in the State;

(b) if so, the quantities asked for and the quantities allotted and/or despatched; and

(c) the time by which the demands are likely to be met in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). The State Government asked for supply of 9,550 tonnes of steel and 9,950 tonnes of cement for their lift-irrigation schemes. About 400 tonnes of 7 mm Wire Rods have been supplied so far. In addition, instructions have already been issued to producers concerned to despatch 2500 tonnes of 6 mm Wire Rods to State Government on an over-riding priority.

So far as supply of cement is concerned, it has been ascertained that no supply has been received by the State Government.

The demands will be quickly met to the extent possible.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHIHDE: In view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in the State, the State Government had proposed some lift irrigation schemes and for this purpose steel is urgently required. If it is not possible to meet this demand immediately, will the Government allow the Government of Maharashtra to import the required quantity of steel, billets, etc.?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: As soon as they get their supply of cement, we will also supply steel.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I am asking about the import of steel.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is not necessary to import; we will be able to meet their requirements.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a Mini Steel Plant at Purulia in West Bengal

*442. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini steel plant would be installed at Purulia very soon; and

(b) if so, whether same provision can be made in other places of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR RAMANGALAM): (a) A letter of intent under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been issued on 26th September, 1972, to M/s. General Alloy Steel Limited, Calcutta, for the establishment of an industrial undertaking at Purulia (West-Bengal) for the manufacture of 25,000 per annum of steel billets, strips and wire-rods, on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and equipment.

(b) Individual proposals have to be examined on merits in the light of technical and economic considerations, and other relevant factors.

भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमा सम्बन्धी समझौता के बारे में प्रश्न:

*437 श्री इंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत पाकिस्तान सीमा सम्बन्धी समझौते के बारे में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान के सेनाकमांडरों की निकट भविष्य में कोई बैठक होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (उत्पादन मंत्री) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) माननीय सदस्य कृपया इस प्रसंग में 12 दिसम्बर, 1972 को लोक सभा में विदेश मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य को देखें जिसमें नवीनतम स्थिति बताई गई है।

(ख) भारत और पाकिस्तान के थल-सेनाध्यक्षों के बीच निकट भविष्य में कोई बैठक होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Memorandum on Vatican status for Nankana Sahib in Pakistan

*449. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sikh Brotherhood International in a memorandum submitted recently, has demanded Vatican status for Nankana Sahib in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not consider it advisable to take up this question with the Pakistan Government.

Development of apprenticeship training programme

*451. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any special measures for the workers to make special efforts to prevail upon their local units to collaborate more fully with the employers to ensure fuller utilisation of the investment made in developing the apprenticeship training programme; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The workers' organisations are represented at the national, regional and State levels in the Central Apprenticeship Council, Regional Advisory Committees and State Apprenticeship Councils respectively. This helps in the smooth implementation and development of the apprenticeship training programme as well as ensure the co-operation of the local units. This is borne out by the fact that about 50,000 apprentices are undergoing training at present. According to a survey carried out some time ago to ascertain the employment status of ex-apprentices, about 75 per cent of the passed-out apprentices were in employment. Realising that, with the cooperation of the local units, the employers would be able to ensure the employment of a large number of apprentices after the completion of their training programme, an appeal was made at the meeting of the Central Apprenticeship Council held in November, 1972 that the Workers' Organisations represented on the Council should make special efforts to prevail upon their local units to collaborate more fully with the employers in this behalf. It is hoped that the employment position of the ex-apprentices would improve further as a result of these efforts.

Dock workers' strike at Madras Port

*452. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike at Madras Port by the Dock workers recently;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the manner in which Government have settled the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand was for the payment of Rs. 1000 to each worker as an advance towards arrears of piece-rate earnings that might accrue on the recommendations of the Piece-Rate Review Committee.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee will be examined on the receipt of its Report, which is still awaited. As a result of persuasion the strike was unconditionally called off.

Reported Pentagon bases on Pacific Islands of Micronesia

*454. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item in the Soviet Red Army newspaper 'Red Star' informing the world thereby that Pentagon is building new strategic bases on the Pacific Islands of Micronesia with the probable aim of strengthening United States hold over Asia while decreasing its visible presence; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government is aware of an article to this effect published in the Soviet newspaper "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) of 19th November, 1972.

(b) Government's policy regarding military bases is well-known and remains unchanged. The establishment of such bases tends to lead to tensions and rivalries. The United Nations has also pronounced itself against all military activities and arrangements by Colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Government of India fully support this position.

Proposed Western move in U.N. for release of P.O.Ws in India

*457. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th November, 1972 under the heading "West move on P.O.Ws' release";

(b) if so, whether they propose to move any resolution in the U.N. in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The House is aware of the two Resolutions commonly known as the Yugoslav and Argentine Resolutions, adopted in the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 29th November. As I have stated in the House on the 8th December, 1972, the Argentine Resolution does not make the question of the admission of Bangladesh to the UN conditional upon the release of the prisoners of war. In fact, that Resolution does not refer to the question of admission at all; and we take the reference by the President of the General Assembly to interdependence between the viewpoints as expressed in the Resolutions to indicate that so long as Pakistan

refuses to recognise Bangladesh and Bangladesh is kept out of the United Nations, the solution of pending problems, including the repatriation of the prisoners of war, would be difficult if not impossible.

There is an increasing awareness, in Pakistan as elsewhere, that Bangladesh is a necessary party to any discussions concerning the repatriation of the prisoners of war.

Transfers in E.P.F. Organisation

*458. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are transferred from one place to another after completing three years at one place;

(b) whether there are some cases in the country where this Order has not been complied with strictly; and

(c) if so, the number of Officers with designation and the reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The policy followed by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the matter of transfer of officers above the level of Provident Fund Inspectors (Gr. I) is to consider their transfers ordinarily after three years of service at a particular place subject to administrative exigencies and requirements.

(c) Does not arise.

Reported statement by Pak President for no cut in arms

*459. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported state-

ment of President of Pakistan that Pakistan cannot reduce its arms unless disputes between India and Pakistan are resolved; and.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report of this statement reported to have been made by the President of Pakistan on 5th September 1972. Since then there has been some progress in the implementation of Simla agreement. It is the policy of Government to try to secure that disputes between India and Pakistan are settled through bilateral negotiations.

Annual loss at Khetri Copper Mines

*460. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khetri Copper Mines are running in loss and if so, the estimated annual loss at the Khetri Mines;

(b) whether Government have appointed a committee to investigate into the causes for loss; if so, the time by which the report is expected to be presented to the Government; and

(c) whether the then Mining Adviser under UN Technical Assistance Plan was also reported to have advised the Government about the poor output at the mines and if so, the reasons for ignoring his advice and sustaining continuous loss there?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): (a) Khetri Copper Project is in the construction stage. The Mines at Khetri and Kolihan are producing some copper ore incidental to mine development work. The question of estimated annual loss at Khetri Copper Mines, on a regular basis, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Criteria for selecting M.P.s for participation in U.N.O.

4313. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for selecting the Members of Parliament to participate in the U.N.O.;

(b) whether ex-Members of Parliament are also included in the list; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Members of Indian Delegations to the UN General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently, the main criterion is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

(b) and (c). S./Shri P.S. Naskar and Joachim Alva, ex-MPs (Lok Sabha) were included in the Indian delegation to the 22nd session of the UN in 1967.

Smt. Savitri Nigam, a former Member of Parliament and currently President of the Indian Federation of the United Nations Association, has been included as Special Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the UN during the current 27th session of the General Assembly.

Selections of Assistant Managers and Managers in Canteens and Stores department

4314. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any selection to the posts of Assistant Managers and Managers classes I and II were made in the CSD (I) during the past two years including selection grade managers;

(b) if so, the names of all the persons selected separately in each of these two years and the criteria used for these selections; and

(c) how many among them have been actually promoted to these posts and how many are still waiting on the panel for future vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving a list of persons selected is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4023/72]. The criteria for selection were as under:—

MANAGERS 'SELECTION GRADE'

By selection on the basis of merit from amongst Managers Grade I Section Officers.

MANAGER GRADE I

Selection was made by direct recruitment. Departmental candidates were also eligible for consideration.

ASSISTANT MANAGERS

Selection on the basis of merit from amongst Storekeepers Class I and Superintendents.

(c) All the vacancies were filled by the selected persons. The panels have expired except in the case of one person who is on the waiting list.

Appointment of Chief Canteens Officers-cum-Secretary to Board of Control of C.S.D. (I)

4315. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new incumbent has recently taken the post of Chief Canteens Officer-cum-Secretary to the Board of Control of C.S.D.(I) in the Army Headquarters;

(b) whether the representatives of Air Force and Navy are sore over the fact that all the top posts connected

with C.S.D.(I) and its working are always taken up by persons from the Army side and no persons from Air Force and Navy side are taken;

(c) whether he is also aware of the fact that there is a feeling among these dissidents that top posts like that of the C.C.O., Deputy Assistant Canteens Officer, General Manager and Deputy General Managers of C.S.D.(I) should rotate equally among persons of all the three wings of the Armed Forces on parity basis; and

(d) if so, Government's Policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The present incumbent of the post of Chief Canteens Officer-cum-Secretary to the Board of Control of CSD(I) in the Army Headquarters took charge on May 1, 1972.

(b) and (c). The Government is not aware of any such discontent or feeling amongst officers of the Air Force and Navy.

(d) In view of the answer to parts (b) and (c) above, the question does not arise.

भारत और बंगलादेश के बीच पार-पत्र प्रणाली का लागू किया जाना

4316. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच अब पार-पत्र प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री :
(श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : जी हाँ। भारत और बंगला देश के बीच 1 सितम्बर 1972 से यात्रा का नियमन करने के लिए, पास पोर्ट तथा बीजा प्रणाली प्रारंभ कर दी गई है।

Rationalisation of management of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4317. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation has drawn up an Establishment Manual for rationalising its management; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Preparation of an Establishment Manual has been undertaken by the Heavy Engineering Corporation.

(b) The Establishment Manual would incorporate the following subjects:—

Organisation of different cadres of Heavy Engineering Corporation; service and establishment rules relating to recruitment, promotion, pay and allowances; advances; TA and DA; conduct and discipline; incentives; rewards and other allied matters relating to conditions of service and amenities for the employees of the corporation.

Promotion of Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers

4318. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers (earlier called Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers) at present and the number of Officers who have reached the maximum of their pay scales;

(b) whether there is no further avenue of promotion for them and how long they have worked in the present post; and

(c) if so, whether Government are aware of the frustration prevalent among them and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There are 23 Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers out of whom 22 have reached the maximum of their pay scale. Most of them have put in service ranging between 16—25 years.

No representation against the inadequacy of their pay-scale or expressing frustration on other grounds has been received from them. In view of the comparatively small size of this civilian cadre in the Army Recruiting Organisation to which no fresh recruitment is being made, it has not been found possible to provide further avenues of promotion to these Civilian Assistant Recruiting Officers.

Contract Labour in Public Sector

4319. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of the Central Public undertakings, institutions and Departments which use the services of labour on contract basis?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

एल० आई० सी० ग्रोन्ड, नई दिल्ली में आयोजित रक्षा प्रदर्शनी से प्राप्त राजस्व

4320. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त और सितम्बर 1972 के महीनों में एल० आई० सी० ग्राउन्ड नई दिल्ली में आयोजित रक्षा प्रदर्शनी से सरकार को कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(ख) सरकार ने प्रदर्शनी के आयोजन पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च की थी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) टिकटों की बिक्री और स्टाल होल्डरों के लाइसेंस से शुल्क के रूप में रु० 45,232.30 पैसे की बसूली हुई।

(क) बंदूक तथा कुछ अन्य विभिन्न वस्तुओं के निर्माण पर रु० 1,38,675.16 पैसे की राशि खर्च की गई है।

इण्डिया गेट पर जलाई गई 'भमर जवान ज्योति'

4321. श्री. हुकम चंद कटुआय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डिया गेट पर "भमर जवान ज्योति" को अंतिम रूप से कब तक जलाये रखने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) इस में अब तक किस प्रकार के ईंधन को प्रयोग किया जाता है ; और

(ग) इस पर अब तक कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री. जगजीवन राम) :

(क) वर्तमान व्यवस्था तब तक रखी जायेगी जब तक या तो इसी स्थान पर अथवा किसी अन्य स्थान पर सशुद्ध स्थायी प्रबंध नहीं कर दिया जाता।

(ख) इण्डियन आयल मैस, जो घरो में काम में लाई जाती है, प्रयोग की जा रही है।

(ग) 30 नवम्बर, 1972 तक कुल चालू व्यय 58,016.47 रुपये था।

Exploration by Russian experts in Ajmer and Udaipur for Emeralds

4322. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exploration was carried out by the Russian experts in Ajmer-Udaipur region for ascertaining the existence of Panna emeralds there;

(b) if so, the main findings from the exploration made; and

(c) the schemes, if any chalked out for proper exploitation of the deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repatriation of Indian Passport holders from East Africa

4323. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian Passport holders expected to be repatriated to India due to certain developments in East Africa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The number of Indian passport holders returning to India from East African countries is not likely to increase substantially in the near future as there has been no new development in that area warranting such an eventuality.

Expansion of working of Mineral Exploration Corporation

4324. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the functioning of the newly created Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the main features of schemes this Corporation propose to start in the mineral rich areas of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Mineral Exploration Corporation has been set up recently to undertake detailed mineral exploration work. The Corporation is at present working out the preliminaries for establishing its offices at different places in the country and procurement of equipment, etc. so as to start its normal functions. It is too early to

say anything about expanding the scope of its functions nor would it be possible to indicate the work the Corporation is likely to undertake in Kerala before it has had time to study in detail the various possibilities.

Mazagon Dock Limited's Office in Britain

4325. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay is maintaining an Office namely 'Indian Frigate Project Office' in Britain;

(b) if so, the functions of this office;

(c) whether the management has been considering for the last two years whether to wind up the organisation or not; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of this office briefly are (i) technical liaison and co-ordination with the collaborators for the Frigate Project, namely, M/s. Vickers and Yarrow, and the Government of the UK, Ministry of Defence (Navy), (ii) procurement of machinery and equipment, etc. for the Frigates from the UK, and (iii) co-ordination with manufacturers in the UK with a view to obtaining technical information or data required for the indigenous development and production of items of machinery and equipment for the Frigates.

(c) and (d): The continuance of this organisation is reviewed from time to time in the light of the workload and it has been decided to continue it upto 31st December, 1974 for the present.

Employment Bureau at G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology

4326. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General, Employment and Training has set up an Employment Bureau at the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology on the lines of such bureaux at the I.I.T.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar Bureaux are working in other Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). These Bureaux are not set up by Directorate General of Employment and Training, but by the respective State Governments and Universities. At present, these are functioning at the following three Agricultural Universities:

(i) The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana;

(ii) The Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar; and

(iii) The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.

Graduate Agricultural Engineers Registered with Employment Exchanges

4327. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Graduate Agricultural Engineers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi and U.P. and since when registered;

(b) the number of registered Graduate Agricultural Engineers who

could secure jobs within one year and two years of registration; and

(c) whether the demands of private employees like Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Voltas, Escorts for Graduate Agricultural Engineers are also communicated to the Employment Exchanges and Directorate General, Employment and Training, or to the Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). A statement containing the available information is attached.

Statement

A. Uttar Pradesh

Since the administration and control of Employment Exchanges rests completely with the State Government, the information is being collected from the U.P. Government and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

B. Delhi

The available information is as follows:—

(a) 9 Graduate Agricultural Engineers were on the Live Register as on 30th November, 1972. Of them 7 were on the Live Register for less than one year and the remaining 2 between 1 to 2 years.

(b) 3 Graduate Agricultural Engineers were placed in employment during 1972 and all of them got jobs within one year of their registration.

(c) Under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 all establishments in the private sector employing 25 persons or more are required to notify vacancies (with certain exemptions) to the local

Employment Exchange and to the Central Employment Exchange under the Directorate General of Employment and Training if the employer desires the vacancies to be circulated to the Employment Exchanges outside the State/Union Territory in which the establishment is situated.

Periodical recruitment of Graduate Engineers for Regular/Short Service Commissions

4328. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination is held periodically to recruit Graduate Engineers—Civil, Mechanical and Electrical—for Regular or Short Service Commissions;

(b) whether Agricultural Engineering Graduates are debarred from appearing in such examinations;

(c) whether for manning services connected with Tractors, Earth Movers, Harvestors (for military farms), Irrigation Works (in farms), Agricultural Engineering Graduates of Indian Agricultural Universities are required by Defence Establishments; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allow Agricultural Engineering Graduates also to sit for combined competitive examinations for Commissions in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no examination for recruitment of Graduate Engineers of the Civil, Mechanical & Electrical disciplines for Regular or Short Service Commissions. They are recruited for these Commissions by interview, through the Services Selection Boards. There is no requirement of Agricultural Engineering Graduates in the Commissioned ranks, and consequently they are debarred from appearing before the SSBs for commissioning;

they are; however, eligible to apply the UPSC for entry to the civilian Officer Cadre in the military farms where alone there is a requirement for them.

(d) Does not arise.

recommendations of Coal Advisory Council regarding production of coal

4329. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any aide memoire/written notes on the state of affairs of coal industry in October, 1972 after the meeting of the Coal Advisory Council on the 29th September, 1972;

(b) if so, a gist of the notes; and

(c) Government's report on the facts contained in the Industry's notes with reference to the increase expected in production of coal for power and steam generation during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Taking over of Army Headquarters Canteen from C.S.D. (I)

4330. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities in the Army Headquarters have decided to take over the A.H.Q. Canteen New Delhi from the C.S.D.(I) and run it departmentally;

(b) if so, from which date this change over of its management will be effective, and the reasons for such decision;

(c) whether the present C.S.D.(I) staff would be permanently absorbed in the new set-up; and

(d) if not, what is being done to see that these C.S.D. staff people and

their families are not uprooted from Delhi and put to lot of inconveniences by their transfers to up-country installations of C.S.D.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1-3-1973; in view of the policy decision of the Board of Control Canteen Services that CSD(I) Station Canteens which Formation Headquarters are willing to take over should be entrusted to them.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The CSD(I) employees have a liability to serve in any part of the country and will be absorbed in other CSD(I) installations.

Minimum wages of Workers in Horticulture Division of C.P.W.D.

4331. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Commissioner (Central) has received any reference from the Horticultural Division of the C.P.W.D. on the question of fixing daily minimum wage and also for removing the disparity between the present minimum wage rate of Rs. 3.70 received by its out-door workers per day and Rs. 4 received by its workers posted in Office and for indoor work, per day;

(b) whether this matter has since been decided, if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Labour Commissioner would also be asked to direct the Horticulture Division C.P.W.D. to see that the daily wage workers are given paid weekly offs instead of the present practice of unpaid weekly offs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The notified minimum wages are inclusive of the weekly day of rest and as such separate wages for the weekly off are not payable.

Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Limited

4382. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and which of the present directors have been included in the Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Limited; and

(b) the dates of inclusion of each Director in the board and of his going out of the board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Articles of Association of Bokaro Steel Limited, all Directors except the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Managing Director and the Directors who are officials of Steel & Heavy Engineering and Ministry of Finance retire from office at the Annual General meeting. The Directors who are officials of the Department of Steel and the Ministry of Finance retire on ceasing to be officials of these Ministries. The retiring Directors are eligible for reappointment. The particulars of the present non-official Directors who were Directors of the Company earlier are given below:—

Name of Director	Period of First appointment.	Period of reappointment.
Shri S. K. Nanavati	24-12-70 to 25-9-71	(i) 20-1-72 to 28-9-72 (ii) 26-10-72 continuing
Shri H. Bhaya	20-1-72 to 28-9-72.	Continuing from 26-10-72.
Shri S. C. Vadera	20-1-72 to 28-9-72.	Continuing from 26-10-72.

Mining of Gold by Companies

4333. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where gold is available in the country and the quantum thereof mined last year in each of these places;

(b) the names of the Companies engaged in mining gold at the said places together with the dates since when they have been engaged in such mining; and

(c) the amount of loss sustained by each of them in 1970 and 1971 and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Gold is produced from Mysore Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines in Kolar District and Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur District of Mysore. The gold mined by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking and Hutti Gold Mines during 1971-72 is as under:

	1971-72 (In Grams)
Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking.	22,46,487
Hutti Gold Mines.	12,79,200
	<u>35,25,687</u>

Mining of gold in Kolar Gold Field dates back to 1880/1884, while the mining of gold in Raichur dates back to 1886.

(c) The amount of loss sustained by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking during 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1970-71

1971-72

482.45

486.41

(Provisional subject to Audit).

Being the difference between the expenditure and the value of gold at I.M.F. rate at which it is sold to the Reserve Bank of India.

After the Central take over of mines, the production in the Kolar Gold Mines was adversely affected by natural calamities like fires, flooding of mines and series of rock bursts which occurred during 1965 and 1966. The grade of ore has also been on the decline. The Mysore Mine has limited ore reserves and the production has therefore been low. In Nundydroog Mine which has large deposits, the grade of ore is comparatively low. All these factors including wage increase and cost of mining in greater depth have contributed the loss.

(a) whether a number of First/Second class Graduates and Post Graduates are registered with the Delhi University Employment Exchanges, if so the number of candidates registered during 1971 and the number of those who have been assisted in getting employment;

The information regarding Hutti Gold Mines is being obtained from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) whether in the absence of jobs suitable to their qualifications, they are being deprived of the chances for junior posts on technical grounds; and

Graduates & Post Graduates Registered with Delhi University Employment Exchanges

(c) whether Government contemplate some measures to ensure that at least Second Class Graduates are given opportunities in preference to Third Division Graduates?

4334. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHANDILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of such candidates registered and placed by the two University Employment Bureau in Delhi was as follows:

	Registered	Placed.
University Employment Bureau, Delhi University.	2,554	429
University Employment Bureau, Jamia-Milia.	609	61

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise as the eligibility of candidates for being sponsored by the Employment Exchanges against the notified vacancies is determined by the qualifications etc. prescribed by the employers for different posts.

FURKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Programme to spread Indian Culture in Britain

(a) whether Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan had drawn up an ambitious programme to spread Indian Culture in Britain; and

4335. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the financial assistance Government

have agreed to provide and the particulars of donations from private institutions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have been aware of Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan's plans of establishing a kendra of the Bhavan in London. Sale of the Bhavan's books and other activities are envisaged. The plans are still, as far as known to the Government, tentative. At the present moment, no financial assistance from the Government has either been sought or offered. Government do not have particulars of donations from private institutions.

Need-based Minimum Wage

4336. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are framing any rule for employers both in the public and private sectors to pay need-based minimum wage to their employees; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

N.C.T.U. discussion on Seven-day Week

4337. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the NCTU was held recently in which the Seven-day week proposal was discussed in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The NCTU met in Bombay on the 10th and 11th November, 1972. Government have no information on the discussions if any, on the seven-day week proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost of Medicines supplied to P.O.Ws of Pakistan and Medical help to Indian P.O.Ws in Pakistan

4338. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the medicines supplied to the P.O.Ws of Pakistan in India till the 30th November, 1972; and

(b) whether Government will send some medical help to our P.O.Ws in Pakistan because Pakistan Government are not taking proper care of our P.O.Ws in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The total expenditure incurred on medical stores and equipment for the Pakistani prisoners of war/civilians under protective custody upto 31st October, 1972 is Rs. 20,68,000.00.

(b) Question does not arise as the Indian Prisoners of War have since been repatriated.

Nationalisation of HINDALCO

4339. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Centre agreed to the suggestion of the U.P. Government to nationalise Hindalco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Government have not received any such suggestion from the State Government.

Profit and Production of Bharat Electronics Limited

4340. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has shown an increase of rupees one crore in its pre-tax profit in 1971-72;

(b) whether it has increased its production by Rs. 3 crore 42 lakhs in 1971-72 from the previous year; and

(c) if so, the percentage of the import yearly as regards components and other items, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE

Year	Value of completed Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage of Foreign Exchange content
1970-71	2806	29%
1971-72	3230	66

6 दरवाजों वाली मर्सीडोज कार के रखरखाव पर व्यय

4341. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्रालय के महत्वपूर्ण अवसरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 6 दरवाजों वाली मर्सीडोज-बेंज कार के रखरखाव पर अब तक कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) यह कार महीने में औसतन कितने मील चली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) :

(क) 734,16 रु०

(ख) 65 मील ।

Economy and Optimum Utilization of Coal and Fuel Available in the Country

4342. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The profit before tax earned by Bharat Electronics Limited during the last two financial years as under:

Year	Profit before Tax
1970-71	Rs. 520.79 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 605.78 lakhs

The increase in profit before tax earned during 1971-72, as compared to previous year, was therefore only about Rs. 85.00 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The percentage of foreign exchange content in respect of the completed production of equipment and components in BEL during each of the two years is as under:

MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced some regulations to secure economy and optimum utilisation of coal and other fuels available in the country;

(b) whether installations of new burning equipment such as boilers, gas producers, kilns and furnances will have to be done in consultation with the Fuel Efficiency Committee and the Coal Board;

(c) whether the two bodies will scrutinise all such installations keeping in view the availability of coal; and

(d) whether his Ministry has decided that in case the entrepreneurs do not consult the Coal Board before the capital goods application, the Board will not take any responsibility about the grade and size of coal required by the Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of

Industrial Development issued a Circular on the 19th October, 1972, introducing a clause in the letters of intent, according to which, if a scheme involves installation of large burning equipment, consultation by the entrepreneurs with the Coal Board is essential before the submission of applications for import of capital goods.

(d) The clause in question contains such a stipulation.

News Item "Transport Planning no Match for Coal Targets Set"

4343. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 9th November, 1972 under the caption "Transport Planning no match for coal targets set"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The article in question makes references to the Fifth Plan targets for coal and alleges lack of coordination in the planning for production and transport of coal. The targets for the Fifth Plan are being worked out for all industries including coal and necessary transport plans would be drawn up having regard to the expected coal demand. The Ministry of Railways have set up a special cell for the planning of necessary infra-structure for the rail movement of coal in the Fifth Plan, and once the targets for the production of coal during the Fifth Plan are fixed, steps will be taken to ensure that rail transport capacity is expanded to meet the requirements fully.

Appeal made by Chief Minister of West Bengal for Steel for Santaldih Project

4344. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal made an urgent appeal to the Steel Ministry for immediate release of steel for the construction of the transmission line from the Santaldih project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal requested for urgent supply of 1074 M/T of steel for transmission lines for the first unit of the Santaldih Thermal Plant likely to be commissioned in June 1977. The second unit at Santaldih is expected to be commissioned in December 1973. For this he intimated that approximately 3000 M/T of steel would be required.

A quantity of 359 tonnes of steel was released during the month of November '72 from the Main Steel Producers' stockyards for the Santaldih-Durgapur transmission line and a quantity of 3553 tonnes of steel has been allocated by the Steel Priority Committee for the first quarter of 1973 in favour of the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Allotment of Steel to Maruti Limited

4345. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether six thousand tonnes of steel was allotted to Maruti Limited for the manufacture of cars; and

(b) whether this allotment was made on the basis of any assessment made by the allotting authorities of the actual requirements of Maruti Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Accidents on I.A.F. Training Flights

4346. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the widespread public concerns over the recent accidents repeatedly taking place on Indian Air Force training flights, resulting in deaths of several trainee pilots;

(b) if so, whether any high level inquiry will be held into the causes;

(c) whether some training aircraft have no radio communications with ground control; and

(d) whether both trainees' lives and training aircraft are insured?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There have, unfortunately, been a few accidents during the training flights in the I.A.F. It is our constant endeavour to eliminate aircraft accidents to the maximum extent practicable. Each accident is investigated in detail and the conclusions reached by Courts of Enquiry or investigation teams are applied to the improvement of the equipment concerned, or of the training of the air and ground crews and also where necessary to modification of control and inspection procedures.

(c) All aircraft are fitted with radio communication system to ensure uninterrupted contact with ground control.

(d) No. The next of kin are however eligible to receive prescribed payments and benefits.

Status of Bangladesh in U.N.

4347. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has been accorded the status of Permanent Observer in the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the names of the other Permanent Observers of the International Agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of the others who have been accorded observer status are:

- (1) Switzerland
- (2) The Republic of Korea
- (3) The Federal Republic of Germany
- (4) The Republic of Vietnam.
- (5) Monaco.
- (6) The Holy See.
- (7) The German Democratic Republic.

Export of Arms by India

4348. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Ordnance Factories are to export defence equipment worth Rs. 10 crores this year; and

(b) if so, who are the importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Department of Defence Production have set for themselves a target of Rs. 10 crores for export of Defence equipment from Indian Ordnance Factories for the year 1972-

73. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the countries which are importing defence equipment from India.

Kenya Government announcement for Asians to sell their business to Africans

4349. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Kenyan Government's statement that non-citizens mostly Asians would soon be ordered to sell their businesses to Africans as part of a phased transfer of the economy into Kenyan hands; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) In pursuance of the policy of Kenyanisation, the Government of Kenya enacted in 1967 the Trade Licensing Act. The Act, as amended in 1969 requires that all business should be licensed, that as far as possible only citizens of Kenya should be permitted to engage in business outside urban areas and that trading in specified commodities should as far as practicable be restricted to citizens of Kenya. The licences are issued for a period of one year and are renewed thereafter on an yearly basis. Every year since 1968, Government of Kenya has been notifying the names of non-citizens whose trade licences are not to be further renewed. The persons affected transfer their business on payment to the citizens of Kenya having licences.

(b) While the policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to the progressive Kenyanisation of certain sectors of their economy is understandable, Government have confidence in the assurances of the Kenya Government that such non-citizens

will be phased out in an orderly manner.

Abolition of Child Labour

4350. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the I.L.O. survey, there are 14 million Children working in India;

(b) the nature of the work and the wages they earn on an average; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to bring in legislation for the abolition of children labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The I.L.O. did not conduct any survey regarding children working in India. I.L.O. Report IV(1) on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment discussed at the 57th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1972, however, quoted the figure of 14.5 million children under the age of 15 who were considered economically active in India. This is based on 1961 Census data.

(b) Of 14.5 million children, about 10.5 million were engaged in agriculture and allied industries, a great majority being included under the head "cultivators". Thus, all the children are not employed as labourers. The data about average wage for children employed as labourers are not available.

(c) It is the Government's policy to abolish child labour ultimately though it is not feasible to do so immediately. Till total abolition is achieved, Government have regulated the minimum age of employment under various laws. Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4024/72).

Reported Quit Notices to Asians in Kenya

4351. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that Asians in Kenya would be served Quit Notices; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the policy of Kenyanisation, the Government of Kenya enacted in 1967 the Trade Licensing Act. The Act, as amended in 1969, requires that all business should be licensed, that as far as possible only citizens of Kenya should be permitted to engage in business outside urban areas and that trading in specified commodities should as far as practicable be restricted to citizens of Kenya. The licences are issued for a period of one year and are renewed thereafter on yearly basis. Every year since 1968, the Government of Kenya has been notifying the names of non-citizens whose trade licences are not to be further renewed. The persons affected transfer their business on payment to the citizens of Kenya having licences.

(b) While the policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to the progressive Kenyanisation of certain sectors of their economy is understandable. Government have confidence in the assurances of the Kenya Government that such noncitizens will be phased out in an orderly manner.

Investigations to locate Gold and Diamonds in Andhra Pradesh

4352. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations are

being conducted in Andhra Pradesh to locate Gold and Diamonds; and

(b) if so, the places of occurrence and the results of such investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) At present no investigation for gold is being carried out in Andhra Pradesh. The investigations by Geological Survey of India for diamond in Wajrakarur area, Anantapur district and in Partiala area, Krishna district are in progress.

(b) As a result of the investigation being carried out by the Geological Survey of India, the Kimberlite type pipe rocks near Wajrakarur and Latavaram were proved to be diamondiferous. 28 diamonds weighing 28.432 carats have been recovered so far. The gravels along the Krishna river near Partiala were also investigated and 3 off coloured diamonds weighing 4.270 carats were recovered.

Memorandum received from Ex-servicemen Association of Chittoor District

4353. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-Servicemen Association of Chittoor District have presented a memorandum to the Minister of Defence Production during his recent visit to Tirupati;

(b) what are the main points raised therein; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The Chittoor District Ex-Servicemen Association presented a memorandum to the Raksha Utpadan Mantri during his visit to Tirupati in Chittoor District on 3rd November 1972. The main points raised in the memorandum are indicated below:—

- (i) Allotment of land for cultivation and house sites;
- (ii) Preference to be given to the Ex-servicemen and their children for recruitment in civil posts;
- (iii) Supply of books free of cost and fee concessions to the children of Ex-servicemen;
- (iv) Adequate representation may be provided to Ex-servicemen in Government forums and local bodies;
- (v) Reservation of Bus Routes;
- (vi) Opening of a defence Industrial Establishment in Chittoor District for providing employment opportunities to the ex-servicemen and their children.

These matters are under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Working of Agnigundala Lead and Copper Mines

4354. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled pace of progress is being maintained in Agnigundala Lead/Copper Mines in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At Bandalamottu Lead Deposit the total progress for the mine entries is about 1330 M. against the total work of about 1500 M. In addition, a progress of about 700 M. has also been achieved in mine development work. At the Nallakonda Mine the progress for the mine entries is 124 M. against the total work of 144 M. The progress of mine development is about 55 M.

Import of Blue Prints of Defence equipments

4355. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in regard to the manufacture of heavy defence equipment in the country, India is still dependent on foreign countries for the import of blue prints;

(b) to what extent the Ministry has to depend on foreign assistance; and

(c) what steps are taken to gain self-sufficiency in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Perhaps the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to enquire about manufacture of guns and tanks in India. 75/24 Howitzers (Mountain Gun), based on indigenous design and development, are already being manufactured in the country. 105 mm. Indian Field Gun, indigenously designed and developed, is also going to be manufactured shortly. There are, however, no plans at present to manufacture heavier guns. Medium tanks are already being manufactured in India.

We are by and large self-sufficient in the matter of technology for manufacture of these equipment. However, if any gap is discovered in view of the latest advances made elsewhere in technology and it cannot be covered by our own Research and Development Organisation, an attempt is made to acquire it on the best possible terms.

Machinery to Dovetail Civil Production in Private Sector with Defence Production Units

4356. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any machinery is available to dovetail civil production

in the private sector with defence production units on a permanent basis; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up one such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Where no developmental aspect is involved, and production of a component, assembly or sub-assembly is established, Defence Production Units place direct orders on competent private sector units either on a long term or on a short term basis, as necessary. In cases, however, where no development is involved and production has to be established, they place an indent on the Department of Defence Supplies. The Department of Defence Supplies in its turn invites quotations from competent units in the civil sector and renders such assistance to the selected party in development/productionisation of the item as may be required. It has, however, not been considered necessary to link civil production with Defence production on a permanent basis.

(b) The question does not arise.

Location of Places for supply and Training Facilities to Bangladesh Armed Forces

4357. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Bangladesh for locating places where India could help the Bangladesh armed forces with supplies and training facilities; and

(b) if so, the main particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No Sir. Government are however rendering, in pursuance of their general policy of cooperation with friendly Governments, assistance to Bangladesh Defence Forces in the matter of supplies and training facilities.

Agreement between China and Nepal for Economic and Technical Cooperation

4358. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was signed between the Chinese and Nepalese Prime Ministers for economic and technical cooperation recently; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No details have been released officially by either Government.

Interview of Jan Sangh President by Pak Newsmen

4359. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pak newsmen who visited India in October, 1972 had an interview with the President of Jan Sangh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee;

(b) whether the Pak newsmen were instructed to meet Indian Opposition leaders only in the presence of officials of External Affairs Ministry; and

(c) if so, the justification for such directions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-

FAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Capacity of Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram Steel Plants

4360. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the expected capacity of the blast furnaces of the two new steel plants set up at Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagaram; and

(b) the size of the various units of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). These are under consideration. A final decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Payment of Pension to War Widows after their Re-marriage

4361. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to continue the pension to the War Widows even after their re-marriage; and

(b) if so, the exact date of the decision and the date of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). In the case of JCOs and ORs (and their equipments in Navy and the Air Force) the Pension Regulations already provide for continuance of the special family pension to a widow who remarries her deceased husband's brother and continues to live a communal life with and/or contributes to the support of

the other living eligible heirs. In the case of officers, a similar provision has been made with effect from 20th June, 1972.

Under the rules, in the case of both officers and men special family pension ceases to be admissible to a widow if she remarries a person other than a real brother of her deceased husband. However, in the case of war widows, a special provision has been made to the effect that the widow, on such remarriage, will be granted a pension equal in amount to the ordinary family pension as though the serviceman had died in normal circumstances. Orders containing this provision were issued on 24th February, 1972 and are effective from 1st February, 1972.

Creation of Separate Unit of Territorial Army for Himachal Pradesh

4362. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for the creation of a separate unit of the Territorial Army for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on the said request?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government for the location of a Territorial Army unit in the State. The matter is under examination.

Awards Instituted by Indian Council for Cultural Relations

4363. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the particulars of the Awards instituted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; and

(b) the names, addresses and citations in the case of each award presented during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No awards have been instituted by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. However, the ICCR administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding instituted by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Representatives re: Increase in Payment to Holders of Military Medals

4364. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government for the increase in the amount paid to the holders of Military Medals (Rs. 5/- per month); and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hanoi Statement alleging U.S.A. Retracting to Sign Peace Treaty

4365. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by Hanoi accusing U.S.A. for retracting the steps in signing a Peace Treaty said to have been initiated in Paris by the representatives of Hanoi and Washington; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India continue to hope that all difficulties will be overcome and an agreement acceptable to all the parties concerned will be arrived at and signed soon.

Absorption of Pruned Staff of Indian Missions Abroad

4366. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert team which recommended the pruning in the strength of staff of Indian High Commission in U.K. has also recommended the reduction of staff in other Embassies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to absorb the pruned staff inside the country or to enlarge the strength of our Embassies in the smaller countries; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Services of local employees who are rendered surplus are being dispensed with, but surplus India-based staff are being adjusted against sanctioned posts in the Cadre;

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement between India and USSR for Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

4367. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 650 on the 3rd August, 1972, regarding the Agreement between India and U.S.S.R. for the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant and state whether the previous production targets of the Bhilai Steel Plant have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The position relating to the target and actual production of ingot steel at Bhilai Steel Plant in the last four years is as under:—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Target of Production	Actual Production
1968-69	1.90	1.74
1969-70	2.18	1.86
1970-71	2.25	1.94
1971-72	2.20	1.95

Construction of a road between Lahinipada and Barkote under Rourkela Steel Plant Zone

4368. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited under Rourkela Steel Plant Zone has completed the construction and metalling of the road between Lahinipada and Barkote under Sundargarh Districts in Orissa; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The road between Lahinipada and Barkote is under the Public Works Department of the Government of Orissa and not under the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela Steel plant.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में हड़ताल और तालाबन्दी पर रोक लगाने के बारे में विधान

4369. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी उपक्रमों में हड़ताल अथवा तालाबन्दी पर कानूनी रोक लगाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिक संगठनों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० साहिलकर) : (क) इस समय कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

माना शिविर में बंगला देश के शरणार्थी

4370. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर में कितने विस्थापित हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बंगला देश निर्माण की घोषणा से पूर्व आए थे और कितने बंगला देश निर्माण की भी घोषणा के बाद आए थे ; और

(ग) क्या इन विस्थापितों ने वापिस जाने के सरकारी प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ; और यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख) . इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के माना शिविर में 22,754 शरणार्थी परिवार, जिनमें 93,441 व्यक्ति हैं, रह रहे हैं । ये सभी परिवार 25 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आ चुके थे ।

(ग) यह निश्चय किया गया था कि जो व्यक्ति भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 25 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आए थे उन्हें बंगला देश वापस नहीं भेजा जायेगा क्योंकि वे उस देश के राष्ट्रिक नहीं हैं । अतः

भारत सरकार ने इन शर्तों के बिना बंगला देश वापस भेजने का मुझाव नहीं दिया है ।
मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा बोनस की
प्रदायगी न करना

4371. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :
क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी
मिलों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को 8.33 प्रतिशत
बोनस, जैसा कि सरकार ने घोषित किया
था का भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस
बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों के कामिक
संघों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ।

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के०
जाधिलकर) : (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं
है । मामला राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं, चीनी
मिलों द्वारा बोनस भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में
राज्य-सरकार "उचित सरकार" है और इस
सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें हों तो उन्हें
उचित कार्यवाही हेतु राज्य सरकार को
सम्बोधित किया जाता है ।

Resumption of U.S. Arms Aid to Pakistan

4372. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government
are approaching the U. S. President
in connection with the resumption
of U. S. arms aid to Pakistan;

(b) whether Press reports also
confirm that U. S. has agreed to sup-
ply arms to Pakistan; and

(c) whether India has confirmed
these reports and the reaction of
Government to U. S. decision to sup-
ply arms to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Government have seen reports to
this effect.

(b) and (c). Government have not
come across such press reports. The
U. S. Government have stated on seve-
ral occasions that the question of sup-
ply of arms to Pakistan is still "under
review". The Government of India's
position that any supply of arms to
Pakistan would not be conducive to
peace on the sub-continent remains
unchanged.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in Pakistan

4373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the past one month,
the Pakistani propaganda against
India has once again started;

(b) whether this is the result of
Pakistani leader's statement that India
is going back on Simla accord; and

(c) whether this was one of the
most important decisions taken at the
Simla Agreement that both countries
will stop propaganda against each
other, and if so, whether this is not
a breach of Simla Agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have
noted several objectionable items
broadcast over Radio Pakistan, espe-
cially over the so-called "Azad Kash-
mir" Radio, which is under the control
of the Pakistan Government. Govern-
ment, however, do not feel called upon
to comment on the reasons for such
propaganda.

(c) The agreement on cessation of
hostile propaganda is an important
provision of the Simla accord. Pakis-
tan Government's attention has been

drawn to objectionable broadcasts over Radio Pakistan, which are against the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

Surplus Posts in Central Office of E.P.F. Organisation

4374. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the Inspection Unit of the Finance Ministry conducted a survey of the working of the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether the said Unit observed that some posts of the Officers were surplus in the Central Office of the E.P.F. Organisation; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the authorities in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The recommendations contained in the Staff Inspections Unit Report have not been finally accepted by the Provident Fund authorities. The matter has been under correspondence between the Provident Fund authorities and the Staff Inspection Unit.

Merit Quota Examination in E.P.F. Organisation

4375. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether merit quota examinations have been introduced in many cadres in the E. P. F. Organisation;

(b) whether there is no proper Library and sufficient literature to advance the knowledge of the em-

ployees for better functioning of the examinations; and

(c) if so, the reasons why no Library is maintained in the Central Office as well as in the Regional Offices of the E. P. F. Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Merit quota examinations being competitive in nature, it is primarily the responsibility of the intending candidates to equip themselves with the books required for the examination. However, regional Offices and Central Office stock books considered necessary for the administration of the Act and the Scheme framed thereunder. The books available can be referred to by the intending candidates for the various examinations.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन सम्बन्धी मामलों

4376. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री भोला मांजी :

क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी मामलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई समुचित अनुभाग नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक पूर्ण अनुभाग न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ।

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय का एक अनुभाग कुछ अन्य कार्य के साथ संगठन के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के पेंशन के मामलों का निपटारा करता है ।

(ख) पैशन के मामलों से उत्पन्न वर्तमान कार्यभार, फिलहाल इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक पूर्ण अनुभाग बनाने का श्रोचित्य सिद्ध नहीं करता ।

Repatriation of P.O.Ws. as precondition for Admission of Bangladesh into U.N.

4377. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of President Bhutto that Pakistani P.O.Ws. be repatriated as the price for withdrawal of Chinese Veto on the admission of Bangladesh into the U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to counter such propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has consistently held the view that the repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war cannot be linked with the question of the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations. This position has been explained by Indian representatives in the United Nations as well as to the Governments of the Members of the U.N.

Reported decision of NATO Political Committee to increase Naval strength in Indian Ocean

4378. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the Political Committee of N. A. T. O., meeting at London to

increase its naval strength in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether Iran is also expending her naval operations in the Indian Ocean; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken to avoid big power rivalry and make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) The Government's view that the Indian Ocean area should be an area of peace, free from Great Power presence, rivalries and tensions, is well known. India subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration of September 1970, and was one of the co-sponsors of the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) of December 16, 1971, calling upon all states to maintain the Indian Ocean area as a Zone of Peace.

Students in Military Academies

4379. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students in the Military Academies has been on the decline during the recent past.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated to attract more students to join these institutions in the interests of country's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There has been some decline in the number of the entrants to the Academies' Training Institutions during 1971 and 1972 compared to that in 1970.

(b) Raising the minimum academic qualification to compete at the National Defence Academy Examination,

the non-availability of suitable technical Graduates, the restrictive higher academic qualifications prescribed for selection to certain technical branches of the Air Force and the short-fall in the intake of Army Cadets from serving soldiers are some of the rea-

(c) The following steps have already been taken to attract Engineering Graduates to join these institutions:—

(i) The initial tenure of 5 years of Short Service Commission holders in the Army who were not found fit for grant of P.C. is now extendable to 10 years at their option.

(ii) Holders of NCC 'C' certificate are made eligible for commissioning through special entry.

(iii) SSCOs are now to be granted P. C. on the basis of their record of service during their engagement and not on the basis of a further selection through SSBs as in the past.

(iv) The National Service Act has recently been passed which contains a provision to the effect that Graduate Engineers aged thirty years or less shall have a liability to be called up for national service for a period of not more than four years.

Shortage of Bed Accommodation in Military Hospitals

4380. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bed accommodation in the Military Hospitals is not adequate to meet demands in case of war;

(b) whether such shortage of accommodation was experienced to accommodate injured armed personnel during the last Indo-Pak. War; and

(c) if so, whether Government have worked out any plan to set up new military hospitals and expand the

capacity of the present Hospitals, particularly in the Cantonments in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The bed strength in military hospitals is adequate for normal times. It would be uneconomical to maintain bed strength in peace time at a level which may be required in an emergency. However some additional beds are planned to be provided partly by expansion of Armed Forces hospitals and partly by utilising beds reserved in selected civil hospitals.

During the Indo-Pak. war of December 1971 only a small number of civil hospital beds had to be utilised.

Proposal to Design and Develop All Advance Strike Aircraft

4381. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Force is considering a proposal to design and develop an advance strike aircraft incorporating the latest technology with a view to meet the needs of I.A.F. in 1980; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय जल-सीमा का उल्लंघन

4382. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद से अब तक, दिसम्बर, 1971 के युद्ध के प्रतिरिक्त, पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय जल सीमा का कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) सीमा उल्लंघन की कार्यवाही को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम):(क) ताशकन्द समझौते के पश्चात् पकिस्तानी नौसेना के जहाजों द्वारा हमारी जल-सीमा का उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर वियतनाम को शस्त्र सप्लाई करने के लिये भारतीय बंदरगाहों का प्रयोग

4383. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :
श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दक्षिण वियतनाम के विदेश मंत्री के सैगोन में दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तरी वियतनाम को शस्त्र सप्लाई करने के लिए सोवियत रूस भारतीय बंदरगाहों और हवाई अड्डों का प्रयोग कर रहा है; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह आरोप निराधार है और दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 1972 को एक सरकारी वक्तव्य जारी करके सरकार इसका स्पष्टतः खण्डन कर चुकी है।

Accidents in I.A.F. Training Centre, Hyderabad

4384. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the casualties in 1970, 1971 and upto September, 1972, year-wise in Indian Air Force Training Centre, Hyderabad due to accidents;

(b) whether any investigations have been made and if so, with what results;

(c) whether the aircraft involved in the accidents have been declared unfit for flying by the Technical Committee; if so, the reason for not replacing these aircraft; and

(d) whether compensation has been paid to those who died in the accidents, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Five casualties in four accidents during the three years.

(b) Yes. In two cases, the accidents were attributed to the pilots; in one case, the cause could not be identified; the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry of the fourth accident are under finalisation.

(c) None of the aircraft involved had been declared unfit for flying.

(d) Benefits admissible under the rules have been paid in two cases. In the remaining cases, payment will be made as soon as the formalities are completed.

Resolution of All India Defence Employees Federation regarding Bonus Act

4385. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Defence Employees' Federation has forwarded a Resolution to the Ministry of Defence, passed in the Working Committee meeting at Delhi from 25th to 27th September, 1972, protesting against Government's decision to exclude Defence and other departmentally-run Undertakings employees from the purview of the Bonus Act and recent orders of Government;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the Government; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c). A resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the All India Defence Employees Federation expressing its dissatisfaction at the decision of the Government of India to exclude employees of departmentally-run undertakings from the purview of the Bonus Act as published in the Defence Workers' Bulletin of October, 1972, has come to the notice of Government. The matter is under examination.

Improvements in Working of Employees' State Insurance Corporation

4386. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more effective steps have been taken to improve the working of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are those steps?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) Yes.

(b) (i) Medical care on the expanded or the full scale has been provided to members of families of a larger proportion of insured workers.

(ii) More hospital beds have been constructed and commissioned for use of the insured population.

(iii) It has been decided to enhance the yardstick for the specialists' services.

(iv) Through administrative and other measures, the Corporation's financial position has been improved.

(v) A Committee on Perspective Planning has been set up to make recommendations on important problems connected with the future growth and improvement of the scheme.

Permanent Negotiating Machinery for All India Employees Federation

4387. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent Negotiating Machinery was available to the All India Defence Employees Federation prior to 1960 strike of Central Government Employees and same was withdrawn along with recognition after the strike;

(b) if so, whether the same was not restored alongwith recognition in September, 1961 although in Railways it was restored; and

(c) what steps are being taken to restore the same at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government are of the view that the revival of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery in its previous form does not fit into the JCM Scheme. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to revive the same.

Alleged Malpractices in Mazagaon Dock Limited., Bombay

4388. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the News paper "Maratha" dated the 4th July, 1972 published from Bombay regarding the malpractices in the administration of Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations have been found to be untrue and baseless.

Losses in Mazagon Dock Limited on Repair of Ships and General Engineering Works

4389. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any cases where Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, had to suffer losses in undertaking repair job of ships and General Engineering works, after acquiring the share holdings of the company by Government of India; and

(b) if so, in what cases such losses occurred and the reasons for such losses in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information regarding cases involving a loss of Rs. 1000/- or more during the last five years is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. Details of such cases prior to 1967-68 are not at present available as the Company's records for the earlier period have not been preserved.

The losses in these cases were generally due to (i) Under-estimation; (ii) Hurried preparation of the Bills; (iii) Delay in finalisation of the cost data and (iv) Need for re-work, etc. Time being of crucial importance in the completion of such jobs and considering the overall volume of activity, these losses are not very significant as can be seen from the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4025/72].

Complaints against Managing Directors of Steel Plants

4390. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Managing Directors of certain Steel Plants in the public sector for unduly favouring certain industrial concerns in the matters of award of contracts; and

(b) the names of such steel plants and the Managing Directors thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such complaints have been recently received by Government against the present Managing Directors or General Managers of any of the Steel Plants in the public sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Denial of facilities to Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur for Economic growth of Assansol-Durgapur Region

4391. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the 'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta dated the 5th November, 1972, a sense of frustration is deepening steadily at Durgapur (West Bengal) because the authorities at Delhi continue to doggedly deny the Alloy Steel Plant the necessary facilities to further generate economic growth in the Assansol-Durgapur region; and

(b) if so, whether Government will reconsider the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the product-mix for the scheme of expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant. The product-mix was decided upon after taking into account all relevant factors. However, in the light of reports received from delegations that have recently examined the latest developments in steel technology, it is

now proposed to re-examine the whole question of the expansion product-mix of the Plant

Efforts by Islamic Countries for Rapprochement between Pakistan and Bangladesh

4392. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries have decided to reactivate the eight-member Reconciliation Mission established at the third Islamic Conference at Jedda last April to bring about rapprochement between Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) After the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries in New York in October last, a spokesman is reported to have made a statement to the effect that the Mission for Reconciliation between Pakistan and Bangladesh was to be reactivated.

(b) This is a matter which concerns the Government of Bangladesh and the other countries concerned.

Method of Mining

1. Shallow underground
2. Open-cast.
3. Reconstruction of coking coal mines.
4. Washeries.

TOTAL

(c) The demand for coal during Fifth Plan period and the investment required are under examination.

Taking over of non-Coking Coal Mines

4394. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

Investment for production of Coal as estimated by Fuel Policy Committee

4393. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional investment of Rs. 700 crores would be required for the production of coal to meet the demand estimated by the Fuel Policy Committee at the end of the decade;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Fuel Policy Committee have estimated the capital cost involved in increasing the production of coal to 164.3 million tonnes and creating additional washery capacity of 19.5 million tonnes by 1978-79 at Rs. 695 crores.

(b) The break-up of the Fuel Policy Committees estimate is as follows:

	Additional production in million tonnes.	Investment cost in Rs. crores.
1. Shallow underground	42	372
2. Open-cast.	27	212
3. Reconstruction of coking coal mines.	10	20
4. Washeries. . . . .	..	91
TOTAL		695

(a) whether Government have no proposal to take over the non-coking coal mines; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the large reserves

of non-coking coal in the country, there does not seem to be an immediate need to nationalise these mines.

Policy of restricted Trade with Cuba

4395. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are following a policy of restricted trade in most of the items with Cuba; and

(b) if so, the justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Entertaining orders from private parties and companies by Garden Reach Workshop

4396. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Garden Reach work shop has decide to entertain orders from private parties and companies in future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Garden Reach Workshops Limited, has always been accepting orders from private parties and companies also because of the very nature of their business activities which cover shipbuilding, shiprepair, Marine Diesel Engines, deck machinery and engineering items. However, the Defence orders are given priority.

(b) Does not arise.

Value of production of Garden Reach Workshop

4397. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be

pleased to state the total value of production of Garden Reach Workshop during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The total value of production of Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, during 1970-71, inclusive of general engineering items and Marine Diesel production, besides ship construction and ship repair work, was Rs. 1497.73 lakhs.

The value of production achieved by this undertaking during 1971-72 is provisionally estimated at Rs. 1711.40 lakhs.

Suggestion for talks between Civilian Officials over delineation of line of control in Jammu and Kashmir

4398. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had suggested in November, 1972 for talks between top civilian officials to break the dead lock over the delineation of the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Pakistan suggested a meeting at the level of Chiefs of Army Staff and not between top civilian officials.

(b) Government had agreed to this suggestion and the meeting was held at Lahore on November 28.

Separate of Mineral Exploration Wing from G.S.I.

4399. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the location of the Head Office of the Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(b) the number of persons transferred to it from the Geological Survey of India;

(c) the objective, functions and budget of the Mineral Exploration Corporation;

(d) whether Government of West Bengal made any representation against separating this body from GSI; and

(e) if so, the nature of the representation and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Headquarters of the Mineral Exploration Corporation will be at Nagpur.

(b) It is proposed to transfer a total of about 2000 persons, keeping in view the requirements of the Corporation.

(c) The main objectives and functions of the Mineral Exploration Corporation are to plan, promote, organise and implement programme for the exploration of mineral resources and undertake the work of exploring in detail and proving the mineral resources in the country including collection and compilation of data adequate for mine design.

To meet the preliminary expenses such as Registration fee and other miscellaneous expenses required for setting up the Mineral Exploration Corporation, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been provided to the Corporation by taking an advance from the Contingency Fund of India. To recoup this amount of Rs. 15 lakhs and to provide funds to the Corporation upto the end of the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed to be provided by way of Supplementary Grants.

(d) and (e). A representation from the Government of West Bengal was received wherein it was stated

that the Government decision to set up Mineral Exploration Corporation would result in unemployment in the State. In view of the fact that the Mineral Exploration Corporation will have its regional offices in various parts of the country including West Bengal, setting up of the Corporation by and large, should not result in any significant unemployment in West Bengal.

Functioning of Ministers as Trade Union Leaders

4400. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Ministers in different States are found to continue as Office-bearers in different Trade Unions after assuming Ministerial responsibility;

(b) whether some of the Ministers in West Bengal are still functioning as President or Secretary of many Trade Unions, if so, the names of the State or Union Territory mentioning the names of the Ministers who are known to hold Ministerial and Trade Union Offices simultaneously with the number of trade union Offices held by each of such Ministers; and

(c) whether practice of dual functions by a Minister violates the principles of independence of Trade Union activities, if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such practices of dual functions by Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) Though there is no bar to Ministers functioning as trade union leaders under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, this is not the normal practice and it is desirable that Ministers should not accept any office in trade union organisations.

**Steps taken with regard to Abolition
of caste, communal, regional
Denomination of units in
Indian Army**

4401. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government announced on the Floor of the House that class, caste, communal or regional denomination of units in the Indian Army will be abolished;

(b) if so, the steps taken thereabout;

(c) whether Government propose to set up Army Recruitment Centres uniformly all over the country to eliminate regional discrimination; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Efforts have always been and are being made, to the extent possible and practicable, to ensure that the periodical demands for recruitment to the army are placed on the existing Army Recruitment Centres all over the country so as to avoid regional imbalances.

Decline in Production of Coal

4402. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coal in different coalfields has been steadily declining, if so, the facts in this regard for the past three years in respect of different coalfields;

(b) the reasons for the decline and to what extent production has fallen below target fixed for each year; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production according to the annual targets fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The production figures in respect of different coalfields for the last three years are given below:

					(In million tonnes)		
					1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (Provisional)
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	20.30	18.61	17.01
Bihar	.	.	.	.	35.38	33.82	32.16
Assam	.	.	.	.	0.57	0.52	0.63
Pench	.	.	.	.	5.08	3.21	3.48
Chanda	.	.	.	.		2.23	2.70
C.I.C.	.	.	.	.	8.78	8.38	8.54
Talcher	.	.	.	.	0.99	0.94	1.02
Singrauli	.	.	.	.	0.90	1.17	1.30
Singareni	.	.	.	.	33.70	4.05	4.71
Jammu & Kashmir.	.	.	.	.	0.02	..	0.01
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	75.72	72.93	71.56

Production of coal has declined in the Bengal/Bihar area. Railways past three years.

(b) The main reasons for the decline in coal production in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields have been as follows:

- (i) Shortage of rail transport;
- (ii) Deterioration in Law and Order situation in West Bengal.
- (iii) Problems of industrial relations in certain mines.
- (iv) Shortage of power supply hampering the working of the Railways as well as the collieries.

The target for the Fourth Plan viz. 93.5 million tonnes is not likely to be achieved. Separate targets were not fixed for each year of the Plan.

(c) As a result of the efforts made by the State and the Central Governments, there has been a substantial improvement in the law and order situation and industrial relations in the Bengal-Bihar area. Railways are making every effort to increase the supply of wagons for coal movement.

Development of Steel Industry in Bangladesh

4403. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions have been taken for the development of steel industry in Bangladesh in the light of the findings and observations of the Indian Study Team which lately visited that country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and of the follow up action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) and (b) . . . No Indian "study team" has visited Bangladesh for this purpose.

However, in the context of long term cooperation between the two countries for setting up industrial projects in Bangladesh, an indication has been given to the representatives of the Bangladesh Government, *inter alia*, about the expertise that has been developed in India in the field of Iron and Steel and the kind of equipment that can be supplied from Indian sources. There is at present no concrete proposal under consideration.

Opposition by Pakistan and U.S.A. to entry of Bangladesh into U.N.

4404. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Bangladesh entry in the United Nations is opposed by Pakistan and United States of America also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENRA PAL SINGH): Pakistan has opposed the admission of Bangladesh into the United Nations. The United States of America has supported the admission of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh refugees in India

4406. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Bangladesh refugees who are still in India; and

(b) when they will go back to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). All camp refugees have been repatriated to Bangladesh except about 540 persons who will be sent back to their country as soon as possible.

As regards the non-camp refugees, that is those who were staying with their friends and relatives, most of them also have returned to Bangladesh on their own. Isolated cases, as and when detected, are dealt with by the State Governments concerned in accordance with the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946.

भारतीय भू-विभाग सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा उदयपुर जिले में फास्फोराइट खनिज का पता लगाया जाना

4407. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजस्थान में उदयपुर जिले के माटून कानपुर क्षेत्र और करवाड़िया के गुडा क्षेत्र में फास्फोराइट खनिज के विशाल निक्षेप उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस खनिज को निकालने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां. तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां । भारतीय भू-विज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा किए गए समन्वेषण के परिणामस्वरूप माटून क्षेत्र में 20 से 30 प्रतिशत फास्फोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 53.60 लाख टन तक कानपुर क्षेत्र में 12 से 13 प्रतिशत फास्फोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 30 लाख टन तक और करवाड़िया-कागाड़ खण्डों में 22 से 25 प्रतिशत फास्फोरस पेन्ट आक्साइड वाली 5.60 लाख टन फास्फोराइट की उपलब्ध राशियां अनुमानित की गई हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सातवें क्षेत्र में समन्वेषण कार्य संपूर्ण हो चुका है और

अब इस निक्षेप को हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड को सम्पूजन के लिए सौंप दिया गया है ।

बागीर (राजस्थान) से जिप्सम के अद्वय पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए श्रमिक

4408. श्री धनराह प्रधान :

श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकार ने नागौर राजस्थान क्षेत्र से सिन्दरी फैक्टरी के लिए जिप्सम के लदान पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां; तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० साहिलकर) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

Strength of Staff of Indian Missions in Canada, U.S.A., West Germany and France

4409. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the strength of the staff of Indian Missions in Canada, U.S.A., West Germany and France?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4026/72]

Building up of stock of Coal to check rise in its price in Winter

4410. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the winter months the price of coal shoots up arbitrarily; and

(b) whether Government propose to build up stocks in different States at Central places when the situation regarding Railway wagons becomes easier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The price of coal which is not controlled largely depends on supply and demand. During winter, demand for coal increases. There is possibility of variation of price according to availability of transport, experienced by consuming points. However, there is no appreciable change in the price of coal during winter.

(b) Yes, Sir. Where there is a demand for it from State Governments.

Foreign Assistance for three new Steel Plants

4411. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seeking foreign assistance for setting up of three new steel plants; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). While the three new steel plants will be engineered by Indian consultants, the question of import of essential items of plant and equipment would be considered at the appropriate time to match the time schedule for the commissioning of these projects.

Return of Provident Fund to labourers in Textile Mills after 20 years of Service

4412. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Provident Fund accumulations of the Textile labourers up-to-date;

(b) whether Government propose to return the Provident Fund to the labourers working in the Textile Mills for more than twenty years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The total amount of provident fund accumulations in respect of the subscribers working in establishments engaged in the Textile Industry covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is not available separately. However the total amount of Provident Fund accumulations of all industries/Classes of establishments covered under the Act as on 30th June 1972 was Rs. 2248.34 crores.

(b) and (c). The proposal was placed before the 56th meeting of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund held on 1st November 1972 but the Board did not favour it.

Impact of increase in prices of Steam Coal on Cotton Mill Industry in Madhya Pradesh

4413. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of selected variety of steam coal has been raised by the Madhya Pradesh (Vidarbha Mining Associate, Nagpur);

(b) whether they will hit the cotton mill industry hard since it comes on top of the continuing cost inflation; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) It is reported that on the recommendation of the Joint Working Committee of the Coal Mining Associations the prices of all grades of non-coking coal of Madhya Pradesh and outlying fields have been raised by Rs. 3/- per tonnes with effect from 1st September, 1972.

(b) and (c). The price increase will not have any serious effect on the cost of production of the cotton mill industry.

विदेश मंत्री द्वारा अफ्रीकी तथा पश्चिम एशियाई क्षेत्रों का दौरा

4414. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने शिमला शिखर सम्मेलन के बाद कुछ अफ्रीकी एवं पश्चिम एशियाई देशों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या उनके दौरे के बावजूद भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों के प्रश्न पर इन कई देशों में अभी भी गलतफहमियां कायम हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उनको कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। विदेश मंत्री महोदय पिछली जुलाई में सेनेगल, सियरा, लियोन, गिनी, लाइबेरिया और नाइजीरिया के पश्चिम अफ्रीकी देशों तथा मिस्र अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा पर गए थे।

(ख) और (ग), इस यात्रा से आपसी हित के कई मसलों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करने का अवसर मिला, जिनमें हमारे उप-महाद्वीप की स्थिति का मसला भी शामिल था। शिमला समझौते का और स्थायी शांति के लिए सरकार के प्रयासों का स्वागत किया गया और सराहना की गई।

श्रीलंका के सहयोग से हिन्द महासागर में चीन की गतिविधियां

4415. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीन ने हिन्द महासागर में अपनी गतिविधियां बढ़ाने की हाल ही में

योजना बनाई है और श्री लंका इस सम्बन्ध में चीन को अपना सहयोग दे रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सूचना है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्द महासागर में चीन की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति का भारत के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आई है।

(ख) से (घ): सरकार ने इस तरह की रिपोर्टें देखी हैं कि चीन हिन्द महासागर क्षेत्र के देशों को गश्ती नावों की व्यवस्था और व्यापारी जहाजरानी आदि के विकास के रूप में सहायता दे रहा है। सरकार के इस मत को सभी जानते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर का क्षेत्र एक शांत और ऐसा क्षेत्र होना चाहिए जिसमें बड़े राष्ट्र किसी भी रूप में उपस्थित न हों, और जो उनकी प्रतिद्वंद्विता तथा तनाव से मुक्त हो। इन्हीं लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत ने लुसाका घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे और वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के प्रस्ताव संख्या 2832 (XXVI) के पेश करने वालों में से भी एक था जो मूलतः श्रीलंका द्वारा रखा गया था और जिसमें सभी देशों से कहा गया था कि वे हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्र को शांत क्षेत्र बनाए रखें।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की सहायता का पाकिस्तान में सैनिक तैयारियों के लिए उपयोग

4416. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्राप्त की गई संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सहायता का

वहां सैनिक, सैनिकों के लिए उपबोध किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या भारत ने इस सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को कोई विरोध पत्र नहीं भेजा है; और

(क) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र बाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बंगला देश संकट के दौरान सरकार को इस आशय की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। खबर है कि, संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने स्वयं पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास इस विषय में औपचारिक रूप से विरोध प्रकट किया था।

Minimum Wages of workers in Manganeese, Bauxite, Gypsum and Barytes Mines

4417. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has happened to the issue of Notification fixing minimum wages for the workers employed in the Manganeese, Bauxite, Gypsum and Barytes mines; and

(b) whether the employees' representatives submitted unanimous recommendations fixing minimum wages for the said industries, if so, the difficulty for the Ministry to issue the said Notification?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Central Government had appointed a Committee under section 5(1)(a) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the revision of minimum wages for manganese, gypsum, barytes and bauxite mines. The Committee submitted a Report which was not unanimous. Moreover, the Committee included among others, two Government officials as 'Independent Members'. According to a recent judg-

ment of the Andhra Pradesh, High Court they cannot be deemed as 'independent members'. The report of the Committee has, therefore, not been acted upon. However the Government have, under section 5(1)(b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, notified proposals on 17th November, 1972 for the revision of minimum wages for workers in these mines, inviting objections/suggestions.

Exemption from Provisions of E.S.I. Act, 1948 to Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Limited, Andhra Pradesh

4418. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognised union of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh has made a representation to Government for the exemption of their factory from the provisions of E.S.I. Act, 1948;

(b) whether a deputation on behalf of the Union also met him recently in this regard; and

(c) if so, the text of the representation and Government's views thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The employees have represented that the benefits provided to them are either similar or in some respects superior to those available under the Employees' State Insurance Act and as such, the factory may be exempted from the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act. The question for granting exemption to the factory is under consideration.

Disruption of Trade Union activities in Balladila Iron Ore Project, Madhya Pradesh

4419. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the workers

that the National Minerals Development Corporation Limited, the management of Balladila Iron Ore Project in Madhya Pradesh is adopting a policy to disrupt the normal Trade Union activities by resorting to victimisation and also by inciting parochial feeling; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to put a stop to this unhealthy practice by a public sector undertaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Complaints have been received from a section of the work-

(b) The matter is being investigated.

Implementation of provisions of Beedi and Cigar Act in States

4420. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have not yet implemented all the provisions of Beedi and Cigar Act in their respective States;

(b) if so, the States which have not taken steps so far to implement the said Act; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Beedi

and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966 is administered by the State Governments. After framing rules thereunder and setting up machinery for implementation of the Act, the State Governments concerned have brought the Act into force. However, the beedi establishment owners associations have filed a number of petitions in the various High Courts challenging the vires of the Act and stay of the operation of the Act has been granted in these cases. Appeals against the judgments of some High Courts are also pending in the Supreme Court. The State Governments have, therefore, not been able to enforce the Act fully.

मध्य प्रदेश में कम्पनियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को जमा करना

4411. श्री गंगा चरण ढोलत : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि अभी जमा नहीं कराई है और प्रत्येक कम्पनी की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की चूक करने वाली सभी कम्पनियों के नामों की सूचना स समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी छूट-न-प्राप्त ऐसी नौ कम्पनियों के नाम, जिन्होंने एक लाख रुपये और इससे अधिक की भविष्य निधि प्रशदानों की राशि की अदायगी में, जैसी कि स्थिति 30 जून, 1972 को थी, चूक की, बकाये की राशि समेत नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

क्रमांक ऐसी छूट-न-प्राप्त कम्प- 30-6-1972
नियों के नाम जिनके को
पास भविष्य निधि भविष्य निधि
ग्रंथदानों की एक ग्रंथदानों की
लाख रुपये और उससे बकाये में
अधिक की राशि पड़ी लगभग
बकाये में थी। राशि

(लाख रुपयों में)

1. मैसर्स इन्दौर मालवा, 83.91
यूनाइटेड मिल्स
लिमिटेड, इन्दौर।
2. मैसर्स कल्याणमल मिल्स
लिमिटेड इन्दौर। 26.69
3. मैसर्स स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड
फ्लोर मिल्स लि०,
इन्दौर 43.27
4. मैसर्स हीरा मिल्स लि०,
उज्जैन। 40.95
5. मैसर्स बंगाल नागपूर
काटन मिल्स लि०,
राजनन्दगांव। 3.04
6. मैसर्स न्यू भोपाल टैक्स-
टाइल लि०, भोपाल 17.17
7. मैसर्स हिम्मत स्टील
फाउंड्री प्रा० लि०,
रायपुर। 1.74
8. मैसर्स विनोद स्टील प्रा०
लि०, इन्दौर। 1.64
9. मैसर्स श्री सज्जन मिल्स
लि०, रतलाम। 1.97

मध्य प्रदेश का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

4422. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उन सभी

भागों का भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण हो चुका
है जहां खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं ; और
(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन से खनिज
वहां अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)
भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मध्य
प्रदेश राज्य में के कुल क्षेत्र का लगभग
80 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक
मानचित्रण किया गया है और राज्य का
भूवैज्ञानिक और खनिज मानचित्र पहले
ही प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है।

(ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण
द्वारा किए गए अन्वेषणों के परिणाम-
स्वरूप, राज्य में अवस्थापित प्रधान खनिजों
की उपलब्ध राशियों में 529.80 लाख
टन बाक्साइट, 45.50 लाख टन मैंगनीज
अयस्क, लगभग 20550 लाख टन लौह
अयस्क, 150000 लाख टन कोयला,
400 लाख टन ताम्र अयस्क और चूनाश्म
एवं डोलोमाइट की बृहद उपलब्ध राशियां
हैं।

पुर्वीनमाड जिले के क्षेत्र का खनन कार्य
के उद्देश्य के लिए सर्वेक्षण

4423. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व निमाड जिले (मध्य
प्रदेश) की हरसूद तहसील के चांदगढ़ लौह
क्षेत्र में किए गए सर्वेक्षण से पता चला है
कि उक्त क्षेत्र को खान के रूप में विकसित
किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस दिशा में
कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में अनुमानतः
कितना लौह निक्षेप है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क)
से (ग). खाण्डवा जिले के चन्द्रगढ़ क्षेत्र
में लौह अयस्क निक्षेपों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश

राज्य सरकार द्वारा ग्रन्थेक्षण किया जा रहा है। यह सूचना मिली है कि इस क्षेत्र के निक्षेप निम्न श्रेणी के हैं और प्रमाणित होने पर केवल स्थानीय गुम्बदी भट्टियों में कच्चे लोहे के लिए प्रयुक्त हो सकते हैं।

Indo-U.S. Relations

4425. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the Motherland of the 15th November, 1972 stating that Shri B. K. Nehru, has been sent to the United States to probe whether the two countries could end their tilt-for-tilt confrontation and begin talking to each other once again; and

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The purpose of Shri Nehru's visit, however, was to attend a meeting of the U.N. Investment Committee of which he is a member and also to fulfil some speaking engagements at the Universities of Notre Dame and Minnesota.

(b) Does not arise.

Opposition to Industrial Relations Bill

4426. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Trade Union Congress and Hind Majdoor Sabha opposed the proposed Industrial relations Bill;

(b) if so, the grounds on which they have opposed the Bill; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Government have not yet brought forward any bill on industrial relations.

Streamlining the Armed Forces

4427. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to streamline the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The organisation of the Armed Forces is periodically reviewed in the light of experience gained, and necessary changes made to increase its effectiveness.

(b) So far as the Army is concerned, the erstwhile Western Command has been bifurcated into two, namely, Western Command and Northern Command, to streamline and strengthen command and control over the formations in these areas. Some changes have been made in the Western Air Command also in the light of experience gained during the last war.

Complaints regarding Recognition of Labour Unions in Industries/Factories

4428. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been the complaints against the management of some Government and private industries with regard to the recognition of Labour Unions in those industries/factories; and

(b) if so, the criteria for recognition of labour unions in private industries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Recognition of unions, except in such States where legislation exists for the purpose, is governed by the criteria appended to the Code of Discipline in Industry. There have been some cases of delay and non-implementation, by the Managements, of the recommendations made for the recognition of Unions under the Code.

Industries closed due to Labour trouble in States

4429. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Industries were closed down during 1972 in various States due to labour trouble; and

(b) if so, the number of such Industries, State-wise, and the total loss of production?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Russian Opposition to bring Bokaro Steel Plant under the Holding Company

4430. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Motherland' of the 27th September, 1972, stating that the Russians have opposed India's proposal to bring the Bokaro Steel Plant under the proposed Holding Company for the steel industries; and

(b) whether the report has been carefully studied by the Government; and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) What has been stated in this report is not correct.

Trained Graduates and Post-Graduate Teachers Registered with Employment Exchange in Kerala

4431. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trained Graduate and Post Graduate Teachers registered with the Employment Exchanges in Kerala;

(b) the number of candidates who are registered for more than three years and how long it will still take to provide them with the employment; and

(c) the positive steps proposed to be taken to absorb all such candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

Availability of Material for setting up a Steel Plant in Kerala

4432. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether material is available in abundance in many parts of Kerala for setting up a big steel plant in the State; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the question of formulating any scheme to set up a plant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As stated on

30th November, 1972 in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 257, as a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of about 44 million tonnes of Oxidised and Unoxidised Ore with total-iron content ranging between 31 and 42 per cent have been estimated in four deposits at Cheruppa, Eliyettimala, Nanminda and Naduvalur in Kozhikode District of Kerala. Investigation in the neighbouring Alampara deposit is in progress, which is expected to be completed by the end of the field season 1972-73. A view on exploitation of these deposits can be taken only after the investigation of the Alampara deposit has been completed and the report is received by Government.

Working Population in Kerala

4433. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total working population of Kerala who are either in Government Service or in semi-Government Service under Central and State Governments; and

(b) the total number of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The available information is given in the statement below:—

STATEMENT

According to the information collected through the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training the number of persons employed in Government service and semi-Government Service (Central and State) etc., in Kerala was as under :—

Sector	Number of persons employed as On 31st March, 1972
Central Government	48,465
State Government	1,88,031
Quasi-Government* (Central and State)	81,074
Local Bodies	19,538
TOTAL	3,37,108

*Quasi-Government establishments comprise both Central-Quasi and State-Quasi establishments.

(b) The number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Kerala on 31st October, 1972 was 4,34,165.

E.S.I.C. Hospitals in Kerala

4434. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals in the State of Kerala at present;

(b) the number of them being run in rented buildings and the total

monthly rent paid to the owners of these buildings; and

(c) the number of Hospitals proposed to be opened in the State in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:

(a) Seven.

(b) Nil.

(c) Four.

Industrial Strikes

(b) the number of workers involved therein?

4435. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial strikes in the country, State-wise during the year 1972-73; and

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The attached statement gives the available provisional information regarding the number of strikes, State-wise, and the number of workers involved therein, during the period January to September, 1972.

STATEMENT

State	No. of strikes(P)	No. of workers involved(P)
Andhra Pradesh	74	24,671
Assam	13	6,299
Bihar	181	56,867
Gujarat	88	22,984
Haryana	22	3,767
Himachal Pradesh.	1	103
Jammu & Kashmir	3	1,351
Kerala	124	78,109
Madhya Pradesh.	87	51,746
Maharashtra.	545	186,432
Manipur . . . . .	..	..
Mysore.	59	26,616
Orissa.	7	4,010
Punjab	6	1,438
Rajasthan	55	22,158
Tamilnadu	187	167,589
Tripura.	5	2,242
Uttar Pradesh.	155	31,979
West Bengal	167	93,617
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	78
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..
Delhi.	3	123
Goa	26	8,703
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..

P-Provisional.

Joint Action Plan by United Council of Trade Unions

4436. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten organisations have decided to form a United Council of Trade Unions to plan joint action on workers' Unions as they were dissatisfied with the working of the National Council of Trade Unions;

(b) if so the reasons for their dissatisfaction; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). Government do not have any information except what has appeared in the Press.

(c) It is essentially a matter with which the trade union organisations themselves are concerned.

Working of Ministry of Steel and Mines

4437. SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has been made of the working of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps envisaged to improve the working of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Estimates Committee of Parliament had in 1971-72 examined the working of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel) on Planning, Development, Production, Distribution etc. of iron and Steel and Ferro-Alloys. The recommendations of the Committee were considered and suitable action taken thereon.

One of the most important function of the Ministry relates to the many Public Sector Undertakings with which it deals. Task force meetings are periodically held to review the functioning of the Undertakings.

The performance of these Undertakings have been reported regularly to Parliament. There has been significant improvement in performance, particularly in Heavy Engineering Units and in the production and availability of steel.

Migrations to Canada from Punjab

4438. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of average monthly emigrants seeking migration to Canada from Punjab;

(b) the number of migrants seeking migration each month during August to October, 1972 and the causes of the sudden increase; and

(c) whether a number of travel agencies are exploiting the innocent agriculturists of Punjab; and if so, the remedial steps being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The monthly average number of persons from Punjab who applied for passports for Canada, from January to July, 1972, was 1290.

The number of persons from Punjab who had applied for passports for going to Canada from August to October, 1972 was as under:

August	3,446
September	5,736
October	3,810

In practically all such cases, however—besides Canada, the applicants indicated various other countries as well; and the purpose was stated to be "social visit", etc., and not immigration as such.

The reason for the sudden increase in the number of persons wishing to go to Canada, during the period August to October, 1972, ostensibly, was a widespread apprehension among the applicants that entry into Canada may be further restricted, after the Elections there scheduled to be held on the 30th October, 1972.

(c) There have been reports that Travel Agents in Punjab and Haryana have been pressuring the more credulous sections of the population to go

to Canada, by promising them lucrative jobs and a life of ease and luxury. The Government has taken due note of these reports and has drawn the attention of the concerned State Governments, *inter-alia* to enlighten the public about the hazards of falling a prey to the machinations of unscrupulous Travel Agents. Further, all the Passport Issuing Authorities have been instructed to exercise greater vigilance in the case of applicants who wish to go to Canada and, where considered necessary, call for such additional information as may appear relevant, with a view to establishing the bonafides of the applicants.

Arrival of British Passport Holders in India on Expulsion from Uganda

4439. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of British passport holders who have arrived India on expulsion from Uganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): About 3000, Sir.

Problems of Indians Living Overseas

4440. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in touch with the problems of the Indians living overseas; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India keep in touch with the problems of Indian nationals and people of Indian origin abroad, and provide consular and other facilities in respect of Indian nationals abroad.

Expenditure Incurred on Schemes for Rehabilitation of Disabled Jawans and Families of Killed Soldiers

4441. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure so far incurred on implementing the schemes for the rehabilitation of disabled Jawans and the families of those killed in the last Indo-Pak War?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The measures taken for assistance to the disabled and to the families of those killed or disabled;

- (i) Liberalised pension.
- (ii) Free education of children.
- (iii) Preferential treatment in employment.
- (iv) Free allotment of land and accommodation.

The cost to be incurred on pension, education, land and accommodation is a continuous charge accepted by the Central and State Governments and it is not feasible to indicate the expenditure on a given date.

Further, the Central Government have created a Fund of Rs. 5 crores, out of grant made by National Defence Fund, for giving financial assistance according to individual needs.

भारत सरकार के मुख्यालयों में कर्मचारियों की यूनियन की मांग

4442. श्री सरजू पांडे: क्या धन और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों को उनकी सदस्यता के आधार पर मान्यता दी जायगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय प्रेम कर्मचारी यूनियन, भारत सरकार मुख्यालय,

मिण्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली को मान्यता न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उसके सदस्यों की संख्या 700 है ?

अन और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० शाहिलकर) : (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित प्रशासकीय मंत्रालय, जो कि इस मामले में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय है, ने अपने नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रत्येक छापे खाने की यूनियनों को अधिक (मेजरटी) सदस्य-संख्या के आधार पर मान्यता देने का निर्णय लिया है। भारत सरकार मद्रासालय, मिण्टो रोड, नई दिल्ली की राष्ट्रीय प्रेस कर्मचारी यूनियन के मान्यता के दावे से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न पर वृ० मंत्रालय इस समय विचार कर रहा है।

Diplomatic Assignments to Retired Government Officers/Supporters of Political Parties

4443. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Government officers and members or supporters of political parties separately, who were given diplomatic assignments abroad during the last three years;

(b) the names and particulars of persons who have been given such diplomatic assignments; and

(c) the nature of assignment given to each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) The number of retired Government officers and publicmen, who were given diplomatic assignments as Heads of Missions abroad, during the last three years is 10 and 14 respectively.

(b) and (c) The names and particulars of persons alongwith the nature of assignment given to each during the last three years are given in the statements laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-4027/72].

Thirty Crore Rupees Annual Loss in Khetri Project, Hindustan Copper

4444. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 8th November, 1972 under the caption "Khetri Project Hindustan Copper" may lose Rs. 30 crores annually; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for assuming that the Khetri Copper Project will lose Rs. 30 crores annually.

Inadequate Supply of Steel to Tool Manufacturers by Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

4445. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as against an estimated demand of 1,800 tonnes per annum, the Alloy Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited, Durgapur produced only 90 tonnes of high speed steel in 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the steps if any, being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of high speed steel by Durgapur Alloy Steels Plant during 1971-72 amounted to 302 tonnes. Although no precise estimation has been made of the present demand of high speed steel alone, it is roughly assessed to be around 1800 tonnes.

(b) Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, is taking all possible steps to increase production of all types of alloy and

special steel, including high speed steel.

Issuing of Sanads of Permanent Allotment of Acquired Evacuee Property in Village Punjab Khore, Delhi

4447. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 displaced persons from West Pakistan were allotted 10 acres each of agricultural land in 1949 in village Punjab Khore (Delhi) in compensation of the property left behind in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the cost of above land exceeding the claims of above persons has since been deposited by all of them and adjustment made in their approved claims;

(c) whether the sanads of permanent allotment have been issued to the above allottees; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether 700 bighas of land out of the land allotted to above allottees has been re-allotted to one individual; and if so, the reasons therefor when the displaced allottees had been cultivating the land since 1949?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir, but the total area was only 766 bighas and it was allotted among 39 displaced persons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir, since the matter is still under consideration.

(d) No, Sir.

Delegations of Mining Engineers Visit Abroad

4448. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations of Mining Engineers, the name of the country visited, expenditure incurred

on Government and Non-Government Account during the last three years; and

(b) whether the Mining Industry derived any benefit, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Banning of Peter Sagar's Book "Moscow's Hand in India"

4449. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peter Sagar's book "Moscow's Hand in India" has been banned;

(b) whether this book was in circulation for about 5 years in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delayed banning of the book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no general ban on the book. However, the export and import of the book has been banned under the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Government had been keeping the matter under review for some time. Since it was felt that the contents of the book were likely to prejudicially affect friendly relations with the USSR, action was eventually taken as mentioned above to prohibit its import or export.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO US Q. NO. 4378 DATED 1-9-72 RE. DE-REQUISITIONING OF LAND OF VILLAGE NANGAL RAYA NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In Unstarred Question No. 4378 which was put down for answer on the 1st September 1972, Shrimati Savitri Shyam had

enquired *inter alia* whether a land measuring 28.22 acres in village Nangal Raya, New Delhi, had been in possession of the Defence Ministry since 1942, and the time by which Government would pay the rental compensation to the land owners.

2. In the answer given to the question it was stated that an area of 9.83 acres of land situated in village Nangal Raya of Delhi was requisitioned in the year 1943 and was still so held. Another area of 18.39 acres partly in village Nangal Raya and partly in village Tihar, was held on hire by the Ministry of Defence. In reply to the enquiry regarding payment of rental compensation it was stated that rental had been paid to the land owners upto 31st Dec. 1970. Rental for the period ending 31-12-71 was likely to be paid by end of September 72. Rental for the period ending 31-12-72 would be due for payment on or after 31-12-72, and was being assessed in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi.

3. The above information related to the land which the Ministry of Defence have held on hire. The position in regard to the payment of compensation for the requisitioned land, which was inadvertently omitted from the main answer, is explained in the succeeding paragraph.

4. Compensation to the owners of 9.83 acres of requisitioned land was paid upto 10-6-46. Compensation for the period 11-6-46 to 11-6-55 was offered to the owners but they did not come forward to receive the same. The amount is now kept in revenue deposit. The compensation upto date will be paid promptly if the owners agree to accept the same.

5. The delay in making this correction is due to the fact that the Answer which is sought to be corrected was given on the 1st September 1972, and the House adjourned *sine die* shortly thereafter. Subsequently, some time has been taken in completing the administrative processes involved.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ. NO. 682 DATED 3-8-1972 RE. PRODUCTION IN NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The production figure of 3.31 million tonnes in respect of lignite for the year 1970-71 appearing in part (a) of the Question to be read as 3.39 million tonnes. The discrepancy in the production figure of lignite sought to be corrected occurred due to a printing error in the 15th Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for the year 1970-71 (English Version) which came to notice much later.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I call the attention of hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Recent unprecedented floods in Tamil Nadu causing heavy damage to property and the death of about one hundred persons."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A severe cyclonic storm with an inner core of hurricane force wind (118 km per hour and more) hit the Tamil Nadu coast near Cuddalore at 5 A.M. on December 6. After crossing the coast, it weakened into a depression and moved across the Peninsula and emerged into the Arabian Sea off Mysore-Kerala coast on December 8. Under the influence of the storm, very heavy rainfall ranging from 10 to 36 cms was recorded at a number of places in Tamil Nadu between December 5 and December 10.

The heavy rains and consequent floods in various rivers affected areas in the districts of Chingleput, South

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Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjavur Dharampuri and Tiruchirappalli. Road and rail communications were disrupted. Large areas were inundated in Chingalpet, Tanjavur, South Arcot and Salem districts. 100 villages situated on the banks of rivers and streams were submerged. Considerable damage was caused to roads, bridges and culverts.

According to the assessment made so far by the State Government, standing crops over an area of 21000 hectares were damaged. Fifty one persons lost their lives in cyclone and floods. Ten are feared buried under debris caused by land slides in Nilgiri district. Thousands of cattle perished. About one lakh houses were damaged and 5 lakhs people rendered homeless. Nearly 400 irrigation structures were breached and damaged. The damage to these structures has been estimated at Rupees one crore and the total damage due to floods and cyclones as Rs. 20 crores.

The State Government made arrangements for rescue and relief operations in the affected areas. People were moved to places of safety and gruel centres were opened to feed them. Food packets were either air dropped or carried by mechanised boats to marooned people. An amount of Rupees one crore has been sanctioned by the State Government for flood relief operations. In addition, the State Government have undertaken the following special relief measures:

1. Increase in cash grant from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per family.
2. *Ex-gratia* grant of Rs. 2000 to bereaved families which lost bread earners.
3. Care of orphaned children by the State Government.
4. Liberal loan to agriculturists for replacing plough and milch cattle.

Steps have been taken by the State Government to close the breaches and

conserve water supply for irrigation and also for speedy repairs to roads, tanks and other structures damaged by floods.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The cyclonic storm and the heavy rains have hit hard the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly Madras city and nine districts, namely, Chingalpet, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tanjore, Dharampuri, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri apart from Madras city. Roads, bridges and culverts have been completely damaged, and dislocated road and rail traffic all over the State. I think the report of the hon. Minister is not complete. According to news reports, the number of people who died is much more. I think the Minister will get a further statement and lay it on the Table of the House. People have been rendered homeless; not only that, even temples have not been spared. The Cyclonic storm had knocked down the *kalasam* of the *Gopuram* of the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram which is said to have been installed in 1240 AD during the days of the Pallavas. The Neyveli lignite mine, which is already the sick man of the South, was completely flooded. On December 7, there were floods and the water level was 45 feet and I am told it will take a month to pump it out. The fertiliser plant has been closed down.

Flood control projects in this country have been taken up from 1954 onwards on a scientific basis but I do not know why nothing has been done in Tamil Nadu. So far Rs. 185 crores had been spent on flood control projects; not a single rupee has been spent in Tamil Nadu. From 1954 to 1969, 6950 kms. of flood embankments have been constructed nothing in Tamil Nadu. 9170 kms. of drainage channels have been constructed, but not a single mile in Tamil Nadu. 4580 villages have been raised, not a single village in my State. 178 towns have been protected, not a single town from Tamil Nadu. So far the Government claim that they have protected 14.7 million acres and I do not know why not even a

single acre was protected in the State of Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you talking about those things now?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is concerned with floods. Out of the proposed Fourth plan outlay of Rs. 138.0 crores, Tamil Nadu has been given only Rs. 2 crores, 1.4 per cent. I want to know from the Minister why this treatment is given to Tamilnadu.

I understand there are four river commissions, there is one for Central India and Deccan rivers. What work has this commission been doing or is going to do in the future to save particularly the Deccan areas? What are they going to do in the future at least to stop this?

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me first. If it is once or twice it is all right. You start every sentence with a question, whereas the rules provide for one question. One ought to be clever about asking questions. Otherwise it will be inadmissible; you can put only one question according to the rules.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I thought only time was allotted, not questions.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, please.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Are they going to provide detention basins and storage reservoirs? I want the Government to make an assessment of the strength of the catchment areas so that the ponds and the lakes could be protected in the future.

The total damage, according to the Minister's statement is about Rs. 20 crores. Dr. Rao knows the subject thoroughly and he has served in the old Madras State. So, he knows the area also. I would request him to take up the cause and see that immediate financial assistance is given to the State. I do not know whether they are going to send a central team to assess the extent of damage. If

so, they should send the team immediately before the floods recede so that they can see for themselves how the damage is caused.

Finally, I would appeal to the Minister from Tamil Nadu, Mr. Subramaniam who has made a statement very recently that he will take more interest in Tamil Nadu politics. I welcome it and I request him also to take more interest in the welfare of the people by providing immediate relief measures.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. member said the information is not complete. The information I have given is according to what I received from the Tamil Nadu Government last night. The Tamil Nadu Government is still assessing the damages and it has not yet asked for a central team to visit the areas. As soon as the request is received a central team will be sent from here and as laid down by the Fifth Finance Commission, for any amount spent in excess of Rs. 50 lakhs assistance will be given to Tamil Nadu from the centre.

About the other question, there is difference between floods and cyclone. Floods are entirely different. The various measures he mentioned are meant for guarding against floods. Tamil Nadu is one of the few States which do not have any flood problem. About floods caused by cyclone, nothing can be done against this kind of nature's fury. We can only take measures to mitigate damages and loss of life due to the cyclone. In this particular case, I am glad to say that the Indian Meteorological Department gave warnings due to the radar set up recently in Madras. Very timely warnings were given and the loss of life reported is not due to the cyclone directly but due to people crossing swollen rivers, electrocution, etc. That is different from flood-control measures like building embankments, detention

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dams, etc. We have indicated to the Tamil Nadu Government the measures which can be taken to mitigate damages due to cyclones.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): From the Minister's statement it looks as if the Central Government are not concerned at all with the devastation that has taken place because of the cyclonic storm. He says he received information from the State Government only last night. Far from waiting for the State Government to come to them with any statement, it must be the concern of the Central Government to rush to the aid of states, placed as they are in a very difficult financial position, in matters of relief and rehabilitation. Apart from that, the statement shows that there is nothing to be done by the Centre in the matter of relief and rehabilitation.

The Minister said, warning was given about the cyclonic storm. When science has developed so much, how is it that every time even though warning is given, the warning is not taken to the people? When you are releasing waters from the dams, warning is not given to the people. Low-lying areas are flooded. Roads are washed away. A family which was going to Tirupati in a car was washed away and the inmates went to kailas. Railway tracks, telecommunication, everything is disrupted. For five days, there were heavy rains causing floods but no warning was given. I suggest that our warning system should include not only warning about cyclone but also about the amount of rains likely to follow and the dams which are in the danger of being breached.

The Minister said, 400 irrigation structures have been washed away. I would request the Minister to apply his mind more to this question of giving warning about the rains, dams, etc., so that people living in low-lying areas or people travelling

by road or train may not lose their lives. The damage has been unprecedented. The State Government has come forward to spend Rs. 1 crore. The statement made by the Minister that the damage is only about Rs. 20 crores is an under-estimation. I would like to know how far they are going to take the responsibility for rebuilding these tanks and lakes. We have been wanting rains, particularly in my constituency. If the rain waters could have been conserved in these lakes and tanks, this cyclone would have been a blessing in disguise. But there is more than one breach in each lake and 400 structures have been washed away. Nearly 21,000 hectares of crop has been destroyed when we are having a food crisis already. What are your plans to learn a lesson from this and build up the irrigation structures in a way that such a damage is not caused?

Even with regard to relief, helicopters or boats were not rushed in time. In such matters, expedition counts more. If the Central Government had geared all their resources and gone to the rescue of the State, I am sure the damage and loss of life would not have been so much. I am afraid I have to come with a strong condemnation of the complacency on the part of the Central Government. The Minister said that they never expected floods in Tamil Nadu. That does not mean that even when there is some damage due to floods, the Centre should not go to the help of the State. I want to know what steps are going to be taken immediately by way of relief and what is the amount they are going to give by way of assistance? The State Government has asked for Rs. 3 crores. I do not think it will be adequate. The Central Government should be liberal in giving assistance. I want to know what steps they are going to take to rebuild those irrigation structures and see that if there is another flood, such breaches do not take place. The

Minister said that above Rs. 50 lakhs, the Central Government will be giving assistance. If there is some indication as to how far the Central Government would help, that will be very useful.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already submitted that the State Government has not completed its assessment. On receipt of that information, the Central Government will send a team consisting of representatives of the Finance Ministry, Planning Commission, etc., to assess the exact requirements for relief. After that assistance will be given by the Centre. About the irrigation structures, the State Government has already taken steps and they are trying to close all the breaches so that the water is conserved for the crops. Any assistance that the Government of Tamil Nadu asks will be given.

SHRI M. KATHIAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Sir, out of 14 districts in Tamil Nadu, about 8 districts were badly affected by the cyclone and heavy rains. It seems that most of the rice belt was affected. Perhaps, there will be food crisis in future because standing crops were damaged. Whatever it may be, whether it is drought or flood, the first victim is agricultural labour and poor peasants and also the poor strata of people in urban areas.

According to the statement, it is about 5 lakh people who have lost their houses. The total cost of damage is estimated at about Rs. 20 crores. The State Government has requested the Central Government for aid of Rs. 3 crores. I believe, that is not sufficient. We want more than that.

Then, according to the statement, 400 irrigation structures were damaged. It is not only irrigation structures. I want to say one thing here. I come from Tanjuvar district where 14 lakh acres of paddy are cultivated. There was a continuous agitation

from the peasants that the drainage system should be modernised and properly built. But so far, the Central Government has not come forward to help and see that the drainage system is properly built up. In order to prevent damages in future during floods and heavy rains, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to appoint a study team to go over the question of not only irrigation structures but also the drainage system there. In order to avoid damages to crops there, are they going to appoint a study committee early?

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no proposal to appoint any study committee. The modernisation of Cauvery delta is for saving the waters and for extending irrigation and that is mixed up with the problem of allocation of waters from Cauvery. That problem is entirely different. If the hon. Member gives me any suggestions in regard to the problem of cyclone damages and if any particular schemes are necessary they will be taken up.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tollicherry): At the very outset, I should say that the statement made by the hon. Minister is rather casual and disappointing because in the statement, there is hardly any mention of it and even after when he replied to the questions by the hon. Members who preceded me, he has not come out concretely as to how they are going in a big way to help Tamil Nadu which is facing a very peculiar situation now.

About the cyclone the Government says that they got the reply from the State Government only yesterday night. For the last one week, all the newspapers coming from Tamil Nadu and all the newspapers in the country have been reporting about the cyclone and the havoc it has created there. Now, in the statement it is stated that the damage is estimated to be Rs. 20 crores. In the latter part of the statement, the Government says as to what

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan].

the State Government is going to do with regard to relief measures. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will take steps immediately to send a study team from the Centre, as you have done in the case of Kerala two years back to make an on-the-spot study of the situation and to assess the extent of loss and then take an immediate decision to give help and relief in a big way. The Minister has already said that Rs. 20 crores' loss is the loss as estimated now; it is not the final estimate. The real loss will be much more. What you have promised Rs. 3 crores, is hardly sufficient. Taking this into account, I want to know whether the Minister will make a categorical assurance in the House that, after he has come to know of the real loss, he will meet the requirement of Tamil Nadu in a big way and at least give a substantial portion of the loss by way of relief.

These are my questions to which I want replies.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already said that this report is almost a verbatim quotation from the State Government's report. In fact, there was no information received and I spoke to the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu Government yesterday in the mid-day, and this information was received. We cannot go by what the newspaper says. We have to depend on Government sources. We have no sources of own. The State Government has to give us information. They are still collecting the figures and the information that they have given is up-till yesterday. Still they are collecting. It is very difficult to go into those areas hit by cyclonic storm. The moment the information is collected and forwarded to us, a team will be sent to assess the damages and according to the assessment of the team, financial assistance from the Central Government will be forthcoming.

श्री हरी सिंह (बुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय
तमिल नाडु के काफी बड़े हिस्से में बाढ़ और

तूफान आया था और इसी वर्ष सितम्बर के महीने में इसी तरह का कोयम्बतूर जिले में भी बड़ा तूफान और बाढ़ आई थी। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी तमिल नाडु सरकार की आंखें नहीं खुलीं। मुझे यह सुनकर और मन्त्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को पढ़कर ताज्जुब होता है कि इस बाढ़ और तूफान की सूचना हमारे मौसम विभाग के जरिए 24 घंटे पहले पहुंच गई थी लेकिन तमिल नाडु की सरकार सोती रही और वह अपनी राजनीति में मुक्तिला रही। वह कोई तबज्जह नहीं दे पाई और यहां तक हुआ कि वहां के जो अफसरान थे वे और उनके बीबी बच्चे बाढ़ की जो ब्यूटी थी उसे देखने में दिलचस्पी लेते रहे।

इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मुझे यह भी पता लगा है कि राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ राहत कार्यों के अन्तर्गत बतौर विशेष सहायता के नगद अनुदान प्रति परिवार को 40 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 80 रुपये कर दिया है। इस अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई है तथा लगभग 100 व्यक्तियों की जानें गई हैं, हजारों की संख्या में पशुओं की जानें गई हैं, हजारों झोपड़ें बह गए हैं और लोगों की फसलें बिल्कुल बर्बाद हो गई हैं। उनको यह 80 रुपए का नगद भुगतान बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त होगा। यह धनराशि देना सताए हुए लोगों का मजाक बनाना है।

जिस हिस्से में यह अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ और तूफान आया है वहां के गरीब, पिछड़े व शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मुसीबतजदा लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में राज्य सरकार द्वारा बड़ी उदासीनता की नीति बरती जा रही है जबकि उच्च वर्ग के लोगों की ओर उसके द्वारा ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के साथ मुसीबत के समय में भी भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: On a point of order. He says there is discrimination between Harijans and Hindus. He is speaking untruth.

Why should he make politics out of this? We are already hit hard by the cyclone.

MR. SPEAKER: If you talk of Central Government, that is not politics, but if he talks of Tamil Nadu that is politics. What is this?

श्री हरी सिंह : इस तूफान और बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप जो वहां के लोगों की सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति हुई है और हजारों झोंपड़े वह गये हैं व फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं उनको राहत पहुंचाने की दिशा में बीकर सैक्शन को नेगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है।

मन्त्री जी ने जो यह कहा कि जो लोग अनाथ हो गए उनकी सरकार द्वारा देखभाल की जाएगी तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिनके मां-बाप इस बाढ़ और तूफान में बह गए हैं ऐसे निराश्रित बच्चों के वास्ते 25 साल की उम्र तक के लिए कोई पेंशन की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और सरकार उनकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई और भोजन-वस्त्र आदि की व्यवस्था करेगी? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन छोटे-छोटे किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं उनके लिए दो, तीन साल तक जब तक कि वह अपनी कोई नई फसल पैदा न कर पाएं उनको क्या जल्द से जल्द राहत पहुंचाई जाएगी और क्या उन्हें कोई मुआवजा तमिल नाडु सरकार देगी? क्या उन पीड़ित किसानों के बच्चों के लिखाने-पढ़ाने का भार 5 वर्षों के लिए राज्य सरकार अपने ऊपर लेगी?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have no information about the points that the hon. Member has raised. I would only say that it is the poorer sections that suffer most in such natural disasters. If the hon. Member has any particular instance, he can send it to me and I will forward the same to the State Government and see if necessary action is taken.

12.31 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): Sir, I have a submission to make. There have been some raids by the Enforcement Directorate in Tamil Nadu on the houses of the some leading members of the Government.

The Chief Minister has gone on record saying that it is a deliberate harassment. I would like the Minister to clarify the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, Mr. Vayalar Ravi brought this to my notice and to-day so many other members have come with a number of motions regarding this, I think there are about eight of them—from both sides.

Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs bring it to the notice of the Minister concerned—we will send all these motions to him—so that he may see and come forward with some statement on it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): बम्बई के बारे में भी काल अटेंशन दिया गया है। जो स्मगलिंग करते हैं उनको सस्ते छोड़ दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाऊस में मेरे सामने काल अटेंशन का जिक्र आप न किया करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह भी तो काल अटेंशन का जिक्र कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह काल अटेंशन का जिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं। वह तो वैसे ही

SHRI PILOO' MODY (Godhra): You have been good enough to allow us a discussion—one-hour discussion—on the Faridabad Medical College affairs. I hope this would be hurried up and expedited because the students are getting restive.

MR. SPEAKER: It has already been fixed for the 19th.

contained in their Tenth Report on Super Bazar, New Delhi.

12.33 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
PARTS OF AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL),
1970.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following parts of the Audit Report (Commercial) 1970 (Hindi versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution:—

Part VII—Comprehensive appraisal of the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

Part VIII—Comprehensive appraisal of the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Part IX—Comprehensive appraisal of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

Part X—Individual irregularities and a resume of the Company Auditors Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4006/72].

**STATEMENT RE. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR
CONFERENCE**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar I beg to lay on the Table a Statement (Hindi and English versions) on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Fifty-sixth Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4007/72].

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SECOND REPORT**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Swami Ramanand Shastri died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Swami Ramanand Shastri died."

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

**DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL
EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): I beg to move:

"That the House do further extend upto the 18th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 18th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the

Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): No.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it because she has moved or is it otherwise?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 18 दिसम्बर तक का कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह कमिटी दिसम्बर तक का समय क्यों बढ़वा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कुछ सोचा होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या कमिटी की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में 18 दिसम्बर तक ही बहस के लिए आ सकती है उसके बाद नहीं आ सकती है ? वह थोड़ा और समय लेकर अच्छी रिपोर्ट दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Let it go. I very much hope that they will not come to the House again and they will have to act.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You mean 'never again'.

MR. SPEAKER: They Will not, but they may come up on some other matters also in consultation with you.

Now, the question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 18th December, 1972, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of

Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You put this to the vote twice.

MR. SPEAKER: After the objection it needs a little more clarification. There was no proposal from the other side that they wanted more time. So, I put it again.

Shri L. N. Mishra.

12.35 hours.

Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill

THE MINISTER of FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

SICK TEXTILES UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 14-12-72.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President:

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I wish to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: The best thing is you should have given some advance intimation about it, as we have this practice. The question is

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) That provision was removed by the issue of corrigendum, Sir, because I used to send half-a-dozen of such notices every day.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1972

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1972, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4008/72.] (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: You can go to the court if something is *ultra-vires*.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I only know you. I can only plead before you. You are the highest court in the land.

12.38 hrs.

DELIMITATION BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now resume discussion on the Delimitation Bill.

Shri P. K. Deo was on his legs. He had already taken ten minutes. He has exhausted his party's quota. His today's speech should be concluding and winding-up speech because he has already finished his time, rather, even exceeded that....

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I will be brief.

Yesterday I was pointing out that the Delimitation Commission should start their activity first in U.P. and Nagaland as there is going to be an election in 1974. At the same time, I made a request that they should give top priority regarding Delimitation of the Assembly Constituencies of the State of Orissa because the position there is very fluid. The Nandini Satpathy Government is in a minority after the withdrawal of the support of the Utkal Congress and because of the suspension of Dr. Hare Krishna Mahatab and Mr. Kanwar. At any time there could be an election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to make a request to the Governor of Orissa that he should not be guided by the advice of the Chief Minister who has got only minority support in the Assembly, trying to dissolve the Assembly. Rather, he should try to form an alternative Government, if possible.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Secondly, I would like to point out that after the 1971 census, if elections are to be held in Orissa, Orissa should not be denied of the opportunity of a larger representation in the Orissa Legislative Assembly, because the population has increased from 17.5 million to 21.9 million. This aspect has to be taken into consideration by the Delimitation Commission.

I support the suggestion of my distinguished colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee for proportional representation. It was opposed by no less a person than Shri R. D. Bhandare and he suggested that the founding fathers of the Constitution had rejected this very idea of proportional representation. But our experience all these years has been that the Government which is having only 21 per cent popular support is having the massive mandate. I have arrived at the figure of 21 per cent for popular support, because in the last elections, only 48 per cent electorate exercised their franchise of which 42 per cent supported the party in power. So, with only 21 per cent popular support, the Government claiming massive mandate is playing ducks and drakes with the constitution and the very pledges and plighted words of the Constitution are being broken like pie-crust according to their convenience. So, I very much support the plea made by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that some formula should be evolved by the Delimitation Commission for proportional representation.

Then, I would like to ask why the scope of the Delimitation Commission should not be extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir is part of India, and we have very often heard complaints of gerrymandering in the elections and various malpractices prevailing there. So, it is all the more important that the scope of the Delimitation Commission should be extended to the State of

Jammu and Kashmir. We all want that Jammu and Kashmir State should come into the mainstream of Indian politics, and they should feel a part of India but all these acts are putting impediments in that direction.

Lastly, I would like to have an assurance from the Government that the outmoded Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order would be revised according to the recommendations of the Lokur Committee and according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill which was discussed in the last Lok Sabha, that the latest lists would be prepared and that the Delimitation Commission would be apprised of all the discrepancies and lacunae that have been found out by the previous committees so that they could be helped in arriving at a proper delimitation of the constituencies.

Finally, my request is that the Delimitation Commission should consist of such persons as are properly insulated from any kind of political pressure, for then only we can get proper representation in the House.

श्री हर प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे परिसीमन विधेयक, 1972 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। यह विधेयक लाने के लिए मैं अपने दल की सरकार को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो सदैव देश में लोकतन्त्र के हितों की रक्षा करती आई है। 1961 की जनगणना के पश्चात् 1971 की जो जनगणना हुई, उसके ठीक पश्चात् इस विधेयक का यहां प्रस्तुत किया जाना इस बात का द्योतक है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी सदैव इस बात के लिए चिन्तित है कि जिस प्रकार हो सके और जहां तक हो सके, जनता के हितों की रक्षा करने और लोकतन्त्र की जड़ों को मजबूत बनाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

[श्री छद्र प्रताप सिंह]

इस विधेयक में इस बात का स्पष्ट रूप से प्रावधान किया गया है कि जिस परिसीमन आयोग की स्थापना की जाएगी, उसमें प्रत्येक प्रदेश और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लोक सभा और विधान सभा के सदस्यों को सदस्य के रूप में रखा जाएगा। हम समझते हैं कि इस व्यवस्था से न केवल लोकतन्त्र को शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का गठन भी सही ढंग से हो सकेगा क्योंकि जनता के द्वारा चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों को, चाहे वे लोक सभा के सदस्य हों और चाहे विधान सभाओं के, इस बात का सही ज्ञान होता है कि निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन किस आधार पर किया जाए।

इस विधेयक में इस बात की स्पष्ट व्यवस्था की गई है कि परिसीमन का आधार क्या हो। इसमें साफ कहा गया है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र का परिसीमन करते समय उसकी भौगोलिक स्थिति, प्राकृतिक अवस्था, प्रशासन की इकाइयों, संचार की सुविधाओं और सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस माननीय सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य परिसीमन करने के इन आधारों से सहमत होंगे और क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन जनहित में होगा।

मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार वह सदैव ही देश की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करती आई है, उसी प्रकार से उसने प्रस्तुत विधेयक में भी अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हितों की रक्षा करने की भावना को दोबारा दोहराया है। उसने यह व्यवस्था की है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में अनुपात की दृष्टि से इन जातियों की संख्या अधिक होगी, उनको सुरक्षित रखा जाएगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वह बहुत सोच-विचार करके प्रस्तुत किया

गया है। इस विधेयक की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि यह विधेयक सही समय पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को एक ऐतिहासिक और महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक समझते हुए जनहित में अविलम्ब बिना किसी संशोधन के पारित किया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

MR. SPEAKER: I think there are no other Members to speak. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Muvathupuzha): I want to speak, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is too late. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I am thankful to the Members who have taken part in this debate and have made very valuable suggestions. But before I reply to them, I would like to refer to something basic which was stated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee who unfortunately is not present here in the House just now. While speaking yesterday, he said that the last Delimitation Commission had not been provided with the basic materials necessary for delimitation of the constituencies. In that connection, he referred to the report of the Election Commission on the fourth general elections. I would like to submit that this time steps have been taken to have all the data that were referred to therein and also the maps as desired. Instructions were issued in June last, and the States have collected data and they are going ahead with the preparation of maps. We have already received district-wise booklets such as the one I have here with me. These book-

lets give information about the total population of the district....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): What is the name of the booklet?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: It is *Population Figures including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*. These booklets have been prepared for each district in the country. This booklet gives information about the total population of the district, the population of scheduled castes, the population of scheduled tribes, the percentage of scheduled castes population percentage of scheduled Tribes population and also figures for tehsils, revenue inspector circles, patwari circles where they are in existence, otherwise figures for each panchayat separately, etc., because in the delimitation of constituencies, some smallest unit has always to be taken into consideration and it is not to be split. So, this information is available.

He referred to non-availability of maps. The report itself says that on account of security reasons there were difficulties in production of maps even in the scale of 1" to 4 miles. But this time steps have been taken to see that these maps are ready before the commission begins its work. The maps are being get prepared in two scales—1" to 2 miles for smaller districts and 1" to 4 miles for bigger districts. The maps are in print and they would be made available to the commission. He also said that the last Delimitation Commission did not have sufficient staff. I would draw his attention to the financial memorandum attached to this Bill which says that provision for the staff for the Delimitation Commission has been made. Therefore, all those difficulties would not be there and the commission will have all the necessary facilities.

Regarding the suggestion that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee, I would like to point out that the 1962 Bill was passed in the

winter session of that year and received President's Assent on 19th December, 1962. Thereafter the Delimitation Commission began its work about 3 months later and it took 3-1/2 years to complete its work. If this Bill is passed in this session, the commission will begin its work sometime in February next after all the associate members have been nominated from Parliament and Assemblies. Elections in UP are due sometime in February, 1974 and general elections will take place in the country sometime in February, 1976. The time available to the commission for completing its work is less than three years. If a Bill like this, which is absolutely essential to fulfil the requirements of the Constitution is referred to a Joint Committee, much time would be lost and nothing would be gained and the commission would not be able to do the work entrusted to it. Therefore I am not prepared to accept that suggestion.

Though it was not connected with the Bill, some members referred to the increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha and suggested that this Bill should be kept pending till that is decided. As I have said earlier, this would not be possible. As hon. Members knew, this matter is already engaging the attention of the government and as soon as a decision is taken, suitable steps would be taken.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): How can the Delimitation Commission divide the seats if the seats are not fixed?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Article 81 of the Constitution gives the number. The Commission will proceed on the basis of the provisions contained in article 81. If this article is subsequently amended, the Commission would move according to the amended provisions.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members referred to the publication procedure.

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

They said that these matters are published in the Gazette and nobody knows about the proposals. I would draw their attention to clause 9(2) (a) which says "publish its proposal for the delimitation of the constituencies together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of any associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India, in the official Gazette of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit". So, these may be published "in such other manner" at other places etc. There is provision for that. So, on that score there should be no grievance. About the final publication, there is the requirement that this will come into force on the day they are published in the gazette. So, for the final publication the provision is made in clause 10.

The Commission will consist of two judges and the Chief Election Commissioner. It has been suggested that only serving judges should be appointed. The Bill provides for two members "each of whom shall be a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court to be appointed by the Central Government". So, the appointment of serving judges is not ruled out. The other provision is also there because at times it may be difficult to get a serving judge. Therefore, this alternative provision is made.

One hon. Member said that when there are two judges, one of the Supreme Court and another of the High Court, it can very well happen that the High Court judge is appointed as Chairman. I hope the hon. Member will concede to the government the wisdom not to act in that way. They should expect that the government would naturally and necessarily appoint only the senior person as the Chairman.

The next point was about reservation for representatives of the Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, certain hon. Members suggested rotation of seats which are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here I should thank Shri R. D. Bhandare who spoke yesterday. During his speech he referred to articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution under which reservations are necessary. They also lay down the criterion on how reservations are to be made. So, I will not repeat them. Coming to rotation, the Scheduled Tribes are concentrated only in certain areas of the State and it will not be proper if the seats are not reserved for them in areas where their concentration is the largest. As regards reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, the rotation of such seats is likely to raise opposition from the members of that community. If rotation is accepted, members may not take any interest in the welfare of the constituency, knowing that they would not be contesting the elections next time from that constituency. Moreover, it is only equitable to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes, as far as possible, in the areas where they are in large numbers. Otherwise, they will have a legitimate grievance that in spite of their higher percentage of population, the constituency has not been reserved for them. The method of de-reservation or rotation of reserved seats for subsequent elections will pose a problem for the Election Commissioner, or the Delimitation Commission, and the method adopted may not suit the convenience of the elected members, aspiring members and the electorate. Therefore, it would not be possible to accept the suggestion of rotation.

13.00 hrs.

One hon. Members sitting opposite suggested that the decision of the Commission should be made justiciable in a court of law. May I draw his attention to article 329 of the Constitution? I think, on this point, I need say nothing more.

Then, it has been said that this Bill should be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir also. It appears, the hon. Members did not hear when I first said that the reason for exclusion of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is that the matter in relation to that State would be regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 1954 which would be suitably modified subsequent to the passing of the Bill and this Bill would apply to Jammu and Kashmir by this substitution.

About associate members, it was said that these associate members do not have voting rights and that they should be given voting rights. It was suggested that Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies should be associated and they should have voting rights. A question was asked: why 4 members from Parliament and 5 from legislatures I think this question was legitimately put and I owe an explanation, to which I will come later. It was also suggested that Members of Parliament should be from Lok Sabha as well as from Rajya Sabha. Then, it was suggested that members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be nominated. Then, it was also suggested that MPs and MLAs whose constituencies are under consideration should be associated.

To the first point about voting rights, I submit that if the suggestion is accepted and if all the MPs and MLAs are associated, it will cease to be a Commission. It will become something which will not be in a position to take any decision. Everybody will be saying whatever he likes and for everything, there will be voting. The result will be that the Commission will not be able to complete the whole work in time in which it has to complete. Therefore, there has to be some limit. This procedure is followed from the beginning and we propose to continue with that.

Then, about the point that a few persons who are made members, say,

9 or 10, that they should have a voting right, I would say, a person who is interested to contest and if he is given a right to vote, I do not know where it will land us. Therefore, it would not be fair to give voting right to them.

It was suggested that persons whose constituencies are under consideration should also be associated. It has been the practice of the Delimitation Commission to invite everyone who wants to have a say. This time, I can tell my friends that the Delimitation Commission would invite those Members whose constituencies are under consideration and, if they want that they should be heard, the Commission will certainly hear them.

Mr. Bade said that persons from Rajya Sabha should also be members. I submit, the Commission determines constituencies from which elections are held. Only persons who are elected representatives of the people are associated as Associate Members. Members of Rajya Sabha and Members of Legislative Councils are not elected by the people directly. Therefore, it is not possible for the Government to accept the suggestion.

SHRI R. V. BADE: A Rajya Sabha Member represents the whole State whereas the Lok Sabha Member represents only one constituency.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I have made my submission and the argument of Shri Bade is fallacious and it will take us nowhere.

About the last point which was made by many hon. friends as to why there are only four Members from Lok Sabha while there are five Members from Assemblies, I feel that the argument has much force and I have no objection to increase the number of representatives from Lok Sabha from four to five so that there is no disparity. (*Interruption*) There will be five from Legislative Assemblies.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What about representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The Bill provides that the nomination shall be made by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Speakers of the respective Legislative Assemblies. We must have patience. All these interests would be considered by the respective Speakers while nominating Associate Members.

There are some other points that were made by the hon. members, but they are not relevant to the Bill. For example, it was said that the Lok Sabha may sit in two shifts as the schools meet. Therefore, I am not replying to such points.

MR. SPEAKER: There was a motion for reference to a Select Committee by Mr. M. C. Daga . . .

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I want to withdraw my motion.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the readjustment of the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State, the division of each State and each Union territory having a Legislative Assembly and the Union territory of Delhi into territorial constituencies for elections to the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union territories and Metropolitan Council of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we now put all these Clauses together? That will save time.

On Clause 2, there are two amendments by Shri Bade . . .

SHRI R. V. BADE: I want to say something on my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: Have your lunch first and then come prepared for it.

We adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2.00 P.M.

13.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch:
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Five Minutes Past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

RE. ALLEGED BURNING OF HOUSES IN A VILLAGE IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given a notice about the alarming news that in a minority-inhabited village named, Sajjni, in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh 43 houses belonging to the minority community were burnt and the members of the minority community were beaten up by the Police. Sir, in the last one month, in another village, Norani, seventy houses of the minority community were burnt and looted and the people were beaten. Sir, the District of Azamgarh seems to be very notorious for these things. Sir, we want to know what is happening? The UP Police is hand in glove with the criminals.

Sir, the other day, when this matter was raised here, you were pleased to observe that the Government must get all the information and Mr. Raj Bahadur promised on the floor of the House that he would collect the information from the State Government. I hope Shri Raj Bahadur was not gone into hiding. Sir, the whole question is that we want the Government to make a statement. Is it a part of the game that is going to take place one after another. This is a very serious matter, and we want the Government to tell

us right now and here. We do not want to give any more time...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are very sympathetic to a good man like me. The question is: you kindly tell the Government to make a statement. Otherwise, we will have to take appropriate steps to make the Government to make a statement.

श्री राजबहादुर (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। आजमगढ़ जिले में पिछले चौदह महीनों में यह इस प्रकार की तीसरी घटना है। पिछले दो तीन सालों में इस प्रकार के चार पांच साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए हैं। मेरा केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह इस मामले की न्यायायिक जांच करवाए। जब तक इसकी जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी नहीं होगी तब तक इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ बन्द नहीं होंगी।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): You have already made your observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Please sit down.

I think this question has come up for the second time. I think on the last occasion I heard the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs saying that they were collecting the information...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is ten days now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:....,and would share that information with the House. I want to know whether he has got anything to say now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I will request my colleague here, Mr. Mohsin, to collect the information from the State Government concerned. This incident has happened in a village, far in the interior. So, naturally, it will take time....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is only 10 miles from the Azamgarh District town. Sir, he is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You are not allowing me even to hear him. Please wait.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We do not want to hear the hon. Member's cock and bull stories.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have nothing to hide, Sir. If my colleague, the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, has got any information, he would have given it to the House. Sir, it is a matter that essentially comes within the purview of the State Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Protection of minorities is a central subject.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We are not saying that. We are collecting the information and as soon as the information is available, we will place it before the House.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is the duty of the majority community to protect the minorities. Here is your observation made ten days ago and the Government is yet to get the information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you made that observation 15 days ago.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. That is not going to help us. I am seized of the matter. You should also allow the Chair to make some observations.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Really this question has been raised here. Therefore, I wanted to draw the attention of the Government through you. Otherwise I expressed my great distress even this morning to the Prime Minister. I talked to the Chief Minister also. It is a matter of shame that continuously three villages have been burnt, arson

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

and looting have taken place . . . (Interruptions) on a very large scale. Therefore, I would request—the Central Government has always been vigilant in such cases and the Central Government has always issued instructions and directions to the State Governments—that in such cases, particularly, when the lives and property of the minorities are not protected properly, serious steps should be taken. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that he should immediately get in touch with the State Government. Those officers who have miserably failed to protect the lives of the minority, should be punished.

As my colleague, Shri Kam Dhan, has asked for a judicial inquiry, I would also request that a judicial inquiry should be instituted and the officers concerned should be suspended immediately. Only then, not otherwise, there will be a sense of security among the minority. I hope the Government will take note of it . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please allow me to say something. (Interruption) If you don't allow me to regulate the House how can I carry on? Last time when this question came up, I said that this was a State subject and normally it would not come before the House; but, since it involved the minorities, it had to be treated as a special case. That is why I had allowed it. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had said at that time—must be about two weeks ago or ten days ago, I don't remember exactly, we shall consult the records,—that he or the Government would be collecting the information and then pass them on to the House. Now, this second incident has taken place. Why should it take such a long time, 10 days? I don't

know. I would ask the Government to respond to the strong feelings of the Members and get this information.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am grateful to you and to Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, General Secretary of the Congress, for the sentiments expressed; I may say that we share the concern expressed by hon. Members on this matter. We share their feelings. It is not the monopoly of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu alone to express concern.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he is casting aspersion on me. I say, you are a communalist. You are doing it for political purpose. (Interruption) You should be given Academy Award for talking irrelevant things and not fulfilling promises. (Interruption).

14.12 hrs.

DELIMITATION BILL—contd.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "having a Legislative Assembly" (20)

Page 2, line 6,—

omit "but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir" (21)

In my amendment No. 21 I wish to omit the words wherein it is stated—"but does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir." I request the Minister to amend the Constitution and pending that, we should not say everytime that this will not extend to Jammu and Kashmir. And then, State including Union Territory. I want to omit the words 'having a Legislative Assembly'. I do not know why these words 'having a Legislative Assembly'

BIL.

BIL.

are put. I have given my amendment to omit these two words.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I made earlier reference to this point and I said that omission of Jammu and Kashmir does not mean that this Act will not extend. I said, this matter is governed or regulated by the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order. This would be suitably amended after the passing of this Bill. As such it would not be possible to accept the amendment.

SHRI R. V. BADE: He has not replied to what I said: Why should the words 'Legislative Assembly' be put in there? These two words can be omitted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Are you talking of amendment No. 20?

SHRI R. V. BADE: Yes.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The proposal of the hon. Member is for the omission of the words 'having a Legislative Assembly' This is in clause (g) relating to the definition of the expression 'State' The reasons which prompted the Members for the suggestion are not clear. Under the relevant provisions of the Constitution, Delimitation is undertaken in respect of States. On the previous occasion, that is, in 1962, the Govt. of Union Territories Act, 1963 was not on the statute book and naturally the position has since changed and it has become necessary to include within the ambit of the expression 'State' the Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly. While including Union Territory within the concept of State, it is necessary to confine it to such of those Union territories which have a Legislative Assembly and not a Union Territory not having a Legislative Assembly. In this view of the matter the suggestion to omit the words 'having a Legislative Assembly'

from the definition of 'State' cannot be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendments No. 20 and No. 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 and 21 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Constitution of Delimitation Commission)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bade, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI R. V. BADE: I am moving the amendment. I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 11 and 12,—

for "each of whom shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court"

substitute—

"one of whom shall be a person who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court and another shall either be a person who is or has been a judge of Supreme Court or of a High Court" (2)

He should be a person who had been a judge of the Supreme Court and another who is at present or had been a judge of the Supreme Court, or if such a one is not available, of the High Court.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sometimes it so happens that it becomes impossible to get Retired Judge of the Supreme Court. It is necessary that this provision should be there as it is, and attempts are made to get such persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Duties of the Commission)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I move amendment No. 22.

I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit lines 28 to 33 (22)

I want to omit the words: 'Provided further that it shall not be necessary for the Commission to readjust the allocation of seats in the House of the People to any Union territory or the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of any of the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram or the total number of seats in the Metropolitan Council of the Union territory of Delhi'. It is not necessary for the Commission to do so because it has got jurisdiction for the whole of India. Therefore I want that these lines 28 to 33 should be omitted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: While replying to amendment No. 20 I have given the reasons. The same reasons apply here also. This proviso cannot be deleted.

SHRI R. V. BADE: When the Commission has got jurisdiction, why should there be this special power?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: These are governed by the Union Territories Act of 1963. There cannot be just two laws for the same purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 22 to Clause 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.
Clause 5 (Associate members).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may move amendments to Clause 5.

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:
Page 2, line 35,—

*for "nine" substitute "ten" (3)
Page 2, line 35,—*

*for "four" substitute "five" (4)
Page 2, line 36,—*

for "House of the People" substitute "Parliament" (5)

Page 2, line 37,—

*after "Assembly" insert "or of the Legislative Council" (6)
Page 2, line 43,—*

for "House of the People" substitute "Parliament" (7)

Page 2, line 49,—

after "House" insert—

"and the strength of the members of the Political Parties represented in the House." (8)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 35,—

add at the end—

"from among the recognised political parties" (13)

Page 2, line 40,—

for "four" substitute "five" (14).

(Shri Ramavatar Shastri)

Page 2, line 42.—

for "nine" substitute "ten" (15)

Page 2, line 44,—

for "four" substitute "five" (16)

Page 3, line 4,—

for "two months" substitute "one month" (17)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I beg to move:

Page 2, line 37,—

for "five" substitute "four" (24)

SHRI R. V. BADE: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 44, insert—

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes." (25).

SHRI R. V. BADE: I have moved many amendments to clause 5. My first amendment seeks to substitute ten in place of nine. Three members are from the Commission, and if there are nine Members, it would mean a total of 12, and in case of division between the members, there will be difficulty. So, I have suggested that the number should be ten, so that the majority will carry the point, and the same reason will apply for the number five also.

Then, instead of the words 'House of the People' I want the word 'Parliament' to be substituted. The hon. Minister has said, of course, that it is the House of the People which should be represented and not Parliament. But my argument is that Parliament, of course, represents the whole State, while the associate Members represent their own constituencies. When I am an associate Member, I shall be

always particular about my own constituency and when others come, then, of course, there is only stepmotherly stituency and when others come, then, be representation from the whole of Parliament, that is, from Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha.

Then as my hon. friend Shri R. D. Bhandare had also suggested yesterday, I have suggested in another amendment that among the associate Members, there should be at least one from the Scheduled Castes and one from the Scheduled Tribes, because Government are very keen also that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be represented. Therefore, I have moved an amendment which seeks to provide that:

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

Of course, this is a very simple thing, and a matter on which Government have also been laying stress. But here there is no mention of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment in this regard so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be represented among the associate members.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें नौ सदस्यों को रखने की बात कही गई है जिस में चार लोक सभा के रहेंगे और पांच विधान सभा के लिए जाएंगे। तो मेरी समझ में यह तर्क नहीं आया कि विधान सभाओं को तो आप यह अधिकार दे रहे हैं कि वहां के पांच पांच सदस्य रहेंगे, फिर इसके पीछे क्या तर्क है कि आपने यहां के लोगों को केवल 4 रखा? बॉटिंग के बारे में जो बड़े साहब ने कहा वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण से भी दोनों को एक सा होना चाहिए और जब आप असेम्बली से

पांच दे रहे हैं तो लोक सभा से क्रम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। तो इस तरीके से जहाँ कहीं भी वार शब्द को मेशन किया गया है वहाँ उसे पांच बनाया जाना चाहिए और नौ को दस बनाया जाना चाहिए।

एक और मेरा संशोधन है धारा 5(1) के अन्तिम में वो कैसे चुने जाएंगे, उनका चुने जाने का आधार क्या होगा? तो मैंने आधार यह बतलाया कि अपने संशोधन के जरिए कि फ्राम एमंग दि रेकाग्नाइज्ड पोलिटिकल पार्टिज। ऐसा नहीं हो कि एक ही दल के लोग सारे के सारे चुन लिए जाएं असेम्बली के भी और लोक सभा के भी। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे मन में यह बात नहीं है। हम सब में से लेंगे। लेकिन हम इस बात की सफाई से कहना चाहते हैं कि जो भी रेकाग्नाइज्ड पोलिटिकल पार्टिज देश के अन्दर हैं उनको यहाँ मेशन कीजिए और स्टेट्स में भी तथा यहाँ भी इसी आधार पर उन में से सदस्य चुने जाएं।

इस के बाद अन्तिम में एक और हमारा संशोधन है कि विधान सभाओं से स्पीकर नामजद करेंगे और यहाँ से हमारे स्पीकर नामजद करेंगे। विधान सभा के स्पीकर को आपने कहा है कि एक महीने के अन्दर उन को नाम दे देना चाहिए। यहाँ के स्पीकर को आप दो महीने क्यों दे रहे हैं? क्या बजह है? कौन सा उनको ज्यादा काम करना होगा? इसके पीछे आपका तर्क क्या है? मैंने यह अनुरोध किया है कि यहाँ के स्पीकर भी एक महीने के अन्दर ही नाम दे देंगे कि कौन कौन लोग लोक सभा से इस परिसीमन समिति में रहेंगे। दो महीने को मैं एक महीना करना चाहता हूँ। यह मेरे संशोधन हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि सरकार इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करेगी।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I only want to press amendment No. 24 which has been accepted by the hon. Minister.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I accept amendment No. 23 which is the same as Nos. 3 and 11, amendment No. 4 which is the same as No. 12 and amendments Nos. 14, 15 and 16.

As regards amendment No. 5 moved by Shri R. V. Bade, which says that instead of the words 'House of the People' the word 'Parliament' should be substituted, the Delimitation Commission provides for delimitation of seats in areas from where the people will be elected Lok Sabha represents and is elected by people directly. The Rajya Sabha is not. Therefore, if the word 'Parliament' is substituted, then representation would have to be given to Members of Rajya Sabha, and since they are not elected directly by the people, it is not possible for us to accept that amendment. For the same reasons, amendment No. 6 by which he wants to include the Legislative Councils also which are also not directly elected by the people, cannot be accepted.

Amendments Nos. 8 and 13 are identical. It is not possible for me to accept them, because the Constitution does not recognise political parties.

In amendment No. 17, Shri Ramavtar Shastri wants that the Speaker of the Lok Sabha who under the Bill is given two months' time to nominate should be given only one month, and his argument is that the Speakers of the State Assemblies are given only one month's time and therefore, the Lok Sabha also should be given only one month's time. While the Speaker of a State Assembly has to consider the areas of the State only, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to take into consideration the entire country, all the States and all the regions and he has also to take into consideration the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all the groups that are in the country in order to see that everyone is represented, and, therefore, he is bound to take time. Therefore, he must be given a reasonable time. Therefore, two months' time has been provided.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Why not accept amendment No. 24 which says:

"Provided further that at least one of the Members of Parliament so nominated and at least one of the associate members so nominated shall belong to either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes."

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I am afraid that the hon. Member has not read the entire composition of the Commission. Take the case of Jammu and Kashmir, where there is no Member from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What will happen to such States?

SHRI R. V. BADE: Wherever there is.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: His amendment does not say that. It makes it imperative. Therefore, it is not possible for me to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of amendments which the hon. Minister has indicated he would accept. I shall put these amendments one by one to the vote of the House.

The question is.

'Page 2, line 35,—
for "nine substitute "ten", (3)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'Page 2, line 35.—
for "four" substitute "five" (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Amendments 11 and 12 have not been moved because they are the same as 3 and 4. So they have not been taken into consideration. I put amendment No. 14 to the vote of the House. The question is:

'Page 2, line 40,—
for "four" substitute "five" (14).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The

question is:

'Page 2, line 42,—

for "nine" substitute "ten" (15)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'Page 2, line 44,—
for "four" substitute "five" (16)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put the other amendments the vote.

Amendments Nos. 5 to 8, 13, 17, 24 and 25 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 (delimitation of constituencies).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause 9. There is an amendment.

श्री शिव कुमार सास्त्री (अलीगढ़):
मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि पृष्ठ 5 की पंक्ति 21 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अन्तःस्थापित किया जाये—

"परन्तु जिस जिले में लोक-सभा के लिए एक ही स्थान (सीट) हो और जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या 25 प्रतिशत से कम हो वहाँ लोक-सभा के लिए स्थान आरक्षित न होगा :

परन्तु यह और कि लोक-सभा और विधान-सभा के ऐसे स्थान, जहाँ से दो कालावधि के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्य विधानमण्डलों में प्रतिनिधित्व कर चुके हों और जहाँ अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की जनसंख्या 25 प्रतिशत से कम है, वह फिर आरक्षित न होंगे।" (19)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Articles 330 and 332 of the

Constitution provide for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reservation has to be in certain proportion laid therein. During the discussion of the Bill I had made a detailed statement put to my misfortune the hon. Mover of this amendment was not present. If he was present he would not have moved this amendment. The reason why it cannot be accepted is that certain constituencies will have to be de-reserved because the number of S. C. is less than 25 per cent. There cannot be shifting or rotation of these constituencies for the simple reason that if rotation was accepted, Members may not take any interest in the welfare of the constituency knowing that they would not be contesting the election next time from the same constituency. Moreover, it is only equitable to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes, as far as possible, in the areas where they are in large numbers. Otherwise, they will have a legitimate grievance that in spite of their higher percentage of population, the constituency has not been reserved for them. The method of de-reserving or rotation of reserved seats for subsequent elections will pose a problem for the Election Commission or the Delimitation Commission and the method adopted may not suit the convenience of the elected members, aspiring members and the electorate.

Therefore it is not possible for me to accept this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 19 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I shall put all the other clauses of the Bill to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 9 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 11, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to take a few minutes at the third reading stages because I want this to go on record. There was reference by some friends for increasing the strength of the Lok Sabha. A circular was sent to us by the Election Commissioner suggesting that the present strength of the Lok Sabha should be increased to some arbitrary figure of 570. He did not give any reason why this figure should be raised arbitrarily like this. We are opposed, the Socialist Party is opposed to the increase in the strength of the Lok Sabha for the reason that there is no principle involved in increasing the number of seats from its present strength.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on it if it comes within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been discussed in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How has it been discussed? This Bill will have nothing to do with the increase in the number of seats in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This has to be put on record. One reason why it has been suggested is that there were a few new States that have been constituted and they have to be provided for. This issue was thoroughly discussed by the framers of the Constitution and they felt that the issue of representation should not be kept flexible. They laid down a certain optimum limit. The reason is that representation cannot be proportionate

[Shri Samar Guha]
to the rate of growth of population. 570 may be possible in 1981 but in 1991 the numbers will grow and after twenty or thirty years this number will have to be increased to 1,000. The House of the People will turn into a mela or a bazar. After thirty or forty years it may so happen that we may have to go into the business of representation, whether it will be direct representation or some electoral college has to be set up in the panchayat level or some other level. That has to be thought of by our future generation. As I said, the farmers of the Constitution have said that the basis of representation cannot be proportionate to the rate of growth of population and if it is related to that, it will be extremely difficult.

Now the question arises: how to find the six seats, the figure that was given to us. Haryana with a population of nine million has nine seats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things are relevant when the relevant Bill for this purpose comes before the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know. This point did not get publicity and so it is necessary for us to put it on record. Himachal Pradesh with three million people has four representatives. With nine million and nine seats in Haryana, if we take that basis, the representation from Jammu and Kashmir will be 3 or 4 from Himachal Pradesh less than 4. We should have rationalisation. Delhi has only four million people but the representation from Delhi is extra-ordinary. The population of Haryana is nine million and its representatives number nine. There is no rationale behind the representations of these smaller States like Jammu and Kashmir, H.P. or Delhi. If Haryana which has the least number of representatives is taken as the standard and on the basis of that if the representation for the smaller States or Union Territories is fixed, it will be possible to find out six extra seats, without there being any necessity of having any change in the Constitution.

Coming to this Bill, wherever these delimitation committees are formed, members will be chosen from Parliament or the Assembly. Although they will be associate members, our past experience is their views are not taken into consideration and there is a lot of injustice being done. In some States, particularly Assam, the areas are so delimited that it suits a certain personality or certain political party so that it will be helpful for them to get elected. Some good amendments moved by opposition members in this regard have not been accepted. Our past experience is bitter. A lot of partisan attitude is taken in the delimitation of our constituencies. I would request the minister to assure the House that there will be no partisan attitude in choosing the area for the Lok Sabha or Assembly constituencies.

श्री शम्भू नाथ (संदपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब हाउस की तरफ से परिसीमन समिति बनने में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईब के लोगों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देने की बात आई तब मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी इस को माना कि दो महीने का समय स्पीकर को इस लिये दिया जा रहा है कि उनको कई तरह से सोचना है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को रिप्रेजेंटेशन देना है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, जब 1961 में कमेटी बनी थी उस समय भी उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड को पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया गया था। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि आज 523 सीटों में 86 सीटें हम लोगों के लिये हैं लोक सभा के अन्दर। यह करीब छठवां हिस्सा होता है। इसी तरह से स्टेट्स में भी है। ऐसी हालत में जो समिति बनेगी, जैसा अभी आप ने कहा है, क्या कोई ऐश्योरेंस होगा कि केन्द्र और स्टेट्स में कितना रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया जायेगा अगर आप पुरानी बात देखें तो पहले भी उनको कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं दिया गया था। क्या उसी की पुनरावृत्ति इस बार भी होगी

या जो ऐम्बोक्स दिया गया है उस पर प्रमल किया जायेगा ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस परिसीमन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह जो बिल लाया गया है यह उचित ही हुआ है। 1971 की मर्दमशुमारी के अनुसार हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ गई है। इस बढ़ी हुई आबादी का प्रतिनिधित्व विधान सभाओं और लोक सभा में होना चाहिए। इसी उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इसलिये मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक आध बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में जिन सदस्यों का निर्वाचन या मनोनयन किया जाये उस में यह बात जरूर ध्यान में रखी जाये कि सभी विचारों और सभी तरफ के लोगों का उस में प्रातिनिधित्व हो जाये ताकि किसी को यह शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले और वह एक बेल रिप्रजेंटेटिव बाड़ी मानी जाये। इस में इंटिग्रिटी के लोग ही रखे जायें। हमारा अनुभव है कि 1961 में जो डिलिमिटेशन कमेटी बनी थी उस में ऊपर से प्रेशर डाल कर मिनिस्टर या दूसरे लोग अपने क्षेत्रों को अपने अनुकूल बनवाने की कोशिश करते थे और उन के पक्ष के लोग मेम्बर बन कर आ जाते थे। इस समय मौका नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार में जाऊँ लेकिन मेरा खुद का ऐसा अनुभव है। अगर इस बार ऐसा होगा तो हंगामा होगा और सब तरफ के लोग ऐसा करायेंगे। इस बार भी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी की जेरिमन्डरिंग होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सही आधार है भौगोलिक सीमा वगैरह का उसी के आधार को स्ट्रिक्टली फालो किया जाना चाहिए। एक कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी को काट कर के दूसरी में मिला देना, कहीं का क्षेत्र कहीं डाल देना, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जब इस बात का ध्यान रखा

जायेगा तभी इस का उद्देश्य पूरा होगा नहीं तो आपसंख्या तो जरूर बढ़ा देंगे लेकिन लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ेगा और निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का सही मानों में पुनर्निर्धारण नहीं होगा।

श्री सीताराम सिंह चौबरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस समय इस बिल पर बहस हो रही थी दुर्भाग्य से उस समय श्री समर गुह यहां नहीं थे, वरना उन्होंने जो बात कही उस के कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। दूसरे लोगों ने भी वही बात कही है और उन का उत्तर दिया जा चुका है। जो कुछ श्री गुह ने कहा उस का सम्बन्ध इस बिल से नहीं है, इस लिये उस की बाबत कोई विशेष उत्तर मैं नहीं देना चाहता।

अभी श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने नामजदगी के बारे में कहा। जैसा आप ने अभी कहा नामजदगी शासन को नहीं करनी है, स्पीकर को करनी है। मुझे विश्वास है कि जिस समय अध्यक्ष महोदय नामजदगी करेंगे वह श्री शास्त्री की भावना का आदर करेंगे और उस के अनुसार ही नामजदगी करेंगे।

श्री शास्त्री ने दूसरी बात सीमा निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कही कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उल्टे सीधे लोग आ जायें। यदि वह बिल को पढ़ें तो उस में कई बातें हैं जो सीमानिर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में दी गई हैं। उन के अनुसार ही सीमाएँ निर्धारित होंगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई भ्रमसर नहीं आवेगा जब कोई आपत्ति कर सके कि इस तरह से नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.48 hrs.

**STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the next Bill by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware the State Financial Corporations Act was passed in 1951 to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations in the States for rendering financial assistance to small and medium scale industries. Practically all the States have now established Financial Corporations in their respective territories. In regard to States and the Union Territories other than Delhi, which are small in area, the State Financial Corporation in the adjoining State serves as a Joint Financial Corporation. Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Assam Financial Corporation to the State of Nagaland. The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been addressed to consider setting up a Corporation. Action is being initiated to extend the jurisdiction of the Kerala Financial Corporation to the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi group of Islands.

Since the last amendment to the Act in 1962, the activities of these Corporations have increased considerably. During the last financial year 1971-72, the aggregate loans sanctioned were of the order of Rs. 63.35 crores as against Rs. 49 crores of the year 1970-71 and Rs. 32.40 crores in the year 1969-70. The aggregate loans granted by the corporations since their inception amount to Rs. 291 crores covering 17,797 units. Of this, the number of small scale units assisted

was 15,447 which received financial assistance of Rs. 141 crores. The aggregate paid up capital of the Corporations stood at Rs. 6.06 crores and their reserves at Rs. 6.06 crores. The number of Corporations which had to draw subventions has now declined to two and the subventions drawn also are at present insignificant. The Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India have been assisting the State Financial Corporations in finding resources in the form of capital and bonds in the market and have also been providing refinance and loan assistance at concessional rates of interest to the extent, financial corporations are able to utilise them.

The House may recall that concessional schemes of finance have been announced by the all-India term lending institutions for the establishment of small and medium scale industries in various backward areas notified by the Planning Commission. The Corporations' role is no longer confined to that of a mere purveyor of term loans to such industrial concerns as they seek them. The Corporations have to search for and implement positive programmes in ever widening fields of activities for the stimulation of industrial growth especially in the backward regions. There is a proposal for a World Bank Loan for of 25 millions U.S. dollars to be routed through the Industrial Development Bank of India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the loanees of State Financial Corporations. With the nationalisation of banks and the spread of a network of branches of these banks throughout the country, there is need for State Financial Corporations also to play a more useful part in the field of development of banking, particularly in less industrially developed regions of the country by extending financial assistance to new entrepreneurs. It has, therefore, become necessary to equip these corporations

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]
with the necessary tools by suitably
amending the law.

In November, 1971 the Finance Minister convened a Conference of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Financial Corporations and the public sector banks to effect a greater coordination of the activities of the Corporations with the Commercial banks. The various amendments contained in this amending legislation were the direct result of the decisions taken at the Conference. The amendments have been circulated among the State Governments. Representatives of some of the State Governments were also invited for discussions at Delhi to explain to them the salient features of the Bill. The principal amendments to the Act now proposed in the Bill have the broad general consensus of the State Governments.

The Corporations are now enabled for the first time to finance concerns engaged in the maintenance and repair of machinery, vehicles and vessels, assembling and packing units and the fishing industry. To help new entrepreneurs in the promotion of industries, consultancy services will also be provided by the Corporations.

to burden the State Government with the need to guarantee a minimum rate of dividend.

To enable the financial corporations to have a wide net work of branches in their respective States, the corporations are also enabled to open offices at such places as they consider necessary in addition to the places where the State Governments ask them to do so

To have a better spread of assistance to a larger number of units, I propose to restrict the size of the industrial concerns which will be eligible for assistance from the corporations as well as the quantum of assistance which the corporations may give to a single industrial unit. Industrial units whose aggregate of paid up capital and reserves exceeds one crore of rupees will not be eligible for assistance. The Corporations cannot also grant aggregate assistance exceeding 30 lakhs of rupees to a single industrial concern, if it is a limited company and 15 lakhs of rupees, if it is

a proprietorship or a partnership concern.

Some of the Union Territories have contiguous areas with more than one State. Under the present law such Union Territories can enter into an agreement with only one State for forming a Joint financial corporation. It is now proposed that the administrations of Union Territories may form Joint financial corporations with one or more States depending upon the States contiguous to each of its areas.

The other amendments are explained in some details in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the Notes and Clauses and are minor, consequential, clarificatory and of a procedural nature and I need not take any further time of the House to explain them.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill to the House for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as this Bill seeks to extend the coverage by enlarging the definition of industrial concerns, we welcome it, because it makes various other types of industries or businesses eligible for financial assistance from the State Financial Corporations. But there are certain provisions of this Bill on which we feel that they have been incorporated without giving much thought to them.

For instance, take the provision which is sought to be incorporated by clause 4 as new section 4A. The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that this is the most important provision sought to be included by this amending Bill. This new clause 4A pro-

vides for the issue of a special class of shares. Here is a case where Parliament is being asked to abdicate all its powers and functions, so far as legislation is concerned. It says that the uncalled or unutilized capital of the various State Finance Corporation will not be used or issued by the State Finance Corporation under the previous existing law, but shall be issued to the State Government and the Reserve Bank or according to their directions. Kindly see sub-clause (3), which says:

"The funds representing the capital subscribed as aforesaid shall be used only for such purposes, in such manner and for rendering assistance to such class or category of industrial concerns, as the Reserve Bank may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the State Government, specify in this behalf from time to time...."

This is how the special class of shares is sought to be allotted and the hon. Minister says that this is the most important provision of the amending Bill. We do not know for what purposes the special class of shares is being issued. Everything is left to subordinate legislation—the number of shares issued, to whom issued and for what purpose it is issued.

It is mentioned on page 11 of the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"For these purposes, the corporations should provide assistance on soft terms to deserving units in the small and medium scale sectors of industry."

Therefore, the intention is to utilize the money that will be available by the issue of this special class of shares by giving it to deserving units in the small and medium scale sectors of Industry.

15.00 hrs.

Why don't you provide that in the Bill? Will the Statement of Objects and Reasons govern the construction of the Bill? The Statement of Ob-

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee:]

jects and Reasons has not to be looked into under the ordinary rule of construction. This is the most ordinary provisions. The Statement of Objects and Reasons lays down the principles on which the Bill is sought to be enacted. But the relevant Section does not say anything like that. I completely leaves it to the discretion of the Reserve Bank of India. Although a new class of shares is being floated or is mandatorily to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the Parliament does not know for what purpose it is issued.

It is important to note that Sections 47 and 48 lay down that the State Financial Corporations, can make rules and regulations. Now, with regard to Sections 47 and 48, no rules, no regulations, need be made at all as provided in the proposed piece of legislation. But some rules and regulations which nobody will know will be framed which need not be published. We do not know anything about them. This amending Bill does not make any provision even for the publication of rules and regulations.

Why should Parliament completely abdicate its powers. I do not know. If the intention is there as it appears to be in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, why don't you provide that by issue of a special class of shares, the money will be utilised for the purpose of helping the small and medium-scale industries? That is a very laudable object. We support that. We want that small and medium-scale industries should be given financial assistance, which they are not given. This is one of their grievances.

The Industrial Finance Corporation is more in favour of big business houses which have got a large scope of raising money. The small and medium-scale industries are not getting any preference. Why should it be left to the discretion of some officer in the Reserve Bank of India? Why should not the Parliament lay down that? I fail to understand that.

It shows not only scant respect is paid to Parliament but it shows, probably, up till now, nobody has applied his mind to it. That is why nobody has taken care to see that. The Draftsman who is no doubt to give effect to the policies of this Government has not even thought about it or has not been asked to think about it. This is my first point with regard to special class of shares. I think, it is essential that not only the mode of utilisation of money should be indicated but it should be indicated specifically in the statute, and that the regulations at least should be made available and placed before Parliament, and the Parliament may consider these matters. Why should Parliament abdicate its powers?

Then, the scheme of the Bill is to replace the Industrial Finance Corporation about which we were discussing yesterday and to replace it by the Industrial Development Bank so far as the functioning of the State Financial Corporations is concerned. The Industrial Finance Corporation deals with an all-India perspective. They do not deal with heavy industries as the Industrial Development Bank does. The State Financial Corporations in their restrictive spheres of activity have to deal with not only heavy industries but they are also expected to deal with small and medium scale industries. Yesterday, one of our appeals to the Government was to kindly see that there is a proper coordination, proper inter-connection of activity, between the State Financial Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Now, we find that although the scope of the sphere of activity of the Industrial Development Bank is completely different from that of the State Financial Corporations, the State Financial Corporations are being brought under the complete hegemony of the Industrial Development Bank. This is a lopsided way of looking at things. If you want proper coordination, if you want that there should not be any friction bet-

ween the State Financial Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation who have to do the same type of job, why do you bring in the Industrial Development Bank?

I heard the hon. Deputy Minister saying that the Industrial Development Bank will provide funds. Because they will provide funds, that does not mean that they will replace the Industrial Finance Corporation which will be an all-India body and its place will be taken by the Industrial Development Bank.

If you see clauses 7, 11 and 12, you will find that the whole basis of the change is nothing but replacing the Industrial Finance Corporation by the Industrial Development Banks.

So far as clause 6 is concerned, I have got certain submissions to make. Yesterday also I made submissions on identical provisions in the other Act. It says that the State Financial Corporation can transfer its rights with regard to certain documents or bonds, etc., somebody else. But we are blissfully ignorant as to who is that somebody else. No provision has been made at all. This is the very same point I made yesterday and no answer was given to that point with regard to the other Act, as to who are going to be the transferees. Does it depend on the sweet will of the State Financial Corporations to transfer to anybody else it likes.

Again, you kindly see the Statement of Objects and Reasons. No thought has been given to this matter. The Statement of Objects and Reasons with regard to this clause says that other institutions are intended to be the transferees. For construing the meaning of this Act when it is passed, everytime one has to have a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons to find out what does it mean. Even then, that is not very clear.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"To ease the constraint in the resources of the Financial Corporations, it is provided in clause 6 that the instruments relating to loans or advances granted by a Financial Corporation may be transferred to other institutions."

Now, the word "institutions" we are getting in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but even that word is not appearing in the body of the clause. What is the object behind it? Was any thought given at the time of drafting of the Bill? I do not know. I hope, the hon. Minister will kindly clarify this at least today. Yesterday, she did not do that.

If you see clause 7A, it says:

"...the Financial Corporation may, notwithstanding such transfer, act as the trustee for the transferee."

What will be the object? Why this provision for transfer to an unnamed, undisclosed, object and, when the transfer is made, what will be the consideration for transfer? We do not know for what purpose the Financial Corporation goes on acting as the trustee in respect of its transferees. I submit there is no rationale behind it. We do not understand this at all. If the Government has at all given its thought to it, I have doubts, with all respect to the hon. Deputy Minister. Let us try to have what is the purpose behind it, and how it is proposed to be worked out.

We are supporting the main object of the Bill, namely, expanding the scope of applicability of this legislation to various institutions. But while doing it, you include provisions by way of amendment which either are not workable or do not convey any meaning.

Then, clause 5, sub-clause (a) says:

"(a) in sub-clause (1), for the words "and with the approval of the Central Government", the words "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank" shall be substituted;"

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I find this is an innovation in drafting. It says that something has to be done based on the advice of the Reserve Bank. I am quite happy that the Central Government's approval is not necessary. What is meant by "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank"? Are they obliged to follow the advice? Does it mean more than "consultation"? Is it incumbent on the State Financial Corporations to accept the advice of the Reserve Bank? Why don't you use the ordinary language of the law which has been used and which has stood the test of time? Either say "approval" or say "consultation". What does "based on the advice of the Reserve Bank" mean?

Here, clause 7 says:

"...after the words "in consultation with" the words "and after obtaining the advice of" shall be inserted."

Is it a mandatory advice? Is the advice binding on the State Finance Corporations? I do not know whether any consideration has been given to that.

Then, you see clause 14.

It is an amendment proposed to section 23 of the principal Act:

"Provided that the State Government may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the Reserve Bank, specify the class or categories of posts in respect of which appointments may be made by the Board on such remuneration and other conditions of service as the Board may determine, and no regulation made under this Act shall apply to such posts in respect of matters so determined by this Board"

It is said in 'Notes on Clauses':

"Clause 14 provides that in respect of certain categories of posts specified by the State Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank, the Board may determine

the remuneration and other terms and conditions, without the need to frame regulations."

I do not know whether a special class of officers are being sought to be created; I do not know what will be their duties and functions. Why should the regulations which are applicable to all other officers not be made applicable here also, to these officers also? Again on obtaining 'advice', a similar lacuna is there. What will be the functions of these officers what sort of posts are intended to be created, why should the regulations which are applicable to all others should not be made applicable to them also, nothing has been said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons...

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: He is asking for the definition of 'advice'. May I know how he would define the word 'advice' Is it something mandatory or just a consultation? I may be guided by his advice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: the question is what is the intention of the Government. You have moved this bill. You have to say whether you want that advice to be binding on the State Financial Corporation or it is just consultation. Consultation is not binding, need not be binding. Therefore, find out what the learned draftsman have thought about it. (Interruption). We do not want to be told by the people that we have been a party to this type of legislation. What I am trying to submit is this. If necessary, they may bring the amendments tomorrow. The hon. Deputy Speaker has been kind enough to the Government in allowing amendments.

There is a provision which has been made by which the State Finance Corporation will no longer be required to make payment to the State Governments which, under the present Act, they are obliged to do. We support it; it is good; why should the State Government get money from the State Finance Corporation?

But the ceiling that was there on the quantum of dividend to be declared is now being withdrawn. We wish to know why this ceiling is being withdrawn. Clause 23 deals with that. I find from 'Notes on Clauses':

"Clause 23 seeks to remove the present ceiling on the rate of five per cent on the dividends which may be declared by a Financial Corporation once it builds up its reserve fund equal to its share capital and also to provide that the surplus after payment of dividend need not be transferred to the State Government concerned but may be retained in the Corporation, in order to strengthen the reserves."

That is a very laudable thing; the second part is good; we want it. But why should the ceiling on the rate of dividend be withdrawn? The main subscribers to the capital of the institution are the Central Government or the State Government or IDBI or the Reserve Bank. Are they so keen to get more than 5 per cent dividend that you are withdrawing the ceiling? Not more than 25 per cent of the share capital can be subscribed by anybody except the Central Government and the financial institutions. For these shareholders, are you going to withdraw or remove the ceiling so that any amount of dividend can be declared? Does the Central Government or the IDBI want to have the State Financial Corporations as a money-making machine for them? Is the rate of dividend the test for the proper functioning of the State Financial Corporations? Merely giving out statistics will not do. We want to know what funds you are making available to the State Financial Corporations. There is an optimum limit of Rs. 2 crores. They do not have the share capital more than that. You do not make funds available to them. Statutory limits are there on the share capital. But you want more dividend to come to the Central Government or IDBI whoever it may be. I submit that this proposal is also not a desirable proposal and this should be dropped.

I come to Clause 28. It says:

"All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

Now, power is being taken to make the regulations with retrospective effect, without indicating the nature of the regulations. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. members in this House with regard to two very important matters. Even regulations are not to be framed. They are talking about publication in the Official Gazette. They are not even to be framed. The existing regulations will not apply to them. Here you are taking power to make regulations with retrospective effect; with regard to what matters, we do not know. What is the necessity to take power to make regulations with retrospective effect, I do not know. The Supreme Court has said in a very recent judgment that you cannot make regulations with retrospective effect; whether this was taken into consideration, I do not know. Kindly take that into account.

I am sorry, I could not give my amendments to this Bill. I find now, specifically, this power has been taken to make regulations with retrospective effect, and they have made it very clear in their Statement of Objects and Reasons. I submit that there is a lacuna in the Bill. Certain proposals have been thought of without clearly trying to visualise the implications of them. We are told that consultations have been made with the State Financial Corporations. I do not know whether they have been agreeable to become subject to the jurisdiction of IDBI and not subject to the jurisdiction of IFC. What reason is there, we do not know. We want, as I submitted in respect of a similar Bill yesterday, that these financial corporations should play their part in the development of the industries in this country. We should not be enamoured of the big business houses only as in the past we have been.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

These manipulations are there; monopoly houses have their own methods of getting funds from these places. We want the small entrepreneurs, the enterprising businessmen, who are suffering for lack of capital, to be patronised. We want to know what the Government is doing for them. We want that there should be proper coordination between the different financing institutions. They should have their separate areas of operation. Why should the IDBI, which is only concerned with heavy industries, come here and interfere with the functions of the State Financial Corporations? I have not been able to understand this.

With these words, I support the main purpose of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you propose to do to remove the lacunae?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At 4.00 there is another discussion. We would place the amendments tomorrow if that is allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not brought forward any amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is true.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be some way of correcting them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are anxiously waiting for the reply of the Minister, whether she agrees to my suggestions or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even if she agrees, without proper amendments, they will be useless.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We can bring them tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I welcome this Bill which wants to change over and regulate the working

of the State Financial Corporations. In the opening remarks about the State Financial Corporations, the hon. Minister was good enough to say that this is intended to reduce the regional disparities as far as the industrial development of this country is concerned.

While I very much welcome and appreciate the anxiety to remove the regional disparities in the industrial development in this country, I would like to quote a few figures in regard to two States which, statistically speaking, can be said to be more or less identical. I compare between the two States of Bihar and Maharashtra. Bihar has, in the country as a whole, a population of 10 per cent of the total country's population. Maharashtra has 9.20 per cent. Bihar has an area, in the country as a whole, 5.3 per cent and Maharashtra has 9.4 per cent. But, in the distribution of the total amounts of loans sanctioned in respect of these two States, we find that Bihar has been hardly able to get 3 per cent and the State of Maharashtra has been able to get approximately 17 per cent.

Here, I am trying to make the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From whom? We are talking of the State Financial Corporations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: State Financial Corporation's loan operations in respect of various States—I am comparing a backward State like Bihar with an advanced State like Maharashtra in order to find out as to how far we have been able to or been successful in removing these regional disparities. These are only some of the glaring disparities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Regional disparities within the State?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the whole of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of the whole of India. We are talking of the State Financial Corporations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: State Financial Corporations as are applicable ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wonder whether the hon. Member has read the Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have gone through the Bill, the amending Bill of 1972. I would like to add a few more words.

It was also stated that in regard to the regional disparities one of the best suggestions that has come forward was in respect of very backward areas and the backward areas in respect of each of one of the States. May I submit here a specific case? While it is welcome that the backward areas are receiving an impetus through a multiplicity of agencies like the Industrial Development Bank, IFC, ICICI, etc., including the 14 nationalised Banks in our country, in actual practice, as far as the finances that are available to these industries are concerned, we find that there is a very limited scope and impact that is made in respect of the various States...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have spoken on yesterday's Bill, not to-day's Bill.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am speaking in relation to this one only. I have gone through its provisions...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are one day late, Mr. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Then, I will come to very relevant provision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The figure of disparities as are pointed out by the hon. Member are illusory. The disparities which we have to consider here are those between the various regions of the same State as far as the resources of the State Financial Corporations are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That was the point I am trying to point out to him.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am subject to correction. But, as far as the illusions are concerned, I have also been able to find out that even within a State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is an optical illusion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Even within a State there have been also disparities. For example, in the State of Maharashtra, out of 27 districts, there are 13 districts which are considered as backward. Sir, I am not in the habit of laying papers on the Table. But, this particular relevant paper, for the satisfaction of the hon. Members, could be placed on the Table, I would do it, but it is not very necessary.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you take some rest, Mr. Naik, so that we may call the quorum?

Let the quorum bell be rung.

Now, there is quorum, the hon. Member may continue.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I have checked my figures once again. This is a press clipping from the *Economic Times*, Bombay, dated 29th May, 1972. It is Table V and the caption is 'State Financial Corporations and regional industrial disparities'.

Therefore, I would like to submit that these are the figures which are very relevant in regard to the point which was stated by the hon. Minister that one of the objectives of this amendment to the State Financial Corporations Act, that is being brought forward, is to remove the regional disparities. I will go further because these are the quotations from the *Economic Times* of Bombay.

In regard to these two States, I will try to say that while in one State, compared to the area and the population, the disbursements, and that is to say the finances available through these recognised institutions are more, in the other, they are less.

[Shri B. V. Naik].

I will now come to another point of relevance in regard to the objective for which this particular Bill tries to make room and that is regarding the selection of the very backward areas. There are certain criteria that have been laid down. But, I very much wonder whether the objective criteria regarding industrial development are observed. We had in the State of Mysore formerly selected one district for industrial development, and, one of the principal features is that the capital subsidy is available for industries in these very backward areas. Thereafter, the number of these very backward areas where the capital subsidy was available was raised to two. Thereafter, when the proposals were called for, we thought that the industrial backwardness has got absolutely no relevance as far as the selection of these districts is concerned and in respect of the areas being backward and having a potential for development, there has been a certain amount of neglect. In this behalf, I would request that in regard to the selection of areas, at least the discrimination in the choice made of the districts by the process of the bureaucratic choice or the governmental proposal which were then okayed at the national disposal is glaring. For example, in the State of Mysore, Raichur district was chosen. Thereafter, some more proposals were called for and so, two more districts were sent. Now, we find that the districts of Dharwar and Mysore—both of them are very considerably advanced industrially—have been chosen as eligible for the purpose of capital subsidy to institutions having a total block capital upto Rs. 50 lakhs which means a capital subsidy of Rs. 5 lakhs being straightaway given to them.

Really, very backward districts like North Kanara have been skipped over. Financial institutions should do justice for promoting industrial growth in very backward areas. But this should be done on its own merit, on the basis of the potentialities. I request that the agencies must be

suitably advised to see to it that promotional work is also carried out.

About new entrepreneurs, a reference was made by the Minister in the opening speech. Most of the new entrepreneurs should have substantial amount of promotion money whether it is nationalised banks or State Bank of India, which has gone to the extent of about five thousand crores of rupees with liberalised terms and conditions. The basic bottleneck is this. In the majority of the cases, the preparation of project report itself involves approximately 10 per cent of block capital cost of particular industries. An industry costing 10 lakhs will be costing no less than about Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 1 lakh.

As has been noticed more than once in respect of the financial institutions as well as other Corporations and banks functioning under the Finance Ministry, there is multiplicity of these agencies both at State and national level. We have a feeling like this. The right hand does not know what the left hand is doing.

Unless in our plan of financing we are able to finance project report which will be dependent again upon the worth and value of a project, our promotion to various industries is well nigh impossible.

Industrialists are a fringe of the population. Even if this fringe is to come from a particular section of society it should make much of a dent in our socio-economic programmes.

I now come to the Clause which relates to those areas where the financial institutions, banks and other agencies operate. There is a particular sector of our economy which is called as black money or grey money. This is the industry of hotelery. I see no reason why such an entertainment industry should be treated in this way. I am not biased against it. This industry has been financed left and right with black money, white money, grey money etc. This is financed by scheduled banks, non-scheduled banks and private financiers.

and all that. Therefore, I do not know why they should try to finance this once again. What is the productive role that they play? Without making observations in regard to specific amendments, what I would urge is that such clauses like No. 2(a)(iii) providing for financing of the hotel industry could safely be avoided and the rest of the Bill accepted.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

Sir, one of the welcoming features of this Bill is that the definition of "industrial concern" has been enlarged and I am sure that more industries like the hotel industry will be able to avail of the financial assistance from the State Finance Corporation. While I extend my full support to such good features of this Bill, I have not to refer to certain retrograde provisions in the Bill.

In the parent Act in regard to the provision of the appointment of the Managing Director of S.F.C., it is stated that the State Government will do this in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. But, here is Clause 7, it is provided that the State Government will not only have consultation with the Reserve Bank of India but the State Government will also have to obtain the advice of the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of appointment of the Managing Director of S.F.C. It is just like the teachers chastising the children that they must do certain things after obtaining the advice of their elders. What is the difference between "in consultation with Reserve Bank" and "after obtaining the advice of Reserve Bank"? Some sort of a courtesy had been shown to the State Government in the parent Act. This amendment is an insult to the ingenuity of the State Government in the sense that the Reserve Bank alone is the repository

of all wisdom and the State Government is not capable of even selecting a proper person for the post of the Managing Director of S.F.C. As this amendment shown some sort of a contempt towards the State Government, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance to delete this amendment of "after obtaining the advice of" from the Bill.

I would now refer to clause 8 which states that "no person elected as Director shall hold office for a continuous period exceeding eight years". I do not know whether such a provision should be framed in this manner. It would have been better if it has been provided that "no person elected as Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms of four years each". It could also be stated "for not more than two full consecutive terms of four years each". This would have been a better legal terminology. I regret to say that adequate attention has not been paid by the Government in drafting this amending Bill and in fact proper legal terminologies have not been thought of at all.

Sir, under clause 10, a provision has been made that the Managing Director may accept part-time honorary work also. Sir, the Managing Director of a S.F.C. is a full-time job and even full time is not enough if the Managing Director wants to do justice to the question of industrial imbalances within a State. If permission to accept a part-time job is given through this Bill, then naturally the work of the S.F.C. will suffer and the Managing Director will not be able to devote himself exclusively to the S.F.C.'s work. It is highly improper to provide for in the Bill that the Central Government or the State Government or the Reserve Bank can request the Managing Director of the S.F.C. to accept part-time work. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what kind of part-time work is expected of the Managing Director of S.F.C. I hope that the

[Shri E. R. Krishnam]

Minister will clarify the provision of "part-time work for the Managing Director" in her reply to the debate.

I welcome the provisions in Clause 15 of the Bill. But, I have to point out certain contradictions in Clause 16 of the Bill. You please turn to page 14 of the Bill, wherein the definition of Clause 16 is given. According to this definition, a private limited company can now get a loan assistance upto Rs. 20 lakhs as compared to Rs. 10 lakhs provided for in the parent Act. Now, kindly turn to page 6 and see clause 16(a)(iii). In the parent Act the provision was "twenty lakhs of rupees in the case of a public limited company" and the present amendment reads "thirty lakhs of rupees in the case of a company". Firstly, the word "public" has disappeared in the amendment and secondly, there is no mention at all about enhancing the limit of loan from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of a private limited company. I request the hon. Minister to explain this contradiction between the definition to the clause and the actual provision in the clause.

Before I conclude, I would refer to clause 28 which empowers the Board of a Financial Corporation to give effect to the regulations framed by it either prospectively or retrospectively. Sir, the S.F.C. is a financial institution and if its regulations are given retrospective effect, then naturally the industrial concerns which have received loan assistance will be greatly handicapped. Not only that, Sir. Giving retrospective effect to the regulations will be against all canons of jurisprudence. I appeal to the hon. Minister that this amendment to the parent Act, i.e. clause 28, should be deleted.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar):
In clause 4 we find the provision:

"The funds representing the capital subscribed as aforesaid shall be used only for such purposes, in such manner and for

rendering assistance to such class or category of industrial concerns as the Reserve Bank may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the State Governments, specify in this behalf from time to time, and nothing contained in section 47 or section 48 shall apply thereto."

In this particular clause, the importance of the provision made for raising some special funds has completely gone because of the vagueness of the very purpose and the manner in which such funds have to be utilised, and also the persons to whom such assistance has to be given or to what class or category of industries, it has to be given. These are the four main things. From the very objectives as have been enumerated at the end of the clause, we find that the emphasis is to intensify more and more assistance for industrial development of the backward areas. If that is the purpose, then what prevents the Government from mentioning the purpose, if that has to be given priority? So, we do not understand exactly whether the gap between profession and performance so far has been noticed by the State Financial Corporations and by the Government. We would like to know whether this gap is going to be widened or reduced, for we really do not find, as my hon. friend has already stated, any serious thought having been given to this matter.

Regarding clause 10 also, when we want the managing director to be the chief executive officer of the corporation, how can we afford him to be part-timer who can do some honorary work? The two are not compatible with each other. Once we say that he is the chief executive officer, why should any lacuna be there and why should any opportunity be given to him to slacken his work in the field where he is expected to concentrate all his energy and experience and wisdom? Therefore, this clause also should be properly amended.

In clause 18, the main purpose is that the State Financial Corporations shall not enter into any kind of business with any industrial concern of

which any of the directors of the financial corporations is a proprietor, partner, director, manager, agent, employee etc. That means, if any director of the financial corporations has got any pecuniary interest, if he happens to be a beneficiary, then in such cases, the corporation may not enter into any agreement in regard to business with such concerns. That is the main purpose of this clause. The very purpose of this provision has again been taken away by the proviso. I shall confine myself only to the relevant portion, namely 'by a corporation established by or under any other law'. The exception made is:

"Provided that this section shall not apply to an industrial concern, if any director of the financial corporation is nominated as a director of the board of such concern by the Government or a Government company."

Up to this, it is understandable, because Government have their own interests, and, therefore, this may be an exception to clause 18. But, at the same time, if we allow the corporation established by or under any other law, then it would become difficult again, because corporation means a private corporation, and it need not be a Government corporation. For, the words, 'Government company' have been specifically mentioned. Therefore, I propose that the phrase 'corporation established by or under any other law' be deleted completely, or else the very purpose will vanish and it will be of no effect.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons we find that pious declarations have been made and this amending Bill has been brought forward in furtherance of those objectives. But as my hon. friend has already pointed out, I would like to give a warning, looking to the performance of the State Financial Corporations. The State Financial Corporations Act was enacted in 1951, just after the Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1948. What has been their performance during all these 20 years? Regional disparity has increased. For the last two years, of course, there has been some slight improvement, but upto 1970,

that is not evident, for out of 1,70,000 registered small industries in India, only 4000 units received assistance from the State Financial Corporations. For the last two years, of course no figures have been supplied. However, some little advance has been registered. But that is again negligible.

We know we have to solve the main problem of unemployment which the country and the Government are facing. But there is absolutely no seriousness on the part of Government to solve it. The more we take steps to develop the small scale industries, the more shall we be able to solve the problem of unemployment at least partially.

Many suggestions have been made in this regard. In answer to a question, it was stated that there was a conference of the chairmen of State Financial Corporations in March, 1970, and they made several recommendations, and there was a study team, and that group investigated into the operation and what defects were there and made recommendations in regard to the further steps to be taken for intensifying more and more assistance for bringing up the small scale industries. I would like to know what has happened to those recommendations. Already, there was an Act in force for about 20 years, and now the hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment. But we find that the very Act could not be implemented, however limited it may be, and we find that the corporation has not registered any significant advance; rather, its performance has been shameful. So, I do not know how by this particular amendment, we shall expect to achieve the very object for which this amendment is being brought forward.

I do not want to go into all those recommendations, but I would just refer to the reply given to starred question No. 250 in the Rajya Sabha in this regard, in regard to the extent to which the recommendations made at that conference had been implemented. It is no use wasting our energy again and reiterating the same suggestions and the same steps and

[Shri D. K. Panda]

demanding that Government should take these measures. I shall confine myself just to one aspect. Out of 328 districts, nearly sixty per cent are declared to be backward. Have the industrial potentialities of these backward districts been completely assessed?

What steps is the hon. Minister going to take. If these amendments have anything to do with the reality, what steps have to be taken? Several suggestions have been made that they should develop local entrepreneurs and technical training and entrepreneurial experience should be imparted to them and for that purpose different centres have to be established for training purposes. No steps have been taken so far. It is ridiculous. Some 26 centres have been opened during these two years. There were to be opened forty more centres; that is also quite ridiculous. In three or four districts in Orissa exploration of industrial potentialities have been taken and in respect of the other districts no serious steps have been taken. There was a sample survey. It will not solve the problem. There should be a serious effort to assess the industrial potential districtwise and it has to be given effect to after the assessment is over.

It has been mentioned that soft loan has to be given to the small scale sector. While selecting a sector or a field there must not be any unevenness. There is uneven distribution of assistance. We have been pointing out how the monopoly houses have been making use of this; I need not go into those facts. Which sector has to be given priority when assistance is to be given from the State Financial Corporations? Whether it should be agro-industries or some other industry—all these things have to be taken into consideration. There should be a time-bound plan to see that in a particular State which are the districts and which are the sectors and which are the industries which should receive priority and how it could be

developed and how assistance could be given.

In order to ensure balanced regional industrial development it is imperative to provide basic infrastructure facilities. Suppose in a particular district uranium is available. Say, it is Ganjam district in Orissa. Gopalpur O.P. Along with the big plant that is going to be established, there can be so many small industries. I need not give the details what materials are available there for development of small scale industries. Both small scale units and the public sector can be developed. The corporation has also to take into consideration these aspects.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Which district has the hon. Member mentioned?

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Ganjam district in Orissa; Our President's district.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कारपोरेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल हाउस के सामने आया है उसके लिये मैं शासन को बधाई देता हूँ कि उनका दस तरफ थोड़ा ध्यान गया है। अभी तक स्टेट्स की तरफ उनका ध्यान नहीं था और अब वह स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कारपोरेशन के वास्ते यह अमेंडमेंट बिल ले आये हैं। लेकिन आपने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है, इंडस्ट्रियल कंसर्न जो डेफिनिशन दी है कि :—

"Industrial Concern" means any concern engaged or to be engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods or in mining or in the hotel industry or in the transport of passengers or goods by road or by water or in the generation or distribution of electricity . . .

यही डेफिनिशन तो इससे पहले भी थी। 1950 के प्रोलेट ऐक्ट में भी यही डेफिनिशन है। इसमें आपने उसे केवल ए बी सी डी कर के बताया है बाकी और कुछ नहीं है। तो यह ऐसा क्यों है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

दूसरी बात—होटल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की शासन की मदद क्यों है ? हमारे एक मित्र हैं उन्होंने बताया कि बस परसेंट पैसा हम तैयार करते हैं और बाकी पैसा शासन से लेकर होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । वह बस परसेंट पैसा वापस इस्टीम करके बाकी पैसा शासन से लेते हैं और होटल इंडस्ट्री चलाते हैं । ऐसा क्यों है ?

इसके अलावा और बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री चलाई जा सकती हैं । जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट इंडस्ट्री बहुत चल सकती है । उसके बास्ते सब भी हो चुका है । लेकिन इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट नहीं होती है । जो स्टार्ट किया है वह है स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन गण्ड प्रदेश रोड-वेज, उसमें उनका सब लास हो लास होता जा रहा है । उसके अन्दर इतनी अव्यवस्था है मगर उसकी तरफ शासन का ध्यान ही नहीं है । सारा पैसा स्टेट को लगा है हर साल लास होता है ...

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहसगी : कौन से उद्योग का जिक्र आप कर रहे हैं ?

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन, राज्य परिवहन निगम । अब उसमें ऐसा होता है कि एक एल० आई० सी० से भी पैसा लेते हैं, कोम्पारेटिव बैंक से पैसा लेते हैं, स्टेट फाइनेशियल कारपोरेशन से भी लेते हैं और स्टेट से भी लेते हैं । लेकिन उसका विनियोग किस प्रकार से किया जाता है यह देखना चाहिये । इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं है ।

इतना ही नहीं हमारे कितने इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं जो पैसा लगाना चाहते हैं उनकी एप्लीकेशन जो जाती है उसकी प्रोसेसिंग में इतनी देर लगती है कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं । होना तो यह चाहिये कि उनको एम्बरज करके उनका पैसा इंडस्ट्री खोलने में लगाना चाहिये । फिर जहाँ तक पैसा मिलने की बात है जो कॉलेज पार्टी के लोग मिले या जिनकी सिफारिश होनी उनकी पैसा मिल जायेगा, बाकी लोगों की नहीं मिलेगा । यह होता है । मेरा कहना यह

है कि स्टेट फाइनेशियल कारपोरेशन को खुद इन्वीशिएटिव सेना चाहिये और इंडस्ट्री जहाँ बुझनी चाहिये वहाँ बुझवाना चाहिये । जैसे कस्तर में मिनी स्टील इंडस्ट्री बुझ सकती है और दूसरी इंडस्ट्री बुझ सकती है । लेकिन केवल एक इंडस्ट्री बैलॉडिला में खोल दिया है और बाकी वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं है ।

शासन ने वहाँ बहुत से लोगों को बुला कर कहा कि कौन-कौन इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहता है ? बहुत से लोगों ने कहा कि पैसा देने तो हम लगायेंगे । लेकिन पैसा देने का प्रोसेस इतना लम्बा है कि तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने तक उनकी एप्लीकेशन पड़ी रहती है और वे चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, कुछ भी उन्हें पता नहीं लगता कि क्या हो रहा है । शासन को खुद इंडस्ट्री को यह बताना चाहिये कि तुम्हारी एप्लीकेशन इस स्टेज पर है । लेकिन होता यह है कि किसी ने एक बार दरखास्त डाल दी तो उसके बाद उस पर क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । तीन-तीन, चार-चार महीने बीत जाते हैं । फिर वह एल० आई० सी० के पास एप्लीकेशन देते हैं, कोम्पारेटिव बैंक के पास देते हैं, अलग-अलग जगह एप्लाय करते हैं, जहाँ से पैसा मिलता है वहाँ से लेकर काम करते हैं । स्टेट फाइनेशियल कारपोरेशन से पैसा उनको मिलना नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow. We take up the discussion under rule 193.

16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 8, 1972

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion under rule 193 on the increasing student unrest in the country and the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972. Shri K. Lakkappa—absent. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi.

Shri Jagannathrao Joshi (Shajapur) rose—

Incidents in Delhi
University

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not informed about it. Both are to be discussed together. Shri Ganga-deb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I rise to speak on the increasing student unrest in this country. The problem of unrest in university campuses today is experienced in many of the countries of the world, but what we are experiencing in our country now is something which we cannot ignore, because indiscipline in the campuses adversely affects academic standards. Therefore, the quality of human capital is also affected. Therefore, it is a problem for which the Government and the people of the country should try to find out a lasting solution.

16.02 hrs .

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

It is certainly important that we try to analyse today the causes of the so-called indiscipline in universities. It may not be quite charitable to accuse the student community for all the disturbances because they themselves may be victims to certain environmental and external influences of the vested interests and the frustrated politicians. There has been an unprecedented explosion in terms of student enrolment for higher education. In this case, the UGC has increased the expenditure by more than 1000 per cent. Yet it is difficult to say that we have succeeded in finding adequate amenities to the student community. Instead of checking admissions to the universities, we have perhaps been admitting a fairly large number of sub-standard students who had no definite aptitude for higher studies and research.

Likewise, the recruitment of teachers has also deviated from certain norms on account of rapid expansion in the students' enrolment. Frankly speaking, we may be guilty of yielding to pressure from less informed quarters and thereby allowed admissions on grounds of minimum eligibility conditions. Simultaneously, we

may have offered uncertain future to large numbers of young men by not insisting on admissions dovetailed to requirements for the socio-economic development of the country.

All this has only meant postponement of frustration till the completion of University education. This has also caused a large volume of expenditure on education without improvement in the quality of the real education. The innocent young people are also exposed to the influence of frustrated politicians who have otherwise achieved much success in the past. For example, the rust design of the rusticated President of the Delhi University Students' Union to take over the administration of the university is definitely a move of a politician's instructions rather than a scholar's goal.

There is also legitimate apprehension in certain quarters that some foreign lobbies also are working in the country to spread feelings of frustration and desolation so that the country does not make faster development to occupy its place of pride in the world. It is indeed tragic, therefore, that while the Government despite limitation of resources is giving priority to higher education, certain vested interests and the politicians may be busy fishing in these troubled waters. At the same time, however, reluctant the Government may feel and however opposed to certain vested interests it may be, we shall be failing in our duty unto the nation, if we do not take courage in our hands to identify the anti-social and non-academic and politically motivated forces in the campuses and eliminate them.

I would, in conclusion, in all humility seek to make the following suggestions. Firstly there should be a check on the rapidly growing strength of the students at institutions of higher learning plus again a check through entrance-cum-aptitude tests for admissions. Secondly, there should be comprehensive screening of

candidates seeking employment as college and university teachers; of course, only those committed to academic values should be considered. Thirdly, a built-in mechanism should be created through suitable provisions in the constitution of the students' union and teachers' associations so that only brilliant students and capable, experienced teachers provide the leadership. Lastly, there should be a national scheme of vocationalising education to reduce uncertainty about the future and to make education purposive at the school level itself, because school education is very very important in my opinion and we should not ignore it.

Therefore, I am confident that the Government and the hon. members of this House will consider this discussion as a matter of collective responsibility to restore the universities as eminent places of higher learning in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have only two hours and I have before me a formidable list of speakers. I would, therefore, request members to be indulgent to me if I am strict about time. Shri Joshi.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur): How much time do I have, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Out of 2 hours, 4 minutes have been allotted to Jan Sangh on the routine basis.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I want to make a submission here. We have discussed this matter with the hon. Speaker and he has said that time would be given for a meaningful contribution. In this particular case, they should like to hear the opposition more. If you go on dividing time on the basis of the strength of each party, some parties might get even minus time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Joshi asked how much time he has got and I said that his party has got four minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Minutes have no meaning in this context.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : सभापति महोदय, 6 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में पुलिस वालों ने विद्यार्थियों पर जो बर्बरतापूर्ण अत्याचार किये, उस बात को लेकर सदन में 7 दिसम्बर को माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो बक्तव्य दिया था वह पूर्णतया असन्तोषजनक था क्योंकि वस्तुस्थिति बिल्कुल इससे विपरीत थी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से, जो दिल्ली का जाना माना अखबार है, कुछ अंश पढ़ कर सुन्नना चाहता हूँ जो उसमें छपे हैं :

"The police went into action just as DUSU President, Mr. Shri Ram Khanna, was requesting the largely peaceful crowd of about 2,000 students to disperse."

यानि वह कह रहा था कि यहां से धीरे-धीरे चले जाओ। ऐसे समय में पुलिस वाले घुसे और उन्होंने उनको एकदम पीटना शुरू कर दिया। यह देखिये :

"But over 50 lecturers, who witnessed the entire incident, described police entry as 'unprovoked' and condemned the 'beating up of students and teachers'".

यानि पुलिस वालों ने टीचर्स को भी नहीं छोड़ा। उन्होंने टीचर्स को भी मारा। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने यहां स्टेटमेंट दिया था उस दिन उन्होंने कहा था कि विद्यार्थियों ने पत्थरबाजी शुरू की। उस आफिस के जो शीशे बगैरह थे वह टूट गये। किन्तु विद्यार्थी नेता जरूर यह कहते हैं कि वहां जो प्रेस के संवाददाता थे, उनको उन्होंने दिखलाया कि जिस तरह शीशे टूटे पड़े थे उससे लगता था कि किसी ने अन्दर से जानबूझकर उनको फेंक दिया है और बाहर से बहाना बनाया गया पुलिस वालों को बुलवाने के लिये क्योंकि जैसे ही पुलिस घुसी पहला टियरगैस शेल छोड़ा गया बिना पहले से बतलाये हुये। यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी खबर है।

गुरु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ शर्मा) : जानबूझकर तो किसी ने अपने को नहीं पीटा ? (व्यवधान) ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : यह हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का संवाददाता कहता है । आप जानते हैं कि वह दिल्ली का जना-मया भ्रष्टाचार है । मैं उसमें से ही कोट कर रहा हूँ । यह मेरी अपनी बात नहीं है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह ज्ञित भी दिखलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक विद्यार्थी को पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । विद्यार्थी एक है और पीटने वाले तीन हैं और स्वयं ए० डी० एम० कहता है :

ADM said lathi charge was made on the falling students despite the magistrate's shouting "enough, enough".

यानी स्वयं मजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि काफी है । एक विद्यार्थी को तीन पुलिस वाले पीट रहे हैं । यह फ्रंट पेज पर छपा चित्र है हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में और मंत्री महोदय मुझसे पूछते हैं कि आपने किसी को देखा है । (व्यवधान) ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जरा इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का एक अंश है :

"...according to eye-witnesses, a constable began belabouring a prostrate student who was later identified as Mr. Raj Kumar of the Hansraj College. The Hindustan Times photographer, who clicked the scene, was justified until other newsmen intervened. The bleeding student was dragged to a waiting jeep and driven away minutes later."

यानी उनकी ले गये और जिन्होंने देखा उन्होंने कहा कि जाही में ले जाने के बाद भी पीटा गया ।

समाप्त यह है कि जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है वह देखने लायक है । डिपेंड करके की किस प्रथा दीक्षित ने बताया :

"a Miranda House lecturer, Miss Prabha Dikshit and two students saw the police 'beating the students inside the vehicle'."

बाद में पता चला कि महिला प्राध्यापक के साथ भी पुलिस वालों ने दुर्व्यवहार किया, उन पर प्रत्याचार किया । यह घटना दिल्ली की है, हमारी भाषाओं के सम्बन्धों की है । 6 तारीख की घटना ने के बाद यदि मंत्री महोदय हमको बतलाते हैं कि यह सब नहीं हुआ, तो मैं एक बात समझना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मेरी मांग पर जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं होती है ? विद्यार्थियों पर प्रत्याचार क्यों होता है । एक महीना लगातार 14-15 नवम्बर से लेकर 6 दिसम्बर तक यह सब चला और उसके बाद ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था मंत्री महोदय से कि आप इंटरवीन कीजिये, दखल दीजिये । वह नेताओं से मिलें, कालेज के प्रमुख से मिलें पेरेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन से मिलें और मिल कर रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करें, जो भी विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरनेज हैं उनको दूर करें ।

पेरेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन की तरफ से जो सूचना मुझे मिली है उसमें उन्होंने यह बात कही है कि जो चार मेडिकल कालेज हैं उनमें आज भी 65 सीटें खाली हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं । वह थोड़ा सा झुकासा करें, इस फार्म में दिया है कि किस-किस कालेज में किस-किस कारण से सीटें खाली पड़ी हुई हैं । कुल 65 सीटें हैं । पेरेंट्स आर्गनाइजेशन की क्रेडिटें एन० एस० कीर हैं ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to student unrest.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Simultaneously, along with student unrest, we are also discussing the incidents which took place in the Delhi University campus on the 6th December.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not objecting to his referring to student unrest.

But he is speaking about admission to the medical colleges. That is not strictly relevant.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The main cause for student unrest is that from July, 133 students have been denied admission in medical colleges while there are so many seats vacant in the medical colleges.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Is the Chairman aware of the fact that one of the demands that have been submitted by the students is admission to medical college? So, it forms part of the debate. It is meaningless to debate issues in isolation.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस बात को लेकर मैंने दो बार ध्यान आकर्षित किया, लेकिन बाद में जो लाठी चार्ज हो कर भ्रष्टाचार हुये उनको ले कर जो वक्तव्य दिया गया था वह बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं था। विद्यार्थियों के साथ अन्याय करने वाला था। इसलिये मैंने जानबूझकर समय मांगा और उस पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता था। मैं हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से इसलिये कोट कर रहा हूँ कि यह यहाँ का जाना-मना अखबार है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का जो संवाददाता था उसने देख कर सारी बातें कही हैं। उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने इसके भुतात्मिक यह बात कही थी कि जो कैम्पस हैं, विश्वविद्यालय का प्रांगण है वहाँ से हम पुलिस वालों को हटा देंगे। उसके पहले दिन, 4 दिसम्बर को वहाँ विद्यार्थी इकट्ठे हुये थे, लगभग 10-15 हजार विद्यार्थी वहाँ इकट्ठे थे और कोई अग्रिम बटना नहीं हुई। 6 तारीख को पुलिस वाले अन्दर आते और बाइस चांसलर के आफिस को प्रोटेक्ट करते तब भी बात मेरी कमरा में आयी, लेकिन आते ही बिदाउट आविंग उन्होंने आसू पीस छोड़ी। स्वयं उनका कहना है कि बिना कोई भी दुश्मनादि के बिना वेस के बीच बहुत बड़ा और विद्यार्थियों पर भ्रष्टाचार करने गये। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का संवाददाता जो लिखता है आप उसको पढ़ें। इसकी समझ का ये धर्म का

तब बना जब बिना के वेस में विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

बनारस का मामला भी यही है। जब कि विद्यार्थी मिल कर आये थे, प्रेजिडेंट, वाइस प्रेजिडेंट और जनरल सेक्रेटरी मिल कर आये थे, मंत्री महोदय ने जानबूझकर प्रेजिडेंट का नाम तक नहीं लिया। वह तीनों मिल कर आये थे और विद्यार्थियों को बतलाना चाहते थे कि उनके साथ क्या बात हुई? जिस समय बिल्कुल शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से सब मामला चल रहा था, पी० ए० सी० वहाँ बुलाई गई और भ्रष्टाचार हुये, किन्तु विद्यार्थियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सिर्फ मिटाई होती रही। अगर सिर्फ इसी तरह से होता रहे तो बड़े दुःख के साथ हमको कहना पड़ेगा कि यहां पर राजनीति को बड़े बढ़ते तरीके से काम में लाया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह से दिल्ली के आई० टी० आई० का मामला है, जहां प्रो० स्वामी ने क्लास तीन और चार का संगठन किया। क्या यह अपराध है? जहां 5 लाख का घपला है, जहां पी० ए० सी० इज सीज्ड आफ बि प्रा लेम, इस स्थिति में, प्रोफेसर श्री सुब्रमण्यस्वामी को वहाँ से निकाल देना, डिसमिस करना यह दिखलाता है कि यह बिल्कुल विडिक्टिव ऐटीट्यूड है। आखिर यह अनरेस्ट या गडबड क्यों होती है इसका पता इसी बात से चलता है। चाहे दिल्ली में हो, चाहे बनारस में हो, चाहे आई० आई० टी० हो, कहीं भी हो, जो जायज मांगें हैं उन पर विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। आज सरकार की नीति हमारी सभ्य में नहीं आती। चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ, उन के द्वारा देश पर हमला होने पर भी मित्रता के साथ बैठ कर वह हल निकालना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या विद्यार्थी हमारे दुश्मन हैं? जैसा मैंने उस दिन कहा था, अगर खाते खाते दांतों के नीचे जीभ जा जाती है तो इस का यह मतलब

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

नहीं होता कि दांतों को ही उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया जाये। आखिर विद्यार्थी हमारे हैं। हमारे यहां निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि रिस्ट्रेंट रखो जाये। (व्यवधान) केन्द्र ने जो निर्देश दिए हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं :

"While there should be no lack of vigilance or firmness, the need for restraint as well as a visible proof of such restraint should be equally obvious."

Where is the visible proof of restraint?

यानी उन के साथ कोई डायलाग न हो, टीचर्स और विद्यार्थियों की जो कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी बनी है उस में यह मामला गया ही नहीं। उम दिन जरा सा मामला होते ही एकदम से रस्ट्रिकेशन आर्डर हो जाता है। इस से मुझ को लगता है कि इस में राजनीति आती जा रही है। यह ठीक ठीक नहीं है। अगर विद्यार्थी और टीचर वर्ग में असंतोष है तो उस को हल करने का तरीका राजनीति नहीं है। इन के लिए दो मापदंड अपनाये जा रहे हैं। छात्रों की ओर से पुलिस वालों के साथ जब कलकत्ता के मैदान में संघर्ष होता है और मिनिस्टर साहब को उसका पता चलता है तो वह स्वयं वहां उपस्थित हो जाते हैं। और कई पुलिस वालों को उन्होंने सस्पेंड कर दिया लेकिन यहां यह चलता है कि पिटाई होने के बाद जब इस कार्रवाई को कंडैम किया जाता है वकीलों के द्वारा, स्टाफ के द्वारा, कर्मचारियों के द्वारा फिर भी उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ये दो मापदंड क्यों? विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असंतोष है वह बहुत गहरा है। पच्चीस साल के बाद भी वास्तव में शिक्षा की ओर जो ध्यान हमें देना चाहिए या वह हम दे नहीं पाए।

Even education has got a body and soul.

उसकी भी देह है, उसकी भी एक आत्मा है। देह तो वही विदेशी है और जहां तक आत्मा का सम्बन्ध है, उसका तो कहीं पता ही नहीं है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिए कि आदमी सुसंस्कृत बने, सुवृद्ध बने, और समाज के लिए आवश्यक हर काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो। यह है शिक्षा। लेकिन शिक्षा यहां किस माध्यम से देनी है यह तक पच्चीस साल में आप तय नहीं कर पाए हैं। इनका परिणाम यह है कि विद्यार्थी वर्ग में असंतोष है, उसके सामने आज फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। उसके लिए आप विद्यार्थी वर्ग को दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं। हड़को यूनिवर्सिटी में स्वयं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री गई थीं। वहां विद्यार्थियों ने नारे लगाए कि हमें डिग्रियां नहीं चाहियें, हमें सर्विस चाहिए। हम को काम चाहिए। साठ सत्तर हजार इजोनियर आज भी बेकार हैं। हम चौती और पांचवीं योजनाओं को ले कर चल रहे हैं और हजारों करोड़ रुपया उन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन जो परिणाम इस सब के निकल रहे हैं उससे पता चलता है कि दोनों में कोई मेलजोल नहीं है। विद्यार्थी वर्ग काम करने के लिए तैयार होता है लेकिन उनको काम नहीं मिलता है। कोई स्कोप ही नहीं है। वे अन्धकार में हैं, उनका भविष्य अन्धकार-मय है। उन में फ्रस्ट्रेशन है। यह जो चीज है इसकी गहराई में आपको जाना पड़ेगा और यह एक अलग चीज है। हमारी जो शिक्षा है हमारी जो परम्पराएँ रही हैं, उनके अनुरूप आपको इसको ढालना पड़ेगा।

समापति महोदय, विद्यार्थी वर्ग यहां पर हाँ नहीं, बल्कि मैसूर में भी, इलाहाबाद में भी और दूसरी कई जगहों पर उठा हुआ है। वहां पर भी उनके एजिटेशन बाल हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो बहुत बड़े हैं। जहां विद्यार्थी बी एस सी के लिए बैठता है लेकिन पास उसको बी ए में किया जाता

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

है। समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या हो रहा है। फोटो स्टैंड कापी भी उसकी प्रवेलेबल है। जो बैठता हो नहीं है उसको भी पास कर दिया गया है। जो बैठा है हिन्दी में उसकी मांस्क्रीन दे दिए गए हैं ग्रन्थ शास्त्र में। क्या हो रहा है समझ में नहीं आता है। यह सब कुछ इस में दिया हुआ है।

बनारस में हमारे अटल बिहारी वाज-पेयी जी ने बताया था कि जो एम एस सी भी नहीं है, जिस के पास एम एस सी की डिग्री तक नहीं है उसको प्रोफेसर रख लिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको इसका पता नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा आई विल टेक नोटिस.....

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I would like to interrupt him. I had made a statement on the floor of the House that if the hon. Member would let me know in writing a specific case, I will immediately enquire into it. I do not think there is any point in repeating precisely the point that has already been discussed in the House only the other day.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I am incidentally referring to it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member keeps on making allegations, I am afraid I cannot go into them unless some specific information is given.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In writing.

SHRI PILLOO MODY: Why in writing? It is your job to run your Department.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : हिमाचल में ये बंटवारे हुई हैं, बनारस में हुई हैं, मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। वास्तव में मालूम उनको होना चाहिए, हमें नहीं। हमारे पास इन्फार्मेशन है तो उनके पास क्यों नहीं है।

विद्यार्थी वर्ग में जो असन्तोष है। उसको दूर करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर हैं, उनको वापिस लिया जाए। उसके लिए विद्यार्थी, अधिकांसी, अध्यापक तथा दूसरे लोग बैठ कर विचार करें और किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचें और जब तक वे किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं, रस्टीकेशन आर्डर को सस्पेंड किया जाए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि विश्व-विद्यालयों में जो एक राजनीति चलाई जा रही है, यह बन्द होनी चाहिए। उसके पहले भी रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले थे। लेकिन यहां से किसी के हस्तक्षेप की वजह से वे वापिस ले लिए गए थे। विद्यार्थी परिषद् के नेताओं के खिलाफ जो रस्टीकेशन आर्डर निकले हैं वे केवल एक ही संगठन के लोग नहीं हैं। उन में कांग्रेसी भी है। राजनीति विद्या के क्षेत्र में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। बम्बई के कालेज ने मुझे एक बार बुलाया था। वहां मैंने कहा था कि आपको आईडियो-लॉजीज बाहर से बारो नहीं करनी चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी पार्टी बना सकते हैं। उनको आप दूसरे नाम दे सकते हैं। पार्टी इन पावर कैन बी काल्ड डंकी पार्टी और पार्टी इन अपोजीशन कैन बी काल्ड मंकी पार्टी। डंकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि उसको सब बोझा उठाना पड़ता है और मंकी पार्टी इस वास्ते कि अपोजीशन पार्टी को मंकी ट्रिक्स करने पड़ते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि विद्या-लयों में जाए। लेकिन यह एक तरफा खेल नहीं चल सकता है। इसके वास्ते यह आवश्यक है कि सभी राजनीतिक दलों के नेता बैठें और कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट तय करें। हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं। इस सारे क्षेत्र को राजनीति से दूर रख दें, इस के लिए हम तैयार हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं भूलना कि पार्टी इन पावर चाहि जितना

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

रुपया खर्च कर दे और जो चाहे करे लेकिन दूसरों को शिक्षा देती फिरे। यहां पर डेमोक्रेसी है, हर एक को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने की स्वाधीनता और स्वतंत्रता है। लेकिन आपने आई आई टी के श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी को इस बास्ते निकाल दिया कि उसने क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के एम्प्लायीज को आर्गनाईज, करने की कोशिश की थी। जब इस तरह से निकाला जाता है तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि केवल राजनीति काम कर रही है। छ : दिसम्बर को जो घटनायें घटी हैं, मेरी मांग है कि उनकी न्यायिक जांच हो और जो दोषी पाए जायें उनको सख्त सजा मिले। विद्यार्थियों के साथ डायलाग शुरू आप करें। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अपनी स्वर्ण जयन्ती मनाने जा रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में इस विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द रहना शोभा की बात नहीं है। राजधानी का विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहे, ठीक नहीं है। आपको इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए, दखल देना चाहिए। विद्यार्थी नेताओं, टीचर्स आदि सब प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर आप कोई रास्ता निकालें और विश्वविद्यालय को जल्दी से शुरू करें। दुश्मन समझ कर विद्यार्थियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है वह बन्द होना चाहिए और कोई विक्टिमाईजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened to the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and I am really sorry to say that he has totally failed to do justice to the subject under discussion. He confined himself only to the incidents that had occurred on the 6th December. He should have tried to study this problem of unrest in students as a world phenomenon and found also in almost all the States of our country.

Sir, the causes and reasons of this world phenomenon of student unrest are so obvious and clear. The time at my disposal will not permit me to explain all those points. In Western

democracies, because of the affluence, because of the draft which compels the youth immediately after coming out of the university to join the army and because of the political causes, there is student unrest and students also as a rule are against the Establishment in Western countries. Therefore, the causes of student unrest are totally different in Western countries.

So far as our country is concerned, we have got to see whether the signs and symptoms of the unrest in students are only the outward signs and symptoms or some deep-rooted inner causes which are developed recently in the body-politic of India. There are a number of causes. Before I deal with the causes of unrest amongst students and youth, I must tell you that there are certain redeeming features which are found in our country.

The first is that the parent-child relation is still maintained in this country. In the Western countries, in a number of countries of the world, that relationship, the filial duty between the child and the parent is destroyed. It is not so here. That relationship still persists here. Our student community has not taken to the reading of M. Regis Debray's Revolutionary writings. Once they go to these Revolutionary writings, this country also will fall on the same lines with the rest of the world. There is no visible sign of the sphere of influence of Guevarasque Adventurist philosophy found amongst the student community of India.

What are the causes for outward or deep-rooted unrest amongst students then? The first is the educational system itself. While I may not agree with Shri Jagannathrao Joshi when he tampered with the problem of unrest amongst students while dealing with the incidents that had taken place on 6th December, the main cause is the system of education. The education is not need-based and utility-based. That point may be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister. The Kothari Commission, the New Policy on Education, suggest a number of remedies, that is, bifurcation

after 10th standard, work experience and part-time education. In this country, a number of students go without education. Therefore, I advance the proposition that some education is better than no education. Part-time education is much more useful than no education at all. I am just mentioning the causes to which you cannot be blind or you cannot shut your eyes.

Then there is the psychological factor; mental agony starts with the question of admission. As soon as the student passes out his SS examination, the big question of admission is standing as a monster before his mind. This is also a psychological factor. 'What is the use of education' is the question that baunts the educated young man because there are a number of unemployed educated persons and the unemployment problem is a gigantic problem among one of the causes.

Then I come back to the point raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi—union and political rivalries inspired the political parties amongst the student community. It is one thing to condemn the political rivalries or inspiration given by some political leaders and another thing to advise the world that politics should not come into the university campus. Yet, I know it for certain that certain political parties are playing a most important role in creating unrest and disturbances in the university campus.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Name them.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Obscurantists and ultra leftists are the political leaders which create disturbance in the university campus. Curiously enough, it is only the democrats who are simply passive spectators and on-lookers, who do not try to mould the opinion of the students or the teachers. But the ultra-radicals and obscurantists and dogmatists do play the most important part.

Another thing is the uncontrollable

passion among the teachers to use the students as instruments to further their own interests. There are so many factions and divisions among the teacher-community that the teachers utilise some of the students and organisations of students as instruments to further their own cause. I know, there are certain honest, diligent and conscientious teachers, but their number is very negligible.

Then there is rivalry between college and university authorities and the teachers. Since you are looking at me, Mr. Chairman, I need not elaborate.

The presence of police in the university campus irritates the students very much. Therefore, police should not be called off and on into the university campus. The hon. Minister, the other day, asked, if there is a law and order problem or if there is violence, what should be done. Violence must be condemned at all costs but when the police is called, they do not behave with the students in such a manner as they are expected to deal with their own children. After all, their own children are also studying in colleges and schools. But there are a number of excesses committed by the police. (*Interruption*).

So far as Delhi is concerned, there is the peculiar problem of transport facilities which is also causing a great deal of unrest and mental disturbances among the students . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Lack of facilities.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am thankful to the hon. Member for correcting me.

The gap between promises and enunciation of policies and performance created bad effects and doubting minds, suspecting minds, among the students. It is no use philosophising or sermonising. I must tell the hon. Education Minister my own experience. Only some 15 days ago, I had invited some of the students

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from the Delhi University and I asked been the fate of it. I do not know one of the students to go and face tion of that student. Some proper the inquiry. You know, what has the reasons that led to the rustica-

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inquiry must have been made. I do not accuse that they have destroyed all norms of natural justice. I have no means of knowing how the inquiry was conducted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: An ounce of intellectual and moral discipline on the part of parents, teachers and politicians is more useful than tonnes of advices and sermons to the students—advising, sermonising and philosophising to the students. This is not a value-judgment that I am expressing. These are very peculiar and curious facts to reflect upon.

My last point is this. There are a number of points which I want to make, but I will not touch on them because time will not permit me. Violence and hooliganism must be condemned but students must be treated very politely, leniently, as we treat our own children.

We have also to develop in the students a sense of participation. Let there be a sense of participation developed in the minds of the students that they are also parties to Government colleges and universities. In this connection, I would only refer you to the Report of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges, para 1, page 38, which reads as follows:—

“The crucial element in this whole scheme is that the constituent units should have a sense of commitment to the ideals of university and a sense of participation in problems of policy, planning and decision-making, and implementation of plans and plans of development.”

The university authorities, including the Ministry of Education, must take this into consideration. I also appeal to the University Grants Commission to insist on the university and constituent colleges to take into consideration this recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

So far as the Delhi University is concerned, the University authorities, teachers, students and parents must sit at a round-table conference to find out a solution so that peace can be restored in the Delhi University campus and the students can prosecute their studies peacefully. Let it not be made a question of prestige by the Vice Chancellor or the Ministry or the police or, for that matter, students and teachers.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry): For the present crisis in our educational system and for the turmoil amongst the student community, there are socio-economic and political reasons. At the very outset, I would like to say that the present situation is the result of the sad failure on the part of the Government to bring about meaningful reforms in the field of education during the last 25 years after independence. And it is also a fact that the students who are in the educational institutions do not know what they should do after completing their education. The growing unemployment makes their future dark, and in their hopelessness and frustration, they become sometimes violent. It is understandable. And this situation, the failure in the field of education and the failure in the field of economy and particularly, in providing employment, the worsening unemployment situation—these are all the results of the greater failure of the Government in various fields.

But, a new situation has been created in our country. The students rather looked to the Congress Party in the recent past with hope and

there was a relative calm and peace in the academic atmosphere in our country. But, I should say that even after getting such a 'massive mandate'—a term the Congress Party would like to use—they sadly failed to bring about the reforms which the student community expected from them in the field of education.

If you take the recent tendencies, firstly, I would like to point out three things. One is: in the recent meeting of the Governors His Excellency, the President of our country, while addressing them, said, 'You should deal with the students firmly'. I could not understand that. Is it that you are going to deal with this matter merely as a law and order problem? If that is the way the problems are going to be tackled, I think that will not bring about any solution to the problems which we are facing to-day.

The second factor is that the discontent that is growing is being utilised by reactionaries. I do understand that and particularly, the recent developments, in the Banaras Hindu University, and to a greater extent, the developments in the Delhi University, are all the results of the Jana Sangh and such political elements . . .

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): It is all wrong and false.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You might have objections to that, but, the fact remains a fact, Jana Sangh, RSS and Vidyarthi Parishad, helped and inspired to a great extent by the CIA, are trying to penetrate among the students and trying to create a situation out of these and, here, the ruling Party should share its responsibility. They have created a fertile ground where frustration is bound to grow and the Jana Sangh and other reactionary Parties in the country are using the frustration and they are

sowing the seeds of discontent in that soil which is so fertile for the growth of discontent.

This is the situation and you take one specific example. In recent periods, in most of the Hindi educational institutions, you could see that the examination system was one single factor which created a lot of trouble in our country. The students there were stabbing invigilators. It is not that, by their character, the students have become violent and are attacking the invigilators. It is because of the fact that the examination system is so rotten and dead and stinking system you are carrying on and exhibiting throughout the country and spreading the stink all over. The Minister, I am sure, will say, 'We have brought about so many recommendations. So many good and bad recommendations are there. What we are worried is not about the recommendation. There was no lack of recommendations. Commissions after Commissions were appointed and public money has been wasted so to say because of all the recommendations which have been made for a meaningful reform in the examination system, nothing has been implemented and, to-day, the tendency is to copy. Why don't you allow the open book policy in the examination halls? Mr. Chairman, to know what is written in a book, the student should at least once read a book and if you adopt the open book policy in the examinations that will eliminate the factor of copying. That will give perhaps a guarantee for the invigilator to get out of the examination hall safely. And that is No. 1.

Recently, in many of the States, the running of the schools and colleges by the private managements has created a problem. They say they run educational institutions out of humanitarian grounds. It is just like the old Englishman's claim of saying that he is carrying the white-man's burden on his shoulders. They have run the institutions in such a way that students, teachers and all the people

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

concerned are dissatisfied. Slogans for nationalisation of schools is coming from certain sections. I do not say that you should nationalise schools and colleges tomorrow. But what I say is, you should have a sympathetic approach to this problem. You should eliminate such people who get benefit and big profits out of running of these educational institutions.

I now come to my last point about medical colleges; they collect big capitation fees. The Minister might say, this is connected with Health Ministry. But the problem is this. A rich person who can spend Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 40,000 can get admission. The fellow may be a worthless one; he will come out of the college with the degree; he will kill people after getting that degree. Why should Government encourage such people? Why should a Government in a modern State give permission for these managements to run schools and colleges like this?

The education system in the past was suited to a different purpose. The education system was given shape by people who came from abroad, the foreign and alien administrators. They had a purpose. We have different purpose now. We are a free and independent country and our pattern of education should suit the needs of our people. Education should enable a new generation of people to come forward to face the challenges of the nation. I do not blame the Education Minister. Many Ministers have come before him; he is the last in a series of such Ministers. They have all pursued the same bankrupt policy for the last 25 years unless you change the policy, the country will go to the dogs.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जीनपुर) : सभा-पति जी, आप ने जो इस बहस में मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया उस के लिए मैं आप का धन्यवादी हूँ। आज यहाँ चर्चा चल रही

है दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो कुछ हुआ उस के बारे में और उस के बाव हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया तथा दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, विद्यार्थी असंतोष के नाम में, यह चर्चा का विषय है। तो विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष है— इस का हमें पोस्ट मार्टम कर के देखना है, अच्छी तरह डाइगनोसिस कर के देखना है और इस का इलाज करना है। लेकिन जिस तरह से विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन के नाम पर आज विश्वविद्यालयों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है, विश्वविद्यालय की प्रापर्टी को फूँकने की कोशिश की जा रही है और बसों को हाईजैक कर के सड़कों पर चलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, किसी को कुचल कर मारा जा रहा है... (व्यवधान)...

इस आन्दोलन को हम विद्यार्थी असंतोष का कारण नहीं कह सकते हैं। (व्यवधान).....

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग डिस्टर्ब न करें। आपको अपना मौका मिला, उन्हें अपने मौके पर बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : अगर आज विद्यार्थी लाइब्रेरी में कमी हो उसके लिए एजिटेशन करें, फर्नीचर की कमी हो जिससे उनको परेशानी हो या स्टाफ निकम्मा हो, पढ़ाई लिखाई की सहूलियत न हो, बोर्डिंग हाउसेज की कमी हो, उनको रहने की जगह न मिलती हो, इन बातों के लिए यदि वे एजिटेशन करें तो मैं समझता हूँ हर समझदार आदमी उनका समर्थन करेगा। उनके आन्दोलन सिर्फ पढ़ने पढ़ाने से संबंधित होने चाहिए। लेकिन आज होता क्या है? दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की चर्चा हमारे विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य ने की। उन्होंने बहुत आसू बहाये कि पुलिस ने कुछ विद्यार्थियों को मारा लेकिन उनके

मुंह से एक शब्द भी इस बात के लिए ब्रेड का नहीं निकला कि जो एक गरीब घर की गांव की औरत तांगे पर जा रही थी और जो बस हाईजैक करके स्टूडेंट चला रहे थे उसके नीचे मर गई। हम मांग करते हैं कि उनके ऊपर 302 का मुकदमा चलाया जाए।

आज हर यूनिवर्सिटी में यूनियन्स हैं जिनमें काफी पैसा होता है। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के संबंध में मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ पर 15 हजार स्टूडेंट्स हैं और वहाँ पर साल भर का 90,000 रु० चन्दा आता है। एक केस हमारे समक्ष है कि लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन के दो लड़के आए इस काम को लेकर कि हम दिल्ली जा रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री को इन्वाइट करने यूनियन के जलसे में आने के लिए लेकिन हमें नहीं मालूम कि वे प्रधान मंत्री के पास गए या नहीं गए लेकिन इतना जाहिर है कि प्रधान मंत्री उस जलसे में नहीं गई। लेकिन उसका खर्च 11 सौ या 13 सौ दिखाया गया है। इस तरह से आप समझ सकते हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी यूनियन मेम्बरशिप का जो लम्बा चौड़ा फंड होता है उससे अनाप-शनाप बातें की जाती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री चरणसिंह ने जो यूनियन को आप्शनल कर दिया था कि जो विद्यार्थी चाहें वह उसके सदस्य हो सकते हैं, आज मालूम होता है कि वह चीजें उचित ही थीं। होना चाहिए यह कि विद्यार्थी की मर्जी के खिलाफ यूनियन का चन्दा उनसे नहीं लेना चाहिए।

चूंकि मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी का विद्यार्थी था और नज़दीक का रहने वाला हूँ इसलिए बोझी सी चर्चा वहाँ के बारे में करना चाहूँगा। उस दिन काल प्रदर्शन के समय बहुत गलत सलत बातें कही गई थीं। बहुत सी बातें जो मेरी जानकारी में हैं वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं 9 तारीख को वहाँ गया था, 5-6

घंटे वहाँ रहा, वहाँ पर विद्यार्थियों से बातचीत की, प्रोफेसरों से बातचीत की और वाइस चांसलर से भी बातचीत की। वहाँ की हालत यह है कि कैम्पस के भीतर आर० एस० एस० की बिल्डिंग है जोकि सभी को मालूम है जिस समय हम वहाँ पढ़ते थे उस समय से वहाँ आर० एस० एस० का केन्द्र है। (व्यवधान) आप आगे सुनें कि किस कन्टेक्ट में मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। अप्रैल, 1972 में यूनिवर्सिटी कैम्पस के भीतर बिना वाइस चांसलर की आज्ञा के आर० एस० एस० की रैली निकाली जाती है नंगी तलवारों के साथ। उसके बाद यूनियन का इलेक्शन होता है और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन होता है। आन्दोलन की शक्ल यह है कि 5 को विद्यार्थियों ने काला दिवस मनाया। अभी जोशी जी ने एक बात कही मैं उस को काटना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट का जिक्र नहीं किया शिक्षा मंत्री ने। अस्तित्व यह है कि यूनियन के प्रेसीडेंट है वह विद्यार्थी परिषद, आर० एस० एस० के नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने को डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन किया मूवमेंट से। और जब उसने डिमोन्स्ट्रेशन किया तो छात्र संघर्ष समिति बनाई गई जिसके प्रेसीडेंट हैं यूनियन के वाइस प्रेसीडेंट। हमें इस सम्बन्ध में संघर्ष समिति के अध्यक्ष का एक तार 5 को मिला जिस दिन कि काला दिवस मनाया गया। तो इस तरह से क्रमबद्ध चीजें चली हैं नंगी तलवारों की रैली, यूनियन का ऐलक्शन और उसके बाद यह आन्दोलन।

आन्दोलन किस शक्ल का है मैं चाहता हूँ उसे भी आप सुन लें। जो चीजें इस्ट्रॉय की गई हैं उससे आन्दोलन के स्वरूप को आप समझ सकते हैं पहले तो यूनिवर्सिटी आफिस में ताला तोड़ करके लोग घुसे और तमाम रिकार्ड जलाया। उसके बाद स्टेट बैंक को लूटने और जलाने की कोशिश की गई और जब पुलिस पहुंची तो उसको बचाया जा सका। पोस्ट आफिस को लूटने

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

की कोशिश की गई। इसके बाद जो हेड आफ दि ए पार्टमेंट हैं वे लोग एक जलपान गृह बन करते हैं, उस को लूटा गया और बर्बाद किया गया। नगर निकाय कार्यालय जोकि विद्यार्थियों के इन्टरैस्ट के लिए है उसका फर्नीचर तोड़ा गया और उसमें आग लगाई गई। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया, दो हेडमीयर उठा ले गए लोग, पता नहीं कहां ले गए! क्या यह विद्यार्थी मूवमेंट है। एक टन्ट फूंक दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी डिसपेसरी का ताला तोड़ करके दवायें छिटका दी गई। एक यूनिवर्सिटी कार को नुकसान पहुंचाया गया। 6 लकड़ी के बड़े-बड़े बकसे जोकि ठेले पर स्टेशन से आ रहे थे जिसमें साइंस का सामान था उसको रोक करके विद्यार्थियों ने तोड़ा और आग लगा दी। यह सब उनके फायदे की चीज थीं उनके नुकसान की चीजें नहीं थीं और न ही, उसमें बन्दूक और कारतूस भरे हुए थे। चार कंज्यूमर स्टोर्स लूटे गए और वहां की चीजें फेंक दी गईं तोड़ दी गईं। कंज्यूमर स्टोर्स को लूटने में और किसका इन्टरैस्ट हो सकता है। जो वहां का एम्पलाई रहा होगा, जिसने गबन किया होगा वही पहले कोशिश करता कि उसके रिकार्ड जला दिये जायें। यह सब एलिमेंट उस आन्दोलन में शामिल हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि 15 हजार विद्यार्थी हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ दो सौ विद्यार्थी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, इस आन्दोलन में। इसमें कुछ विद्यार्थी परिषद् के लोग हैं और कुछ जो राज नारायण सिंह का फैक्शन है सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का उसके हैं और एन्टी सोशल-एलिमेंट है। प्रोफेसर और विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे बताया है कि बिहार के जो एम० एस० एस० के संचालक हैं वे कई गाड़ियां और मोटर-साइकलें लेकर वहां पड़े हुए हैं। इस तरह से यह मूवमेंट संचालित किया जा रहा है। बाइस साइसलर के बारे में यहां तक कहा गया है कि उसके कपड़े खतरा की और नंगा कर दो। यह विद्यार्थी नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां पर इस तरह की

बातें की गई हैं।

समाप्ति महोदय : कृपा करके अब समाप्त करें।

श्री राजदेव सिंह : मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। आज उस यूनिवर्सिटी की यह हालत देखकर तकलीफ होती है। मालवीय जी ने किस भावना के साथ भीख मांग-मांग कर उस यूनिवर्सिटी को बनाया था लेकिन आज वहां की जायदाद फूँकी जा रही है, जलाई जा रही है, तोड़ी जा रही है। मैं वहां का 1930 से 1938 तक विद्यार्थी रहा था। सन् 1934 में सेंट्रल ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने चूंकि वहां के विद्यार्थी कांग्रेस मूवमेंट में पार्टिसिपेट करते थे इसलिए तीन लाख जो ग्रान्ट-इन-एड दी जाती थी उसके लिए डिक्लेयर कर दिया कि हम बन्द कर देंगे। इसी यूनिवर्सिटी में जहां आज यह हालत हो रही है जो मैंने बयान की वहां पर उस समय विद्यार्थियों ने एक मीटिंग की और कहा कि हम दूनी फीस देंगे, अगर गवर्नमेंट एड बन्द करती है तो करे। वहां पर स्टाफ की भी मीटिंग हुई और उन्होंने कहा कि हम आधी पे पर काम करेंगे। तो जहां पर इस प्रकार की फीलिंग थी वहां पर आज यूनिवर्सिटी की जायदादें जलाई जा रही हैं। तो आपके माध्यम से मेरा यही कहना है कि अगर विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कायदे से चले तो हम सभी लोग उसका समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

अब मैं मंत्री जी को दो सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। कोई एजुकेशन पालिसी लेटेस्ट आपकी होनी चाहिए। मैंने सुना है कि लंदन यूनिवर्सिटी में एक कोर्स है जिसे सेंडविच कोर्स कहते हैं। विद्यार्थियों को रेगुलर कोर्स के साथ-साथ टेकनालोजी और दूसरी चीजें भी पढ़ाते हैं जो यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर निकलने पर जीवन में उनके काम में आ सकती हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हावर एजुकेशन के लिए आप सेलेक्टिव ऐडमिशन की व्यवस्था करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको अव्यवाह देता हूं।

17.00 hřt.

***SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the problem of widespread student unrest now prevalent throughout the country. The student unrest has gone to the extent of compelling a few Vice-Chancellors of Universities to resign in despair. Some Universities have also been closed indefinitely. Only the other day the students attacked the Office of the Chief Minister in Lucknow. Sir, today we are faced with this kind of serious situation in the country. If we try to analyse the causes leading to violent agitations among the student community, you will find that the undercurrent of frustration existing in the society is reflected among the students.

Sir, the students have entered the political arena, neglecting their studies, on account of the unceasing efforts of the political parties in the country vying with each other to woo the students to their fold for the purpose of deriving narrow political gains. Secondly, the uncertain prospects of their future have disturbed them to the extent of engaging themselves in violent activities. Have the Government given any reasonable guarantee for their future prospects by incorporating employment-oriented schemes in the plan programmes? This kind of uncertain future has led the students astray and unwittingly they join the band-wagon of political parties, thus becoming pawns in the political chess-board.

It may so happen that today in Delhi a particular political party may be blamed for instigating the students. But it is common knowledge that in the States whenever the ruling party makes fervent appeals to the student community to desist from violent agitations so that peaceful conditions can be maintained in the University

Campus immediately the opposition political parties call upon them not to heed to such advice. In Delhi the Congress, which is the ruling party here, may exert all its energy in ensuring normal and peaceful conditions in the Delhi University. But, what does the same party which is in opposition in Tamil Nadu, do there? The Congress Party in Tamil Nadu is bent upon inflaming the students against the ruling party. It is trying to bring as many students as possible to its fold and to create disturbances in the State.

17.02 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

In a democracy it is quite possible that today's opposition party may become the ruling party tomorrow and face the music. I have no hesitation in saying that the main cause of student unrest in the country is the involvement of political parties in the affairs of the students.

It is the duty of the Government to see that the students are able to pursue their studies unhindered and whatever steps are required to be taken in that direction must be taken. When a college boy gets himself involved in a minor conflict with a Bus conductor, within a short while it takes a serious turn resulting in the burning of buses and in the agitation being carried to the University Campus. We have already evolved a code of conduct that the Police will not enter the University Campus without being requested by the Vice-Chancellor for protecting the University property and for maintaining law and order inside the campus. We are witnessing today the unfortunate situation of Police entering the University Campus and the students raising their voice of protest about the entry of Police into the Campus. Such a confrontation leads to violence and loss to public property. Naturally, the general public raise the pertinent question as to why they should be

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

made to suffer for an unseemly controversy raging between the University authorities, the Police and the students. For this kind of worsening situation, the political parties of the country have the major share of the blame. It is imperative that any effort of a political party to get a foothold among the student community for short-term gains must be curbed. The students and the University authorities must be left alone to solve their problems. The students and the Universities must sit across a table and thrash out the problems. They should themselves chalk out their future course of action for maintaining peace and tranquillity in the Campus. We cannot take political advantage of the students.

Before I conclude I would just refer to one important point. At present the voting age is 21 years. The students who are mature enough to understand and appreciate the political trends in the country are not able to become active participants because of the age restriction of 21 years. If we reduce the voting age to 18 years, in all probability the students will give vent to their political grievances, will try to achieve their political aspirations, outside the Campus rather than inside as it happens now. This will also reduce the frequent frictions that take place now between the University authorities and the students. I would also suggest that educational reforms, which will ensure them a definite and prosperous future, must be implemented forthwith. Then only we will be able to find a permanent solution to this problem of student unrest in the country.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, the discussion on student unrest becomes irrelevant if we do not pause for a moment to understand that the student of today is not the student of the past days. A student of the past days was unaware of what was hap-

pening in the country whereas a student of today is terribly involved in what is happening around him. He is not only a student but also a citizen. He travels by bus, reads newspapers, comes to the Lok Sabha gallery and watches the proceedings of the House. Therefore, his sense of the events becomes sharper and his expectation from the leaders of the country also is equally higher. If we are unable to give him what he wants, it is our failure and not the failure of the students. If we try to exploit the students for purposes other than academic, it is our fault.

All that has been said about the student community is hardly justified in view of one experience that I had. During the days of student unrest in Punjab, I was travelling from Nangal to Himachal Pradesh and I found that quite a few of the buses had been deflated and others had been set on fire. I was told that the persons who did it at Nangal were neither the students from the colleges nor students from higher secondary schools but workers of the CPM. Shri Ram Krishan Baduria, a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly at one time, had brought a gang of workers from distant places for this particular purpose. As a result, there was huge devastation between Nangal and Rupar. When students and teachers are subjected to this kind of exploitation, it is not an academic problem. I warn the Education Minister that academic solution cannot be found to this problem. We must know where the disease lies before we find a solution. If we seek the solution elsewhere, we will not arrive at the correct solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a professor. He can give a solution.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: How many universities in the country have been allowed to have student representation in the senate? There are 83 universities in the country. In answer to a question, it was said that it is there only

in very few universities. So, the students are not given a sense of participation.

During the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, a resolution was passed unanimously to appoint a sub-committee to examine the causes of student unrest in detail. That sub-committee was to submit its report within four months. I do not know whether the sub-committee has started functioning after it was appointed. Now when we ourselves are feeling that whatever the Vice-Chancellor does has to be vetoed at the highest level, when the UGC has become a more signing machine, when the Vice-Chancellors of the country are thinking in terms of submitting their resignation in the context of student violence, can the problem of student unrest be solved? No; it cannot be. The Vice-Chancellor must stand firm. No Vice-Chancellor should resign when the students demand it in the wake of unrest. The political leaders and, specially, the leaders of those parties who have semi-student organisations, like, Vidyarthi Parishad, must understand that they are doing great harm to the country.

One reason why this problem has become acute in Delhi is because Jana Sangh has been defeated in the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the leaders of Jana Sangh who were running the Government are out of the Government today. They want to exploit students for their purposes. They are organising all sorts of gimmicks to impress upon the students that they are their sincere followers. No; they are not.

The cause of student unrest goes deeper. When there is no sense of participation amongst students, when there is no feeling amongst students that they are being heard, when the students feel that they are being ignored, and when they are being asked by one party to go in one direction and by another party to go in another direction, naturally, they suffer

from split personality. It is a psychological phenomenon. Our students at the moment are being subjected to this kind of undue exploitation. This must stop. For this, the police is not the answer. If you send batches of police and kill students on the spot, it will not do.

When the students at Moga in Punjab see that a police inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when the Income-tax inspector can get a free ticket for the cinema, when a political leader can get a free ticket for the cinema, they feel, what harm has the student leader done, what harm have the students done in demanding cheap-rate tickets for the cinemas? When the society is behaving in a very much desperate and disgusting manner, the students cannot be expected to rise above society. When the leaders of society who are there to mould the public opinion are failing in their duty it is hardly wise to condemn the student community.

It is believed that the wisdom is frozen like the snow on the Mount Everest in a few heads, like, Vice-Chancellors, Deans and Professors, who run the universities. May I ask: Out of 3000 lecturers of Delhi University, how many are there on the Academic Councils? Not more than 10. Out of Deans and Professors, how many are there on the Academic Councils? What for are they? The educationist of today is the one who takes the class and not who comes from abroad with a big degree or with a black gown or with a doctorate. He does not know the students: he does not feel the pulse of the students.

I condemn the violence of students and equally the violence by the police. I must say the students will have to be listened to with a heart full of sympathy. If you go with the rod, if you go with the police, the students will not listen to you. But if you go like a father or an elder brother, if you go like a person who is bothered about the future of the

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]
students, the students will listen to you. The student who listens to you is the same student who behaves nicely in the college or in the university campus, is the same student who wants to study in the class and is the same student who wants to be assured of a job. When the students see that degrees are being sold, when the doctorates are being sold, when the examinations are being manipulated, they feel what harm have they done.

We have to re-assure the student that the system which obtains in the country is the one which will give him justice. When the student feels that there is no justice for him, then he is angry, then he is there to abuse me and everybody, and even the highest leaders will not be spared. So, we have to re-assure them that justice will be done to them.

Earlier in the Lok Sabha, that is, last year, I referred to the fact that the students had to run to the High Courts to get justice done to them in the matter of admissions. When the Education Department here, the U.G.C. here, the Central Advisory Board here, fail in their duty to give justice to students, they cannot be expected to behave politely. Today, the students want to be re-assured and the Minister of Education, the leaders of this country, the Vice-Chancellors, and others who mould public opinion have to re-assure them that they are not isolated and neglected, and that there is a heart in the person of the Education Minister, that there is a heart in the leaders of this country, which feels for them, which feels their pulse and which is agitated over the problems facing them. Once this is done, the universities can be re-opened tomorrow, whether it is the B.H.U. or the Delhi University.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not often

that I compliment a member of the Congress Party on a speech that he delivers in this House. But I would like to do so to my dear friend, Mr. Parashar, for the wholesome truth and good sense that he has spoken to knock some sense into the Education Ministry and the Treasury Benches. There was only one fault that I found with what he said and that is, when he deviated from his concern about the education of this country and thought that he would play a little politics on the side because when he accused the Jan Sangh about interfering, in student life, he certainly had a point, but you cannot point a finger forward without pointing four fingers to yourself, and this he failed to do.

The politics of this country has been vitiated in the universities through political wings of students, through political parties being active on campus. Today I hear a lot of sanctimonious sentiments being expressed on this particular subject. I hope the speakers, who talked about political parties not interfering in campus life, will finally not merely mouth these sentiments but actually carry them through. I was very happy when I heard these sentiments because at last the policies of the Swatantra Party regarding student activities on campus are being vindicated, and even the arch criminals of this particular activity are beginning to understand what it implies.

Basically, the fault is not that of universities and students; basically the fault is of our Government that in 25 years has destroyed the perfectly beautiful picture of a future India; we have destroyed the belief that this country should have been well on its way to a great, progressive and prosperous nation by this time and that, in spite of the fact that we have every wealth in this country, every possible type of people, every possible type of expertise, knowledge, minerals—call it whatever you may—we have not

been able to use them for the good of the people. Therefore, the first condemnation for what is happening in the student world in India rests squarely on the shoulders of the Central Government, not the State Government to whom the Central Government would like to pass the buck, but on the shoulders of the Central Government.

This, perhaps, must be one of the few countries in the world where we have had Education Ministers who are not even Cabinet Ministers. You can understand from this the importance that we must be giving to a subject like education....

AN HON. MEMBER: Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray was there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: We had one here and there, just for a few months. But the fact that the Education Ministry does not deserve a man of such seniority and importance as a Cabinet Minister is itself evidence of the contempt in which we hold Education in this country.

Take the example of what is happening in Delhi. What have the students demanded? It is this. The students have demanded restoration of normal teaching in the College of Engineering and the College of Arts. Can any demand be more reasonable than asking the Government to resume teaching in two colleges which, for 15 months, have not functioned at all? The colleges in this country are not functioning for 15 months and the students are demanding 'Please teach us'—can any demand be more pathetic or more reasonable that this Government cannot meet it within a minutes time, within five minutes? It is going on and on. And does this Government care? They have all manner of alibis and excuses—this is an administrative problem; so and so is in control. But who the hell is interested in who is in control? The important thing is that the colleges in this country are

not functioning; it is not the fault of the students; they want teachers, but teachers are not available.

The second point is reinstatement of dismissed teachers of Delhi College of Engineering. Look at the happiness with which students and teachers are thrown out without any consideration, without any care, without proper inquiry, sometimes cursorily examined without thinking about the repercussions of such a thing! Is this such an unjustifiable demand that the University should take over the Colleges of Engineering and the College of Arts? It is under the Delhi administration that these two institutions have suffered and that is why the students have finally said, 'Let the University take them over.'

Admission of all First-Divisioners into the MBBS course—I understand that the Government has a problem. Let them sit down and talk it out. I have here a catalogue that the students have prepared and said that 65 seats can be utilised that are already existing in the four Medical Colleges. Maybe the number is not 65. Maybe it is 63. But, anybody in the Government could have gone and investigated this. But the Minister for Health in whose charge this thing comes is much too busy politicking and collecting money all over the place to pay any attention to his Ministry or to do any serious work for which he is paid.

Then, students' participation in the decision-making bodies of the University—this is a sort of eye-wash which has been going on for many years. No committees are formed in which the students have actually any say. There is a Teachers' Council of some sort and I do not think it has even met for so many months when the entire University is closed down.

Finally, a library for the South Campus Colleges.

These are the demands that the students have made. I cannot see how the Government can possibly

[Shri Piloo Mody]

deny any one of these demands including the reinstatement of these rusticated students, I just cannot see, Mr. Chairman.

I desperately need your attention, because I cannot see why the Government cannot fulfil these demands and restore peace.

I am prepared to guarantee peace in Delhi University if the Government would meet those six demands that the students have put forward because I see nothing in them which inhibits them from doing so.

About the ordering of the Police into the campus, this has become now almost fashionable. The Vice-Chancellor merely makes a declaration, 'I feel that my life was in danger and, therefore, I ordered the Police into the campus'. The Vice-Chancellor's life is definitely precious, but it is not as precious as the lives of into the campus. The Vice-Chancellor, if he feels that his life is in jeopardy constantly, he has no business occupying that chair.

Therefore, I seriously feel that unless a dialogue is started immediately with all concerned, without any pre-conditions whatsoever, and we sit down and discuss a family problem, we sit down and do so, for the benefit of our country, for the benefit of future generations, we will continue to go on having this serious problem.

Finally, I would like to make an appeal. I do not know who this Vice-Chancellor is. I have never met him. Everybody says that he is a very good man. I do not know what has happened to him. It is his job to be in his office. It is his job to meet the students. It is his job to solve the problems of the students and, therefore, when the students go to him, he should be available and he should be there. Let us not create a society where the breaking of a few glass panes is equated with the breaking of heads.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) :
चेयरमैन साहब, आज सारे कट्टी में होने

वाले स्टूडेंट अनरेस्ट पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है और इस हाउस की मार्फत काफ़ी लम्बे लम्बे सेरगन्ज स्टूडेंट्स और यथ को दिये जा रहे हैं। मैं समझ नहीं आता कि मौजूदा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम से सरकार किस तरह आज की नई प्रावलम्ब को साल्व कर पायेगी। आज कोई स्टूडेंट फ़र्स्ट या सैकंड क्लास में एम० ए० करे, या यूनिवर्सिटी में फ़र्स्ट क्लास फ़र्स्ट स्टैंड करे, लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है, जब तक कि उस के पास कोई सिफ़ारिश न हो। मैं ऐसे स्टूडेंट्स को जानता हूँ। अगर ऐसा कोई स्टूडेंट आ कर कहे कि मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, मझे कहीं क्लर्क लगवा दो, तो आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारी हालत क्या है। अगर इस एजुकेशन सिस्टम को जारी रखा गया, तो यह हमारे देश को तबाह कर देगा। इसका टोटल शोक आप करने की जरूरत है।

सरकार आज की अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में सेरमन दे, प्लानिंग करे और वह प्लानिंग फ़ेल हो, वह कहे कि हम इतने स्टूडेंट्स को जाल्ज प्रोवाइड करेंगे और उसकी बात खोखली साबित हो और फिर भी वह कहे कि यूथ और स्टूडेंट्स उस के पीछे चले। आप बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में रह रहे हैं और हमें सेसन्ज, लैक्चर और भाषण दें, तो उन का कोई असर आज के यूथ पर नहीं होने वाला है। मैं उस सोसायटी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, जिस को आप सुधारना और बनाना चाहते हैं। हम लोग किसी से कम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, किसी से कम समझदार नहीं हैं, हम में जिम्मेदारी को निभाने की अहलियत किसी से कम नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आप हमें दबा कर रखते हैं, हमारी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

यह ठीक है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ स्टूडेंट्स को जायज और नाजायज ढंग से एक्सप्लायट करती हैं। पिछले दिनों जो

बाकयात हुए हैं, अगर हम उन का एनेले-
सिज करें तो साफ़ नजर आता है कि कुछ
पोलीटिकल पार्टीज ने अपने सियासी मकसद
के लिए स्टुडेंट्स को यूज किया। लेकिन
आप अपने एजुकेशनल सिस्टम को सुधारने
की कोशिश न करें और सारी जिम्मेदारी
पोलीटिकल पार्टीज पर डालें, तो मेरे खयाल
में यह ज्यादा मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं उन
पोलीटिकल पार्टीज से हमदर्दी नहीं रखता
हूँ। मैं उन की मुजम्मत करता हूँ। जो
स्टुडेंट्स तशद्दूद में हिस्सा लेते हैं, मैं उन
को भी सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन
सारे प्लानिंग और एजुकेशनल सिस्टम
को शेक अप करना होगा। आप इस समाज
को इसी तरह चलाना चाहें और सेरमन
दे कर हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहें, यह नामुम-
किन है।

अब हमारे एजुकेशनल सिस्टम की
हालत यह है कि आप मिडल क्लास फैमिली
से ताल्लुक रखने वाले स्टुडेंट का मुकाबला
पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले स्टुडेंट से करवाते
हैं आप चाहते हैं कि एक स्टुडेंट की टांग बांध
दी जाय और वह एक दूसरे स्टुडेंट के साथ
दौड़ें। वह कैसे दूसरे स्टुडेंट का मुकाबला कर
पायेगा? आप का सारा एजुकेशनल सिस्टम
डिफेक्टिव है। इस को शेक अप करने की
जरूरत है। आप को अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की
प्राबलम की तरफ ध्यान देना है और नई
जाज्ज क्रीएट करनी हैं। पिछले बजट
और इस बजट में इम्प्लायमेंट के क़ैश प्रोग्राम
के लिए करोड़ों रुपए रखे गए हैं। लेकिन
उस पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अमल नहीं
हुआ है।

स्टुडेंट्स प्राबलम को सिर्फ़ ला एंड आर्डर
प्राबलम समझना बहुत बड़ी गलती होगी।
एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की
यूनिवर्सिटीज के लीडरों को यहाँ बुलाना चाहिए

और उन के साथ बातचीत करनी चाहिए
कि किस ढंग में यूनिवर्सिटीज में अमन कायम
किया जा सकता है, किस ढंग से उन को
अच्छी तरह चलाया जा सकता है। अगर
आप स्टुडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन को रोकना
चाहें, तो उस का नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा।
एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ़ कदम उठाना
चाहिए।

सरकार इस सिलसिले में तमाम पोली-
टिकल पार्टीज के लीडरों की एक कांफ़्रेंस काल
करे। जिस तरह वह लेबर के इश्यू पर एक
कानसेन्सस तैयार करती है, एक कोड आफ़
कन्डक्ट तैयार करती है, उसी तरह वह
पोलीटिकल पार्टीज के लीडरों से बातचीत
कर के स्टुडेंट्स प्राबलम पर एक मिनिमम
कोड आफ़ कन्डक्ट बनाने की क़ोशिश करे।
अगर आप इस तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे, तो इस
का एक हैल्दी इफ़ेक्ट हो सकता है। सिर्फ़
सेरमन्ज या भाषण देने, स्टुडेंट्स को रस्टी-
केट करने और पुलिस भेजने से कोई प्राब-
लम साल्व नहीं होने वाली है। सरकार
को फ़ौरन दिल्ली और यू० पी० की यूनि-
वर्सिटीज के बारे में बातचीत करनी चाहिए
अगर आप या वाइस-चांसलर इस-
कोफ़ाल्स प्रस्टीज का सवाल बना लें, तो यह
मुनासिब नहीं होगा। आप को इन तमाम
इश्यूज को दूर-अन्देशी से और ब्राड पर्स-
पेक्टिव में देखना चाहिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

Mr. CHAIRMAN: Please keep deco-
rum in the House. If one gets up and
I hear him, others should not get
up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to
make a humble submission. It is
such an important issue and the fate
of not only the present generation but
future generation depends on this
and if you ask us to speak in two or
three minutes, it is better not to
speak. I make the request that the
time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not in favour of it, as yet. But I am in the hands of the House. The whole problem is this. I have to finish it. If you have to sit half an hour late, you should finish it today.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I have a very important conference in connection with the Delhi University. I most humbly request you to permit me to leave the House at 6, because I was under the impression that the House would adjourn at 6 and the meeting had been fixed at 6.15. This time I do not know whether that will succeed but I request your permission to leave the House at 6.

SHRI VASANI SATHE (Akola): We can postpone it till tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIROMY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and made a request because this is a matter which involves the entire student community, professors, school teachers; in six States education has come to a standstill and a two-hour debate would not do. It should be a whole day debate, I would not go to that extent. Today the hon. Minister is going to the Delhi University to help a settlement. It will be better if he replies tomorrow and gives us more news. After half an hour you can adjourn the House at 6 today and give two hours tomorrow for a better discussion of the whole thing. I am quite sure nobody in this House will oppose this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My difficulty is this. There are certain parties which have not spoken as yet—the CPM, Congress (O), S. P., unattached, etc. Nobody is taking less than ten minutes or eight minutes. There is then Mr. Sathe also on the Congress side. There are five persons altogether. If everybody takes ten minutes, it will be fifty minutes, or we can cut it at

least to 30 minutes. The Minister is making a request that he has got an engagement and he should be relieved at 6. I should like to have the suggestion from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who has come. What is the position? Do they want to finish it today? Or do they want it to be carried over tomorrow?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: As the House is aware, we cannot sit beyond the 22nd for reasons which I need hardly state; nobody would like to be away during the Christmas holidays. In all humility I can say that we have provided opportunities for discussion of private motions, including call-attention motions unprecedented in number in any session so far—so many call-attention notices, so many motions of private Members have hardly ever been allowed. The duration of rule-193 discussions is normally one hour. We have provided two hours. I want to say this. If we want to make speeches extending over half an hour rule 193 is nowhere. Either the rule is there or it is not. Government business is very badly suffering. I have got a number of Bills which have to be passed. We cannot sit beyond 22nd. I ask the Members to bear with me when I say that in short-duration discussions it is very not possible to accommodate everybody to the extent of the time that he requires.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. We are quite willing to forgo our lunch hour tomorrow. If the Government gives us one hour it will make two hours. Why should they take this attitude? Do you realise that the country is in a ferment?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We look utterly ridiculous if we are asked to express our views on a subject like this in two or four minutes. It is completely useless.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We have to take instructions from the Speaker.

If you can get it through the Secretariat we shall be grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a difficulty. The Chair goes on ringing the Bell. But nobody takes his seat. The Chair cannot go on quarrelling with every Member and it becomes very awkward. That is why I am asking your help and co-operation. I am prepared to call the Minister because every body wants to hear the Minister and know what is the Government's attitude. I am prepared to call him and I want you to co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We fully co-operate with you. Let the Minister intervene today, and let him continue tomorrow. We will forgo the lunch hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the position?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have agreed that he should be called.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I used the word "intervene."

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is utterly ridiculous.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हमने प्रस्ताव किया तो हम को सिर्फ चार मिनट दिए। यह क्या है ? अगर हम को इस तरह से दो चार मिनट मिलें तो हम बोलेंगे क्या और जवाब वह किस बात का देंगे ?

we want replies from the Education Minister and the other Minister—both the Ministers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary affairs. I am not in favour of cutting the lunch hour period. But at the end of the business, if the House is prepared to sit late, this will be discussed tomorrow... (Interruptions). Do not insist on your pound of flesh every time. Do not
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insist that whatever you say must be done. That attitude is not good. This is the consensus of the House. There is no other time available. I take it that you agree that after finishing the other business which is on the list for tomorrow, we shall take this up and finish it, and the hon. Minister will give a reply. That is all.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जो लोग बोल चुके हैं उन को आप ने कम समय दिया है तो उन का क्या होगा ? उन लोगों को भी और दिया जाय जब समय बढ़ रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : केवल उन्हीं लोगों को दिया जायेगा जो लोग बोलने को बाकी हैं । और किसी को टाइम नहीं दिया जायेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह उचित नहीं होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : उचित हो अनुचित हो जो हो । जो एक दफा बोल चुका है उस को मैं फिर से बुलाऊं तो यह और ज्यादा अनुचित होगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री तब तो हम एग्री नहीं करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय आप बैठिये
श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : श्रीमान, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि देश कोई बड़े संकट का शीघ्र सामना करने वाला है । यह संकट सर्वग्रासी होगा, आल पर्वसिव होगा, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है । राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक कारण तो इसके हैं ही लेकिन सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी कारण इसका शिक्षा के स्तर में विनाशकारी पतन है । देश उतना ही ऊंचा होता है जितने उसके इन्सान ऊंचे होते हैं । हमारे देश की ऊंचाई कोई एवरेस्ट की ऊंचाई नहीं है ।

[श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र]

हमारे देश की ऊंचाई हमारे यहां की आम जनता की ऊंचाई है । जब शिक्षा इस तरह की हो जैसी कि आज दी जा रही है तो हमें साफ तौर पर स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारे बच्चों का अध्ययन करने के बजाये हम एक उल्टी प्रक्रिया हम अपने देश में चला रहे हैं । आज का छात्र असंतोष बुनियादी तौर पर शिक्षा में इसी अवनति का परिणाम है । शिक्षा के प्रति विद्यार्थियों का आकर्षण आज क्यों कम हो गया है—हमको इसकी जड़ में जाना पड़ेगा । विद्यार्थी दुनिया में हर चीज होना चाहता है लेकिन आज वह विद्यार्थी होना नहीं चाहता है । इसके मूल कारण यह है कि शिक्षक भी दुनिया में सब कुछ होना चाहते हैं लेकिन शिक्षक होने का अभिमान उनके मस्तक में नहीं हुआ करता है । वे राजनीति में बहुत कुछ हिस्सा लेते हैं और साथ साथ जो शिक्षकों की परम्परा पहले हुआ करती थी उस परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलते हैं । आज विद्यार्थी अध्ययन में समय लगाने के बदले आन्दोलन में समय लगाते हैं, तहरीक में समय लगाते हैं—इसके क्या कारण हैं, इस पर हमको ज्यादा गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए । अगर शिक्षा आकर्षक होती तो अपने क्लास-रूम से बाहर वे क्यों जाते, अपनी शिक्षण संस्थाओं से बाहर क्यों जाते ? अगर उनकी सारी परिस्थितियां ऐसी होतीं कि उनसे उनका भविष्य बनता तो मैं समझता हूं विद्यार्थी कभी आन्दोलन या तहरीक में शरीक नहीं होते और उनके असंतोष का इतना बड़ा विस्फोट नहीं होता जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं । अब इस अध्ययन के आकर्षक न होने के क्या कारण हैं ? चूंकि दो चार मिनट में सारी बातें कहनी पड़ेंगी इसलिए संक्षेप में ही बताना चाहता हूं ।

पहला कारण, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं, विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक का अनुपात ऐसा कुछ है कि हमारे क्लास-रूम में कभी

भीड़ लग जाती है । बहुत से विद्यालय तो आज सिर्फ पैसा अर्जित करने के लिए विद्यार्थियों का दाखिला करते हैं, ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को लेते हैं ताकि उनके पास ज्यादा पैसे हों । इसीलिए विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की कोई इस्तहा नहीं होती ।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि स्कूल के भवन या उनके क्लास-रूम भी बहुत सी जगहों में उचित प्रकार के नहीं हुआ करते । खेलने के लिए कोई मैदान नहीं होना । उनके लिए लाइब्रेरी, पुस्तकालय के भवन भी नहीं होते । बहुत से कालेज जो आज हम देखते हैं वे तो सिर्फ नाममात्र के कालेज हुआ करते हैं । कालेज का एक ताजिया खड़ा हो जाता है लेकिन उसमें जो उपयोगी साधन होने चाहिए वे बिल्कुल नहीं होते ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि शिक्षक की योग्यता जैसी होनी चाहिए वैसी नहीं हुआ करती ।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द बाराह : जहां पर सबसे ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं वहीं पर अधिक असंतोष है ।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं । लेकिन मैं अधिकतर देशव्यापी संकट की तरफ देख रहा हूं । मेरे सामने केवल बिल्सी विश्वविद्यालय या बनारस विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है ।

इसलिए आज कोई शिक्षा कम रही है ऐसा मोटे तौर पर नहीं मालूम होता है । बहुत सी जगहों में परीक्षाएँ नहीं चल पायीं । फिर भी राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं कि हम शासन चला रहे हैं । जो परीक्षा नहीं चला सकें, जो इस्तहान नहीं चला सकें, उस सरकार को यह दावा करने का हक नहीं है कि वे वह का राज्य चला रही हैं, वे वहाँ का शासन चला रही हैं ।

मैं आपसे यह भी अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि दूसरा कारण जो इससे कम बुनियादी नहीं है वह है बेकारी की समस्या। शिक्षा की उपयोगिता में अब विद्यार्थियों की आस्था बहुत कम रह गई है। उनके सामने भीषण बेकारी है। बेकारी के आकार प्रकार में जाने की इजाजत अभी समय नहीं देता लेकिन इतना तो आप देखते ही हैं कि 23-24 फीसदी के हिसाब से बेकारी प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रही है। मैनपावर प्लानिंग, मानव शक्ति का नियोजन जैसा होना चाहिए वह हमारे देश में नहीं है। एक हिसाब लगाया गया है कि 1985 तक करीब 70-80 लाख स्नातक, सभी तरह के स्नातक, हमारे महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे और उनके लिए काम की सूरतें करीब आधी होंगी। तो आज बहुत से विद्यार्थी समझ रहे हैं कि जो विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों से निकलेंगे उनके सामने बेकारी की समस्या मुंह बाये खड़ी रहेगी। इसलिए आज की शिक्षा दिशाहीन और आदर्शहीन—दोनों—हो गई है और इसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वर्तमान छात्र असंतोष के भी मैं दो एक कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। इन बुनियादी कारणों के बाद भी जो विद्यार्थियों की कठिनाइयां बहुत दिनों से इकट्ठा हो रही थीं उनकी तरफ शिक्षा अधिकारी और सरकार उदासीन है और बहुत दिनों से उदासीन रही है। उनकी जरूरतें जो पूरी होनी चाहिए थीं वह पूरी नहीं की गई। दूसरा कारण यह है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। मैं साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकारी पक्ष भी उसी तरह जिम्मेदार है बल्कि कई माने में ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। मैं इसकी मिसालें देना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से सरकारी पक्ष इसमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। आज सरकारी पक्ष के लोग कहते

कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के साथ बहुत कुछ ज्यादातियां हुई हैं और ज्यादातियां होने की सम्भावना थी। मैं शिक्षक वर्ग में रह चुका हूँ इसलिए मैं तो कभी भी अनुशासनहीनता को तरजीह नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन मैं जरा माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के बारे में तो ऐसा समझते हैं लेकिन जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति श्री वी०बी० जान के साथ जब दुर्व्यवहार हुआ था तो क्या आपकी आवाज इसी तरह से उठी थी? कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ, जब सेन साहब के साथ छात्र परिषद् के लोगों ने ज्यादातियां की और आवाज उठाई तो वहां पर आपकी सरकार ने छात्र परिषद् का साथ दिया, उपकुलपति का साथ नहीं दिया। आप बतायें कि अगर इसी तरह से आप काम चलाना चाहेंगे तो क्या काम चलेगा? आज हम जो दूसरी पार्टियों के लोग हैं वह दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं, हमारे विद्यार्थी इन दो चक्कियों में पिस रहे हैं। एक बड़ी चक्की है जो उधर है और दूसरी चक्की जनसंघी भाइयों की है। जहां कहीं दोनों मुकाबले में खड़े हैं, उन दोनों की बड़ी ताकत है, जहां कहीं दोनों में धींगामुश्ती हो वहां दो चक्कियों में हमारे तमाम विद्यार्थी आज पिस रहे हैं। चाहे विद्यार्थी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के हों चाहे हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के हों। दोनों जगह उन को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। कि उन के पीछे राजनीति काम कर रही है। आप को पूरी ईमानदारी से, निष्पक्षता से इस विषय पर विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात मैं आप के यहां देख नहीं रहा हूँ।

आप दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की बात को ले लीजिए वहां क्या हुआ? 21 जुलाई को जब यहां पर अनुशासनहीनता का मसला पैदा हुआ, और उस अनुशासनहीनता को लाने में सरकारी पक्ष की जिम्मेदारी थी, अन्य दलों की नहीं, उस समय आप ने कोई

[श्री इयाम नन्दन मिश्र]

कारवाई नहीं की। इसीलिये आप ने जो बीज बोये थे वह उस हवा के थे जो आंधी के रूप में आज यहां बरपा हो रहे है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है, हम लोगों पर नहीं। जहां विद्यार्थी जागेंगे वहां कयामत आयेगी, उनके असंतोष का विस्फोट होगा तो कयामत होगी। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि एक सर्वप्राप्ती संकट, आल पर्वेस्सिब काइसिस हमारे देश में आ रही है। मैं ने तो मिसालें बतलाई हैं कि किस प्रकार से यह राजनीति यहां पर घुसी हुई है।

मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि शिक्षा के ऊपर अब आप को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा। जितना आप डिफेन्स के ऊपर खर्च करते हैं, राष्ट्रीय आय का जितना अनुपात आप रक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं, उतने अनुपात से कम आप को शिक्षा पर खर्च नहीं करना चाहिये। आज आप उस का आधा खर्च करते हैं। इस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, साथ ही वहां जितनी सुविधायें होनी चाहियें उन की पूर्ति आप को करनी होगी।

दूसरी बात शिक्षा नियोजन की है। कोई एजुकेशन प्लैनिंग आप की नहीं है। आप ने कई आयोग बिठाये, लेकिन उन सारे आयोगों की सिफारिशों पर भी आप ने पूरी तरह विचार नहीं किया। उन सारी रिपोर्टों को आप ने तर्क कर दिया है। उन्हें कहा रख दिया है इस का भी कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। हमारे देश में मानव शक्ति का नियोजन मैनपावर प्लैनिंग होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन बुलायें। जितने दल पार्लियामेंट में हैं उनका सम्मेलन बुलायें और उन की एक कमेटी बनायें। शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा बुलाये सम्मेलन से हम वांछित फल प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। अगर हम को शांति के लिए प्रयत्न करना

है तो हम दरवाजे इस तरह से बन्द नहीं रख सकते। सरकार ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये, उपकुलपति ने दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये और विद्यार्थी असहाय चारों तरफ बिलब रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता। खासकर सजा के जरिये आप जो परिस्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं, वह ठीक नहीं। इस तरह से परिस्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। जब उस तरह का सम्मेलन होगा तब उस में सभी राजनीतिक दलों को आप एक कसौटी पर रखेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र एक 'एरिया आफ पीस' हो। आज हम अक्सर सुनते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर को 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, लेकिन उस के पहले विश्वविद्यालय का क्षेत्र 'एरिया आफ पीस' होना चाहिये, तभी हम विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य बना सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, picking up the thread from Shri Mishraji, I would say, I agree with him entirely that universities which shape and mould our young people, shape their character, mould their ideas, give them certain values and prepare them for life, making them good citizens, the places which we call temples of learning, certainly, should be areas of peace in order that students may get a kind of training of their minds, of their character, which all of us want them to get. Therefore, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. friend, Mishraji, and as far as I am concerned, why I am intervening in the debate is to place before the House the difficulty of the Government in case the University does not remain an area of peace; in case peace is disturbed, violence is indulged in, then what does Government do, this is the problem I want to pose to my hon. friends opposite, not in a partisan spirit but in a broader spirit because there may be a strike here or there may be closing down of the University for a few days, but ultimately we are far more concerned with the

overall fate of our young people in their colleges and universities on whom the future of the country depends. So, I am intervening in this debate only in relation to the motion that stands in the names of three hon. Members which relates to the statement I made on the 7th December, in relation to the incidents on 6th December.

Sir, the matters of general education policy, to which the other motion refers, will be dealt with by my colleague, the Education Minister, and I do not think I should take up the time of the House in trying to deal with those aspects.

In relation to Delhi also, there is really nothing new that I can say. The Education Minister has made a long statement here dealing with the precise contents of the Memorandum, the demands of the students and exactly what the response of the Vice-Chancellor and the University authorities was. So, all those things, he has placed before the House.

As far as the law and order situation is concerned, I have also tried to place before the House the incidents as and when they took place. But in spite of that, today, Joshiji raised certain points and he was the only one, as far as I can understand, who referred specifically to the incidents and to my statement. When I speak of these incidents, I want to make it clear that we feel that only a handful of students are involved in the creation of this kind of violent incidents, that it is not the bulk of students and that the bulk of the students want very much to pursue their studies in peace and to be given an opportunity to pursue their studies.

The Delhi University, as you well know, Sir, and as all of us know, has a high standard, has a certain tradition, has a history, has attained a certain level of performance and

excellence, and I think it is a common concern of all of us to see that we are able to maintain that standard and at least help to the extent that Parliament can help in the maintaining of that standard.

When Shri Joshi spoke about what happened on that particular day, he chose to say that the entry of the police into the campus was unprovoked. This is what he said, and he did not utter a single word condemning the violence that took place.... (Interruption) I was listening very very carefully. He had the same speech previously also and then also he did not condemn the violence.. (Interruption).

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I have condemned it twice; it is on record."

SHRI K. C. PANT: Even as an
after-thought, if you condemn vio-
lence, it is a good thing; I would
welcome it. I welcome it, however
belatedly you may come to that con-
clusion. But the point I am making
while referring to an incident in
which a crowd of students had gone
to the University campus is that a
crowd of students had gone there
after declaring a certain purpose.
What was that purpose which they
declared? They declared that they
would take over the University. This
is well-known to Mr. Joshi. And the
crowd went there. Certain window
panes were broken. The Vice-
Chancellor's office was sought to be
broken into and (Interruptions)
What did you say?

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The students complain that the window panes came outside as if somebody was there inside. They were broken by people who were inside. That is their complaint.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Very cleverly he is putting. You are a leader. Are you convinced that there was no violence? Are you convinced in your heart of hearts?

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: It is a fact. Are you convinced that the glass panes were not broken by the policemen and the goondas who were there inside the Vice-Chancellor's office?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot get up and say like that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not talking to you. It is no use saying...

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के संवाददाता को कोट किया है। उसने जो लिखा है उसी को पढ़ा है। असत्य और सत्य को जानने के लिए ज्यूडिशल इन्क्वारी होनी चाहिए। जो दोषी पाए जाएं उनको सजा मिले। बिना इन्क्वारी सजा मिले यह कहाँ तक न्यायोचित है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Let me assure Mr. Joshi, Mr. Bosu and other friends who are here that we are not going to tolerate violence within the campuses of our Universities... (*Interruptions*) Let me assure them..

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Nobody will tolerate and, therefore, our complaint is that without provocation the Police went there... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: *

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You will have to take my permission first and then you can speak... (*Interruptions*) Three persons at a time—I will not allow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If you permit me...

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not yielding at all...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir. I only wanted to mention...

SHRI K. C. PANT: Point of order, Sir. That is not a point of order. He cannot mention it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the lawful Minister sit down for once.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He cannot say, 'I am mentioning this.' That is not a point of order. Under what Rule?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not calling him 'Unlawful Minister'. I only wanted to make a simple submission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Question is not a point of order. Point of order is one that relates to procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I would have preferred not to refer to the actual incidents because I have made a statement in the House. But, just to put the record straight and because Joshiji, for whom I have respect, has put forward the whole thing in such a way that he has made it appear as if nothing has happened, that the Police rushed into the University, that the Police went mad and beat up people.

What did actually happen? Sir, on the 14th November... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I may repeat that the Vice-Chancellor has acted as a Police Superintendent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Why don't you listen? You should also listen. I never interrupt any of you..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not to do that unpleasant task.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have the unpleasant task of keeping law and

...when you are on the other side of the fence. It is not a small task. I quote:

"On the 14th November, the students forced their entry into the Vice-Chancellor Pro-Vice-Chancellor's offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance. They ransacked the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes and also broke the furniture and damaged installations and equipment in the two offices. They removed articles from the VC/PVC's offices including a typewriter and threw these outside. They even manhandled some employees of the University.

For the second day in succession, on 15th November, a group of students again attacked the offices of Delhi University and further demand extensively the offices of the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.... (Interruptions)

What is all this?

....Since no Police force had been posted in the premises, the vandals had a free hand.."

This I have not said. This is taken from the press communique issued by the University. They referred to them as 'vandals' which is worth noting.

Then again, I quote:

"Having done their worst at the offices, they moved to the residence of the Vice-chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor requested that Police force should be rushed to the Campus to prevent the recurrence of the incidents of the previous day." By the time the police reached, the mob had moved to the residence of the Vice Chancellor and had started stoning. The police fired 10 shells of tear-gas. While dispersing, a part of the mob tried to set fire to a Delhi Milk Scheme van."

And then it goes on. I do not want to go into that in detail. In my statement of the 7th Decem-

ber I said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that in pursuance of an ill-advised design to occupy the University Offices, some students started pounding on the doors of the Vice Chancellor's office. The glass windows of the offices of the Pro Vice Chancellor and Registrar were smashed. Some students forcibly entered the room of the Dean of Students Welfare. The Vice Chancellor requested police assistance apprehending more serious violence."

It is the Vice-Chancellor who called the Police; let the House be aware of this fact. It is not that the Government went out of its way to send police there. You know that normally we do not send police into the campus. We never do that and I think that this is the first occasion in Delhi University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In West Bengal, without exception....

MR. CHAIRMAN: West Bengal stands on a different footing.....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Luckily, Sir, in Delhi there are not so many Jyotirmoy Bosus. That is why this has been prevented so far. This is perhaps the first occasion when the authority of the University had been called upon to call the police into the Campus. I would like all the hon Members of the House to take note of this factor. It is not as though they are in the habit of calling the police. You should realise what sort of tremendous provocation it would have been to make the authorities who are very reluctant to call the police, to call the police on this occasion. (Shri Samar Guha: I say, question). I do not know what he is questioning. He cannot question facts I am merely stating facts. On the arrival of the police some students indulged in intense stone-throwing etc. Shri Joshi ji tried to make out as if lot of people were injured; he talked about the Hindustan Times photo, this, that and the other. I tried to find out the facts. Last time also somebody said this. I have been told that no newspaper has given the figure of injured as more

[Shri K. C. Pant]

than a dozen. There was a mob of over 3,000 and over. About 1,000 constables were there called in by the Vice-Chancellor. So, he felt that if they did not come, it would lead to violence.

In this situation, the figure of about a dozen has been mentioned, when public property has been destroyed, when the Vice-chancellor's office was threatened, when he had been threatened enough to call the Police for protection, when newspapers say not more than a dozen, you can yourself draw your own conclusion as to what was the nature of the action taken by the police. The police were suddenly called in for a certain purpose to give the protection that was expected of them. I wish Mr. Joshi ji and others though about it. We are concerned with discipline. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the university, he is not a Minister but an educationist. I am surprised that a professor....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is an emotional gentleman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is an emotional gentleman, but he is also a professor....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is why I feel ashamed of the behaviour of that gentleman. He has neither the guts nor the courage nor the sense nor the inner heart to be a Vice-chancellor, who deals with the students in that way....

MR. CHAIRMAN: After all, the hon. Member is a very responsible Member of Parliament....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is the language which I use....

MR. CHAIRMAN: ...and he should not go on passing such remarks against persons who are not present in the House....

SHRI K. C. PANT: And a fellow-professor.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I feel ashamed of such a man. I have been a professor, and I have seen professors, and we have also dealt with students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member not get irritated very much. Let him take care of himself also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How can a vice-chancellor who is so much afraid and who is terribly frightened of the students function as a vice-chancellor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The hon. Minister has created a problem by referring to his emotions that he has added to the situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, no specific case of excesses by the police either on any student or any teacher has been reported to the district authorities or the university authorities or by anyone also. If such specific cases are brought to our notice, these will be looked into by the magistrates. But these were not brought to our notice. I want to stress this so that hon. Members may realise what the situation there was in which the police went there and how far all these pictures that are being painted here are borne out by the facts.

There was only one specific case of a constable being rough with a reporter, and action was taken by the SP on the spot, and he was placed under suspension and an apology was tendered to the reporter. So, it is not as though the officers there on the spot were not mindful of their duties or were not very vigilant; when they found that police had committed excesses they immediately took action. These were the various facts which I wanted to place before the House. Considering what happened on that day, all that I can say is that in similar situations, Government is duty-bound to help the authorities of the university in case they need such help and as long as the university authorities want the police in the campus to maintain peace and order

and to protect life and property, it is the bounden duty of the Government to give them that protection, and I would like to know whether anybody in the House differs from that. This is exiomatic; this is obvious, and it cannot be otherwise.

It is for the university authorities to come to a judgment whether the police is required in the campus or not, but if they come to the judgment that police is required, I think that the House will take us to task if we do not send police into the campus under such circumstances.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not accusing the hon. Minister. If they ask, certainly he can provide police help. But I accuse the vice-chancellor who had asked for it. I am only questioning the judgment of the vice-chancellor who had asked for police help or police protection. That is all. I do not say that the Government should not provide police protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is getting impatient. Now, the hon. Minister is concluding, and let him be allowed to conclude.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am concluding. The point that I want to pose to my hon. friends Shri Samar Guha and Shri Jagannathrao Joshi and others is not whether I can score a debating point or not. I can refer to the affiliation of the president of the union there and such other things, but I do not think that this is a matter which should be dealt with that way. I do not make those debating points when I deal with students, because I think that we are at one in wanting the best for our students. The concern of Parliament should be as to what lead it gives to the student community. What are the values it sets for the student community, and if Parliament does not condemn violence, where it takes place, is it giving a right lead to the student community. If Parliament does not say that this is a wrong act, will they

not be letting down the student community by not telling the vast majority of the students who do not want violence that they are doing the right thing by not wanting violence? There may be complaints, there may be grievances, but there are methods to air those grievances. I am not going into that aspect now. I am only saying this: if such methods are used, then what is to happen? After all, the vice-chancellor's office is there in the university campus, and he is the authority in the university. Suppose the students say that they are going to take over the university, and they go and break into his office; if in this House all manner of things are said about the incident but nothing is said about this particular incident, then what kind of lessons do the students drawn from it? Is it being just to our own students? This is the point that I want to pose to my hon. friends.

I really think that if they do not mention those points candidly then they are not giving the lead that the students expect from Parliament. It is in this context that I would like to appeal to all sections in this House not to get lost in party politics but to give the right lead to the students. I should like to appeal to all of them to cooperate with the authorities in the University and see that normalcy is restored and peace is restored in the University so that its normal function of imparting education to the students—their examinations are coming closer and some are being held can be carried out in the right spirit and true traditions of the University.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The deal to the students can be well illustrated by what I say. May I speak tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I may ask you to conclude today itself. Why should you decide all these points?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not decide. I was saying that the deal to the students,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you continue tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because Mr. Pant will not speak again I would like to ask him one simple question. He rightly referred that it was not left to the police authorities to go there it was the vice-chancellor's judgement, They assess the situation; and call police. Have you come across one statement by the Vice-Chancellor? He has categorically said that while trying to have a dialogue with student leaders, "may be, I have committed an error of judgment" in calling the police to the campus. Since you had referred so much to inviting the police to the campus and asked us whether we have justified it or not, we have also come across such students in our life and we faced the students, and I would like to ask whether there is no precedent even during the freedom struggle when the Principal of the Fergusson College, who was an Englishman, had some trouble with the students and then the police came to the campus and the hostel, that Englishman who happened to be an educationist told the police.

So long as educationists like me are at the helm of affairs in the Fergusson College I will not allow the police to come into the campus, into my College and my hostel. Cannot a similar attitude be taken by him also? This attitude was taken by Acharya Narendradev who was the Vice-Chancellor of the Banares Hindu University when he was faced with a similar situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He is asking me something which he apparently knows. But the point is that if he were to be the Vice-Chancellor or if Acharyaji were to be the Vice-Chancellor or somebody else was the Vice-Chancellor and he asked the Government for police assistance, we would give it. That is my answer
..... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

16.18 hours.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 15, 1972, | Agrahayana 24, 1894
(Saka)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday December 15, 1972/
Agrahayana 24, 1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raising of Prices of Stainless Steel Sheets by M.M.T.C.

*461. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.M.T.C. had raised the price of stainless steel sheets by more than 100 per cent;

(b) the reasons for the sudden rise in the price; and

(c) whether this price rise has adversely affected the priority and small scale industries?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: I am not fully convinced. According to a letter from the President, Pondicherry Small-Scale Industries Association, in the third quarter of 1972, i.e. July to September the price of stainless sheets was Rs. 17.89 per Kg. But during the last quarter, i.e. October to December, they have suddenly raised the price to Rs. 28 per Kg. This amounts to almost a cent per cent rise. I would like the minister to explain the reasons for the sudden spurt.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The question was whether the price had risen by 100 per cent and the answer was 'no'. On 1st October 1971 the CIF price of

imported stainless steel was Rs. 7103 per tonne and on 1st October 1972 it had risen to Rs. 8234 per tonne. So, the increase is Rs. 1000 per tonne; it is not double.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: May I know what control is being exercised against exorbitant prices at which imported stainless steel sheets both against export entitlement and by MMTC are being sold in the market?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The price is fixed by a committee presided over by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports as in the case of other raw materials imported by the public sector agencies. Then quotas are allotted and it goes only to actual users.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know whether it is a fact that the producers of utensils charge the price keeping in view the black market price of stainless steel sheets and if so, would Government be prepared to give some relief to consumers or fix some percentage of the import licences for giving utensils at controlled rates?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: As a matter of fact, the price of utensils is not controlled by us. There are two channels of import of stainless steel—one through M.M.T.C. and the other against export entitlement. As far as M.M.T.C. is concerned, it charges a nominal profit of 3 per cent or so.

Change in criteria for grant of Assistance to States for Scarcity Relief Work

*462. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need for change in the pattern of Central assistance for drought relief to the States has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise their pattern of Central assistance in view of very acute drought conditions prevailing in Maharashtra for the third year in succession; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. The matter has been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission who have been requested to review the policy and arrangements in regard to the financing of relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities.

(b) and (c). The severity of the drought conditions in Maharashtra has been brought to the notice of the Central Government by the State Government. A Central Team has also visited the State recently. Appropriate Central assistance will be provided to the State Government towards their expenditure on relief measures in accordance with the recommendations that the Central Team might make in this respect

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The first team saw the conditions of acute scarcity there and reported that the distress caused by the failure of the crop is genuine and relief operations are well-directed for relieving the distress. We are told that a second team has also visited the State. May I know how much financial assistance has been recommended by the second team? May I know whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has asked for an assistance of Rs. 150 crores for providing fodder for cattle and drinking water facilities?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Drought has been persisting in Maharashtra from 1970-71 onwards. This is the third year and the accumulated effect is rather severe no doubt. Up to the end of 1971-72 the amount that was sanctioned comes to more than Rs. 41 crores. In the last three years,

six central teams have visited the State. In addition to the Rs. 41 crores I mentioned, the fifth team had sanctioned up to the end of October nearly Rs. 20 crores. But with the failure of the rabi rains, things have become still worse. Therefore, a sixth team has just visited the State and returned. The estimates that the Chief Minister has given to the central team are to the tune of nearly Rs. 143 crores....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The team has returned back to the pavilion!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No; only people who lose their wicket come back to the pavilion. The team has come back to the secretariat to further operate on it and to make evaluation of the possibilities of what can be done. As they do in the case of other States, the assessment will be done in the case of Maharashtra also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Minister has stated that whatever assistance would be allotted on an all India basis, or on a particular pattern, would be allowed to Maharashtra also. This is the third year in succession that Maharashtra is facing the severest scarcity conditions due to drought. Nearly 10,650 works have been started and nearly 20 lakhs workers have been engaged in relief work. So far only Rs. 40 crores have been given to Maharashtra by way of grants, ways and means advance, and short term loans for agricultural inputs. Due to the scarcity conditions prevailing there for the third year in succession, which is putting more hardship on the resources of the State Government, because of the peculiar circumstances, will the Central Government come forth with special assistance, so far as Maharashtra is concerned?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Do not make your case more weak by unnecessarily arguing about a special case. Wherever there are

special features or difficulties, they will be taken into account. But you cannot say that the principle would be different from State to State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Part of the grants from Central assistance available to States like Maharashtra were utilized in the relief camps for giving weekly holiday allowance to the workers and to give relief to the students. On the intervention of the Centre, it was decided that these two items of expenditure are not permissible and they were stopped. Will the Finance Minister give us an assurance that consideration will be given to these points and that they would be allowed to be started again?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: These are specific issues. One cannot say that the principles will have to be changed in the case of some districts. These principles are fixed in consultation with the Finance Commission. The Fifth Finance Commission, which went into this question, made certain recommendations on the basis of which in 1968 certain criteria and principles were changed. Even now, when the Sixth Finance Commission was appointed, the question was again referred to it. The Planning Commission has appointed a group in the Planning Commission under the famous economist member, Shri Minhas. They have also made a specific reference whether there should be some other method for giving assistance.

There are two ideas in the field. One is that the State Governments want that the entire assistance should be given in the form of grants and not loans, because the burden of loans on the States has become rather very difficult. The other idea in the field is that there should be a national fund for calamities to which both the States and the Centre can contribute and which can be drawn upon when these difficulties arise.

The latest thinking is that this sort of drought conditions is a natural phenomenon and we will have to live with it for some time to come unless we find some technological break-through to face the situation, while we persist in our production efforts. We will have to deal with this problem in a different way. In the terms of reference to the Sixth Finance Commission we have included this subject. Therefore, so far as the principles are concerned, I think we will have to wait for their recommendation. At the same time, we will have to face the realities of the situation. I would like to assure the hon. Members that if there are continued, accumulated, adverse conditions of drought or flood, be it in Andhra, Mysore or Bihar, those special conditions will be taken into account while granting assistance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about my specific question about permissible expenditure for student relief?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has given an extensive reply.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister is very alive to giving timely help to areas suffering from drought. He also said that there are two ideas working in his mind in order to remove the drought conditions. Now our agriculture is entirely dependent on monsoon. If rains come, we have a good crop. Otherwise, it is a complete failure. Are they going to have some drought-oriented and flood-oriented teams which will, from time to time, survey the affected areas and report to government what remedial measures should be taken? For example, Maharashtra is facing drought continuously for the last three or four years. Can such a team forecast this is going to happen and suggest relief measure.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of asking a supplementary question, every hon. Member is making a speech. The hon.

Member said that he is very happy today. Let him make me also happy by asking shorter questions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the long-term policy that the government is going to formulate in order to remove conditions of drought and flood?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think he has raised a valid point. Since these conditions of drought are more or less recurring conditions he wants to know whether we have any plans to face these calamities on a permanent basis. I would like to assure him that while we are planning for the various regions of the country these two ideas have been kept in mind. Possibly he is aware that one of the Centre's scheme, which has been pursued after the 1970 budget is that drought-prone areas should be identified and specific development schemes should be prepared for them. Similarly for Assam, Bihar and Ganga valley there will be a flood prevention scheme. Naturally, these are very long-term projects. In the case of drought-prone areas, you can certainly conserve moisture but you cannot provide for the failure of the rains. That is our main difficulty. You can have percolation tanks ready. But they will become empty vessels unless there is rain. Suppose there is no rain, how do you meet the need for drinking water supply? O, how can you supply water for cultivation when monsoon fails? So unless some techniques are developed which can help the preservation of soil moisture and there are rains, there is no way out. These are some of the scientific technical matters and we have not been able to get an answer either in this country or even in the international scientific world. Of course, efforts will continue to be made in that direction.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Year after year, many States are affected by drought. Have the government drawn up any scheme to provide sufficient irrigation in those States which are continuously affected by droughts?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, Sir; there are schemes. Irrigation also is a very comprehensive and vague term. In some areas flat irrigation, as it is commonly understood, canal irrigation, is not possible because it is not feasible. There we are trying to have percolation tanks, community wells and small and medium irrigation schemes. But drought-prone areas are those areas where the cultivation is entirely rain-fed. In the case of those rain-fed areas, what do we do? Really speaking, it is an impossible blind wall that we are up against and the machinery of government becomes rather helpless. In some of the districts of Maharashtra, for example, we can certainly give them employment, purchasing power and even foodgrains. But the main difficulty in those areas relate to drinking water and fodder for cattle. These are some of the problems which we are facing. Even then, I would say that no panicky decisions need be taken. People are bravely facing the difficulty and the State Government is also efficiently trying to manage the situation. I would like to assure hon. Members that the Central Government will do whatever they can to tide over these difficulties faced by the people.

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर में
सेवा नियम

*463. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया
(उप-बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 में दिये गये
प्रावधान के बावजूद स्टेट बैंक ऑफ

बीकानेर ऐंड जयपुर के अधिकारियों की सेवा-शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में नियम नहीं बनाये के अधिकारियों की सेवा-शर्तों के सम्बन्ध में नियम नहीं बनाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions of service of officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur are governed in terms of Section 11(1) of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 read with Section 50(1) thereof.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें बतलाया है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर ऐंड जयपुर के अधिकारियों की सेवा शर्तें स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया (उपबैंक) अधिनियम, 1958 की धारा 11(1) और उसके साथ पठित धारा 50 (1) के अनुसार लागू होती हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नियमानुसार शर्तें कब लागू की गई हैं ?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जब से कानून बना तब से ?

श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि किस सन से सेवा शर्तें लागू हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें देर से लागू करने के कारण कर्मचारियों की वरीयता आदि के मुद्दों में जो क्षति हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति की जायेगी ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is no necessity of any fresh assurance. The assurance is given by the Act itself. Whatever rules were applicable before their merger with this Bank are still continuing. If there are any specific cases the hon. Minister has in mind and if he brings them to my notice, I shall certainly ask the Bank to look into them.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that in respect of reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, though they have fixed 12½ per cent reservation quota in services, the subsidiary banks do not implement it? There are so many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates but these banks do not take them saying that they do not fulfil the requisite qualifications. I want to know whether the Government is going to consider or instruct the banks that they take the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, fulfil the reservation quota, by relaxing educational qualifications and other things.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think, I answered it possibly here, in this House that it is true this question of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not satisfactory. Therefore, instructions have been given by the Bank itself that they will have to relax the examination standards and will have to make special efforts to fulfil the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am quite aware of it.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As far as these recruitments in the State Bank of India or in its subsidiary banks are concerned, there is a written test, that is, an examination....

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite the attention of the hon. Member that this is not a very general Question? It is a specific Question about the service rules in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is about subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. Please do not expand the scope of the Question. In spite of my vigilance, you go on doing it.

Scarcity of small coins

***464. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of people exchange small coins at the rate of 90 to 94 paise for a rupee; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to apprehend such people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Due to shortage of coins, Government is aware that certain people are taking advantage of the situation. Buying and selling of small coins for an amount other than their face value is an offence under Rule 128(2)(a) of the Defence of India Rules, 1971. The action against such offenders is taken by the State Governments and Union Territories.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : "मंत्री" महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि डी० आई० आर० के अन्तर्गत अफेंस है। जब सेकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार चल रहा था तब 50 रुपये की रेजगारी रखने वाले को डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्स के मातहत छः महीने की सजा दी जाती थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और यूनियन टैरीटरीज गवर्नमेंट्स की इसके प्रति जिम्मेदारी है और वह पनिशमेंट देती है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि

क्या उनको जानकारी है कि राज्यों की सरकारों ने, विशेषकर दिल्ली की सरकार ने अब तक कितने लोगों को सजायें दीं। दिल्ली में पुलिस के रहते हुये इस प्रकार के असा-माजिक कार्य होते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने लोगों को और कितनी-कितनी सजायें दी गईं।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As I have indicated, the law has to be enforced by State Governments and we will have to collect the information from various State Governments. But I have got certain facts to know how this is being tackled. For instance, small coins worth Rs. 79.154 were seized during raids from unauthorised premises during 1971-72. 14 persons involved in 5 cases of small coin offences under the Small Coins Offences Act have so far been arrested in Delhi, U.P. and Maharashtra and the cases are reported to be under investigation.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : सिक्कों की कमी का कारण यह भी है कि सरकार के पास जो विदेशी मिंटिंग मशीनें हैं वह ठीक कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं, रा मैटीरियल भी सरकार के पास नहीं है जिससे कि आवश्यक संख्या में सिक्के गढ़े जा सकें। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो सिक्कों की कमी है उसको सरकार किस प्रकार दूर करना चाहती है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These are not the facts for the shortage of small coins. The shortage of small coins is due to the fact that the percentage of small coins to the total currency in circulation has remained constant at about 3 to 4 per cent during the last six years. To meet this deficiency, various steps have been taken. The content of the coin has been changed

so that the constraint in the process of production is removed. Then, two shifts are being opened in the Alipore Mint and in Hyderabad, it is to be opened. The capacity has been increased with the result that today we are producing 75 lakh pieces per day whereas in August, 1970, we were producing 12 lakh pieces per day and in January-February, 1971, we were producing 35 lakh pieces per day. It is proposed to step it up during 1972-73 and thereafter. With these steps that are being taken, the shortage of coins to an extent will be met.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the hon. Minister be good enough to explain what the Ministry's planning is as to by what date the shortage of coins will come to an end as a result of steps taken for increasing the production of coins or otherwise? That is an important thing. What is the estimate of requirements and what is the date by which they hope to meet those requirements so that no shortage of coins remains?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It will be very difficult to indicate a precise date by which the shortage will be met. I have already indicated what steps have been taken. I would like to draw the hon. Member's attention to my first answer that the total amount of small coins in circulation is about 3 or 4 per cent of the total currency in circulation. That is to be stepped up to a considerable extent. By 1972-73, we envisage an increase in production of coins by 33 per cent in terms of numbers and 94 per cent in terms of value of the actual production in 1972-73.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There is no shortage of small coins in Andhra Pradesh. Why is the shortage of coins occurring persistently in Delhi?

MR. SPEAKER: Because you happen to be here!

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि 1970 से छोटी क्वायन्स का प्रोडक्शन काफी बढ़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो शार्टेज है वह वास्तव में 1970 के बजाय कम है या वह बढ़ती जा रही है? मंत्री महोदय इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या करने जा रहे

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The shortage is certainly much less than what it was in 1970 because of the number of coins that we have introduced. About the future programme, I have already indicated.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि छोटे सिक्कों की कमी को दूर करने के लिये वे क्या कर रहे हैं। छोटे-छोटे देहातों और कस्बों में जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएँ हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन शाखाओं को भी ये छोटे सिक्के भेजे जाते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी भी शिकायतें आपको मिली हैं कि इन बैंकों के जो लोग हैं वे कमीशन लेकर छोटे सिक्कों का दुरुपयोग करते हैं और यदि मिली हैं तो उनके ऊपर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I seek your assistance, Sir. My question was not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You have thought of it after so many minutes.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : जो मशीनें काम कर रही हैं चाहे भारत की हों या बाहर की हों वर्कबल कंडिशन में हैं या नहीं हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is whether Government are aware that a number of people exchange small coins at the rate of 90 to 94 paise for a rupee and action taken on that. How does machine come here?

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: The shortage is on account of so many reasons.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मशीनें इसमें कहां से ले आयीं आप ?

There is no time left now.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are standing instructions with the Reserve Bank that they should place at the disposal of the nationalised banks sufficient number of small coins. This is being done. There are no complaints that some authorities in Bank in collusion with unscrupulous elements are trying to exaggerate the shortage. There are no complaints. Whenever complaints are received that in a particular area there is shortage of small coins, there are definite instructions that they have to be rushed there, and this is being done.

Depression in Jute Industry

467. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute industry in the country is reported to be in the midst of depression; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The jute industry is currently faced with two problems, namely—

(1) shortage of raw jute, resulting from a short crop in the current season; and

(2) competition in foreign markets from synthetics and products of Bangla Desh.

As a result of these handicaps, exports of jute goods during the first 6 months of the current financial year have been somewhat lower than corresponding figures for last year.

2. In order to meet the current shortage of fibre, adequate imports of jute from Bangla Desh are being arranged.

3. Government have already reduced the exports duty on jute primary carpet backing by Rs. 400 per tonne to make it competitive with synthetics. The other remedial measures contemplated are—(a) research and product development, (b) promotion and publicity, and (c) provision of adequate funds to meet the requirements under items (a) and (b).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has stated that the foreign export losses are very marginal, but the figures speak otherwise. The foreign export losses till the end of August are over 12 per cent, and they are more than 22 per cent over the preceding four months. I want to know how he is going to meet this shortage. Moreover, our carpet backing, which we are exporting to North America, has also fallen. I want to know the reasons for that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The main difficulties are generally two. Number one is, synthetics have very much come in the market. The second is, because of some duties on jute manufactures, we are finding it difficult to sell them as last year. Last year was a special year because of the situation in Bangla Desh, it was a windfall that we had. This year, also, the figures for the current year, April to September, indicate jute exports to the extent of Rs. 133.25 crores as compared to Rs. 135.26 crores; there has been a shortfall of only Rs. 2 crores upto this month.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has stated that there is shortage of jute for mills. But, as a matter of fact, the stocks are rising; the stocks this year have increased in the factories—about 38 per cent. If more jute is available how is he going to export those stocks?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Wherefrom more jute will be available? This year we are going to have a bad crop of jute. As against the requirement of 71 lakh bales, we do not expect more than 58 lakh bales of jute. As a matter of fact, we are worried about running of the other jute mills. We are contemplating to import jute. 2.15 lakh bales have already been contracted with Bangla Desh, and we want to have three lakh bales more. So far as the quantity is concerned, we do not think that we are going to have more stock of raw jute. We are trying to meet the export part of it, but nothing can be said at this stage since the market seems to be unpredictable.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that India and Bangla Desh are the two countries who have the monopoly production in jute and also in view of the fact that jute trade is being threatened by synthetic products in the international world, may I know whether Government has undertaken any method to develop some kind of a joint policy for production, distribution and also diversification of jute products with Bangla Desh?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Diversification is one thing and joint effort is another. Diversification of production is a must. I must say that Bangla Desh has done quite a lot, as the hon. Member might have seen in the Bangla Desh Pavillion in the Asian Fair; they have first class jute carpets, tapestry, etc. We have not been able to do that; our research people are working on that.

About the joint effort, it has been my idea and, perhaps, a proposal that India, Bangla Desh and Thailand should sit together because the threat today is not from Bangla Desh, the threat today is not from Thailand. The threat to the industry is from synthetics. Only three countries produce jute—India, Bangla Desh and Thailand. It will really be a very good thing if the three countries could put their heads together and find a common solution to the problem.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I know whether any complaint has been received by the Minister from foreign countries wherever jute bales are being exported that scraps of iron and stones are found inside, and if any complaint has been received, what steps Government have taken on this?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have not received any complaint so far.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : बाहर से जो जूट आ रहा है उसके लिये आप क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं और यहां पर काश्तकारों को आप क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक यहां पर कीमत का सवाल है, स्पॉट प्राइस जो है वह 43 और 44 रुपये प्रति मन के करीब है लेकिन आपको जानकर खुशी होगी कि बाजार का जो भाव है वह 55 और 60 के बीच में है। बंगला देश से किस भाव पर खरीद रहे हैं इसको बताना मेरे खयाल से उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा कीमत हमने नहीं दी है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The threat from synthetics is not a new thing. Would the Minister be good enough to explain since when research started in our country in order to meet the threat from synthetics and what progress has been made so far?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The threat from synthetics is, of course, not new. It has been there, but it has come in a serious form, especially in the biggest market, i.e., U.S. market. Research on jute to meet synthetic use of it was started 10 or 12 years ago, but that has not made much headway.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. B. K. Daschowdhury. Next Question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I wanted to ask a supplementary to the earlier Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Enough questions have already been asked on that. You better ask your own Question.

Meeting of Aid India Consortium for rescheduling of India's debt obligations

***468. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sounded members of the Aid India Consortium on a suitable date for a meeting of the group to consider rescheduling of debt obligations by India; and

(b) if so, the date on which the meeting is likely to be held and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Consortium action for debt relief to India for the current year is in progress and a further meeting has not been considered necessary.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has given a very short reply. I would like to know from him what are the conditions and what are the criteria under which the debt relief system is under serious consideration and for which the hon. Minister has said that no further meeting is necessary.

Secondly, I want to know whether in the last June meeting held in Paris the same matter was discussed and if so, what were the points discussed and whether all the Member countries of this Aid India Consortium agreed to the formula evolved by the former Reserve Bank Governor of Australia, Dr. Kumbh.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Though the answer is short, it is complete.

I know the provocation for the question was that when the Consortium meeting took place last June, the press communique they issued said they would meet again, but, in the course of the developments that subsequently took place, it appeared that such a meeting was not necessary.

He made a reference to the formula Dr. Kumbh has evolved. As a result of his discussion with many countries it was found that there was some sort of an unwillingness to accept that. There was no agreement about this formula. So, Dr. Kumbh himself evolved another alternative formula and it seemed that possibly the general consensus was in favour of the second formula which was rather lower debt-sharing burden. Ultimately, we have to see that it is a matter between the debtor-countries and the creditor-countries. It is the creditor-countries' willingness which is much more important in this matter.

So it was found by the World Bank that instead of calling another meeting they themselves should take the initiative with the countries concerned and see that things ultimately take the proper shape and, fortunately, things are taking shape. Almost all the countries are agreeing to the thing. It cannot go to the extent that we expect. The expectation was that possibly the debt relief would go upto 200 million dollars. But, it looks from the way we are going and the attitude of the different countries concerned, that we

may reach the level of 150 million dollars this year which is not bad, I should say.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have seen the press report that the U.S. Government has recently announced that they are interested to give assistance to the extent of 200 million dollars and some other countries also coming forward with much more than that. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is also a fact that a total assistance of 1255 million dollars was talked about in the last meeting and ultimately they have come to the understanding that the Government of India may be given that assistance. Is it a fact?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Which press reports the hon. Member is referring to, I do not know. I have not seen them. There is nothing like that we are asking from the United States Government any specific aid; nothing like that. But, I can only say that the USA Government has agreed to the debt-relief participation in the Consortium.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That was published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th November.

MR. SPEAKER: These things are published sometimes. But it is the Minister's reply that is authentic.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Please be brief.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government the total amount of the outstanding international debt to India and the interest paid yearly and also when the Government is going to make our country self-sufficient in our national resources and dispense with foreign aid.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about rescheduling of debt obligations by India. You have started asking about the details of interest and all that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, if you permit me, I will reply.

He is asking about the general strategy and the general policy about the debt commitment. I can give him general figures about it.

India's outstanding external debt as on 30th September 1972 amounts to Rs. 8476 crores. India's total debt service payments during the Fourth Plan period amounts to Rs. 2317 crores. As against this, the debt relief that has been committed for the last three years of the Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 236 crores or, on an average, of about Rs. 79 crores per year. For the current year it is expected that the debt relief amounting to Rs. 112 crores would be forthcoming. This is slightly less than the one-fourth of the debt payments of this year. This is about the position of the total size of the debt relief and what exactly we are trying to do in the Fourth Plan period. Ultimately it depends upon the performance of the economy, particularly, our foreign exchange earning capacity through exports and our capacity to get certain debt relief. There are certainly some intangibles and unforceable factors on which many things depend.

MR. SPEAKER: Kumari Kamla Kumari—absent.

Proposals for the establishment of Jute Mills

*470. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1294 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding the setting up of modern Jute Mills in the country and state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura have put up proposals for the establishment of one Jute Mill in each of the States; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals and when the proposals are likely to be sanctioned by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Andhra Pradesh and Tripura State Governments have submitted proposals. The others have not.

(b) A letter of Intent has already been issued for a Jute Mill in the co-operative sector to be set up in Andhra Pradesh by the Srikakulam District Girijan Jute Products Industrial Co-operative Society. The Tripura Government's proposals are still under detailed examination.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question that except from Andhra and Tripura, proposals from other States are yet to come. In this context, I want to know whether the Central Government has fixed any time limit for submission of these proposals for the proposed jute mills. If so, what are those time limits?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No time limit has been fixed. It is really for the State Governments, and they should expedite.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether the Government has enquired from the States why they were not submitting their proposals early and whether any reasons have been given by them or not?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not know whether any written letter has gone. But I had discussed with all the five Chief Ministers and I told them that they should expedite. Perhaps they are finding difficulties. So far as their own resources are concerned, they have not got their own resources. Their preference is to have these factories firstly in the public sector, secondly in the co-operative sector and thirdly, in the joint sector and fourthly, in the private sector also. Perhaps, they are not having sufficient resources for the purpose and they are negotiating with the parties. But I cannot state the

actual reasons. But I have spoken to every one of them and I will again send telegrams to them.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity has been indicated for these modern jute mills which are going to be set up in the different States?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No. No capacity has been indicated. We have suggested that these are most modern mills and it is for the State Government to fix the capacity. If they want to have mills of the biggest capacity, we have no objection.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it a fact that some industrialists have been asked to set up a jute factory in Bihar? If so, would the hon. Minister kindly give the name of such industrialists?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not till today.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know with regard to this jute mill which is going to be started in the co-operative sector and which is being started in a tribal area and which will be a good venture, whether previously the Andhra Pradesh Government had made a request to the Central Government to give licence at least for two jute mills to be started, one in Srikakulam area and another in the delta area and if it is so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would recall that in pursuance of the resolution adopted in this House we had set up a committee under Mr. Mukerji and that committee recommended that three jute mills be set up all over the country, but we have accepted five for the time being and we have distributed these five mills to five States which are backward areas. We have not given any mill to Bengal. We have

given to Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Orissa. At present, Andhra has only one jute mill.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: How long has the application from the State Government of Tripura been lying with the Government for consideration? May I know when he will come to decision for finalising the scheme?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have received it only a few days back and it will not take much time.

Standard of service to Bank users in Nationalised Banks

*473. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to assess the improvement or deterioration in the service to the Bank Users, after the nationalisation of Banks in 1969;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) if no, such survey has been conducted so far, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government has not conducted any survey for assessing the quality of services to banks users. However, a study was arranged by the Banking Commission to appraise the quality of bank services to depositors. Based on its findings and the report of a Study Group on bank procedures, the Banking Commission has made recommendations for improving operating procedures of banks for better customer service. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the hon. Minister's reply that the Government

have not made any survey, will the Minister consider whether the Government could do this, and whether he could kindly indicate whether they intend to make this survey?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, you see, in a formal sense, no, but in actual practice, yes, because, naturally when we try to assess the performance of the banks in such matters, this comes under consideration. Formal survey means another thing which is a long-term thing. But we are doing this in actual practice when we meet the State Governments and when we discuss in the Consultative Committee and so on, and also in the light of the general criticisms that we get through Members of Parliament who bring their own grievances, complaints, etc. Here also, I quite agree that even without making survey, there is much scope for improvement in the services to the consumers.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the fact that there is a general feeling that the services have deteriorated after nationalisation, does it not become incumbent on the part of the Government to have an objective assessment on the basis of scientific survey to assess the situation? I may refer to the fact that the Minister, in his statement has stated that they have not conducted any survey so far. At a meeting of the Bank Users' Service of India which he inaugurated, this feeling was voiced.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This was one of the basis on which I said that there is scope for improvement in the service conditions of the banks to consumers. On the point whether a formal survey as such would help in this matter, it is a doubtful question.

SHRI C. T. GHANDAPANI: The Minister stated that they are not

going to make any survey. Previously the State Bank of India made some survey in this particular matter. I hope they could deliver the goods to some extent. I would like to make this request to him and I want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. There is deterioration of service in the nationalised banks and everybody would accept it. In view of this, will the Government constitute a committee immediately to make a survey, because this is an important problem? I request him to kindly consider this point and inform us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, as I told you, service conditions need improvement. But I am not sure whether any Committee would be necessary for that. When we were discussing this in the Consultative Committee I indicated that in this matter naturally we will have to go by the consultations with the management of banks, but I may say, the much more important thing is consultation with the trade union and leaders of bank employees etc. It is their cooperation which is very essential if at all we want to make changes and make improvements in the quality of service. There is one point which naturally has been arising so far, about their participation in the management of the banks. After the appointment of the Boards the representatives of the employees will be sitting and they will be entitled to sit, on these Bank Boards and therefore this one difficulty is now out of the way. Now I think we will have to create an atmosphere of more awareness on the part of the staff so as to see that better service is rendered to the people for whom we took this step of nationalisation of banks.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या सभी ग्रहोत्सव को एक बात की समझावटी है कि छोटे किसानों को पैसा मिलने में इसलिये विवशता पड़े रही है कि कि जो बचत

के याचकी फार्मस हैं उस को प्रोसीजर है वह इस प्रकार के हैं कि छोटा किसान जब बैंक से पैसा मंगाता है तो उसे नहीं मिल पाता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने पर रही है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : हाँ, ऐसी कुछ बातें हमारी नजर में लाई गई हैं और इसी लिये बैंक के प्रोसीजर को सिम्पलीफाई करने की कोशिश हो रही है, फार्मों को कुछ ठीक ढंग से बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : स्टाफ की बढ़ी कमी है ।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : स्टाफ की कमी है, ट्रेनिंग की कमी है, कुछ उनके दृष्टिकोण बदलने की भी आवश्यकता है ।

अन्नक का निर्यात

*474. **श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्नक निर्यात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से सरकार ने अब तक किन-किन देशों को अन्नक निर्यात किया है तथा निर्यात किये गये अन्नक का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सरकार को अन्नक का आयात करने के बिना आर्डर भेजे हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The German Democratic public have placed an order on for supply of Rs. 3

STATEMENT

SHIPMENTS EFFECTED DURING
1972-73
(upto the end of October, 1972).

Name of the Country	Quantity Metric Tonnes	Value Rs. '000'
Austria	3.85	45.85
Australia	174.71	557.00
Belgium	645.00	491.63
Canada	5.67	16.49
Czechoslovakia	326.66	1990.00
Finland	Neg.	Neg.
France	485.71	1138.00
Formosa/Taiwan	14.71	322.95
Greece	3.16	60.69
Germany, East	272.00	3013.15
Germany, West	1282.40	676.00
Hongkong	7.41	387.46
Hungary	136.25	2253.00
Italy	193.59	351.97
Japan	4532.00	6050.00
Korea, North } Korea, South }	16.05	17.83
Netherlands	15.45	676.77
New Zealand	0.11	7.65
Norway	500.00	240.17
Poland	1036.40	6064.51
Rumania	54.59	1356.69
Singapore	1.70	39.00
Spain	4.35	23.48
Sweden	0.10	6.30
Switzerland	279.24	2164.04
United Kingdom	368.96	1762.35
U.S.A.	3526.42	6891.45
U.S.S.R.	416.74	4493.15
Total	14298.23	81707.08

श्री शंकर बवास सिंह : मान्यवर, मुझे कुछ है कि वेरा सवाल आपके के पहले ही राज्य मंत्री महोदय चले गये, वह इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक जानते थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे एक लिखित उत्तर प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 30 मई, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया था कि 55वें देशों को माइका का निर्यात होता रहा है। जब सरकार ने कैनलाइजेशन किया, उसके बाद मेरे एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 19 अगस्त, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया कि 25 देशों के ही आदेश मेरे पास आये हैं और अभी जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है, उसमें केवल 28 देशों का उल्लेख है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण या कैनलाइजेशन की नीति के कारण अबरख निर्यात में क्यों उत्तरोत्तर घटी हो रही है और सरकार इसके लिये क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Export of mica is not coming down. In fact if you go through some figures of 4 years you will find there is steady improvement. The figures are as follows:—

Year.	Exports.
1968-69	15.5 crores
1969-70	17.47 crores
1970-71	17.17 crores
1971-72	17.58 crores.

In 1971-72 the figure is up by at least Rs. 40 lakhs. In current year between April and October, our export is to the tune of Rs. 11.41 crores whereas the same figure last year 8.4 crores.

श्री शंकर बवास सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय। सरकार ने भी कई बार सदन में इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन न करके कैनालाइजेशन किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइका इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा इसके व्यापार में वृद्धि लाने के लिये क्या सरकार माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन करेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The export of mica was canalised on 24-1-72. We are in the process of setting up separate subsidiary of STC for handling of mica alone. We are giving maximum aid to small traders. We have kept apart 30 per cent of the total value of the trade so that it may benefit small producers.

श्री रामाक्षतार शारदा

सच है कि कैनलाइजेशन की नीति के बावजूद हमारे देश से हर साल करीब ढाई करोड़ रुपये का अबरख स्मगल हो रहा है ? अगर यह बात आपके दिमाग में आई है तो आप उसे रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not deny that there was some amount of smuggling across the border. When we analysed this problem, it was found that it was because of the incidence of an export duty of 40 per cent that there was this temptation on the part of producers to

smuggle it across the border. So, on 1st May, 1972, 40 per cent duty had been reduced to 10 per cent in the case of fabricated items and to 20 per cent to nil in the case of powder and micanite. So, this temptation or root cause for smuggling has been sizably reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade agreement with Poland

*465. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been reached recently between Poland and India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the foreign exchange expected to be earned from exports thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

(a) As a result of negotiations held between the Trade Delegations of Governments of India and Poland in Warsaw, a Trade Protocol for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 was initiated on 17th September, 1972. The Protocol will be signed in New Delhi during the visit of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade to this country shortly.

(b) Besides traditional commodities like tea, coffee, black pepper, cashew kernels, de-oiled groundnut cakes, iron ore, hides and skins, coir manufactures, jute manufactures etc. Poland will import a number of engineering products and other non-traditional items such as textile machinery, railway wagons, iron and steel castings including spun pipes, hand tools, pneumatic tools, electric household articles, ready-made garments, refrigerators and deep freezers, surgical cotton, builders' hardware, sanitary

fittings aluminium cables and conductors etc.

Indian imports from Poland will include mining machinery, rolled steel products, urea, sulphur, intermediates for pharmaceuticals and basic drugs, chemicals, refractory materials, zinc smelter, electrolytic zinc, etc.

The total trade turn-over between the two countries during 1973 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1300 million, which will be about 29 per cent higher than the trade plan provision for 1972.

India's trade with Poland, as in the case of other East European countries and USSR, is regulated by Long Term Trade and Payments Agreements which provide for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. This is a balanced form of trading and imports and exports are to balance each other over a period of time.

Currency Notes Lying in the State Bank of India, Lucknow

*466. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Rs. 16 crore worth of notes unfit for circulation have been lying cribbed in the Strong Room of the State Bank of India, Lucknow, for several years;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank is reluctant to accept all these notes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the positive action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The State Bank of India, Lucknow is authorised to exchange soiled notes

tendered by the local Commercial Banks. Large quantities of such notes are usually tendered at the State Bank of India by local Commercial banks, and, as it is not possible for the Bank to examine these notes on the same day with the available complement of staff, these notes are usually stored in boxes containing triple locks under the "Guarantee Bond" system and paid into the currency chest of the State Bank of India, being treated as a part of the unissued chest balances of the Bank held on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India. About Rs. 15.97 crores worth of such notes were held by the State Bank of India, Lucknow under the "Guarantee Bond" system since September, 1971.

(b) Out of the said notes, Rs. 11.59 lakh worth of notes have been accepted by the Reserve Bank of India for examination and have since been disposed of after a percentage verification. Of the remaining balance, notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs in denominations of Rs. 10 and below, received from 9 Commercial Banks and held in 17 boxes are suspected to have been damaged by water when river Gomti overflowed its banks in September, 1971 and flooded Lucknow City. The other notes which were not damaged, but have remained unexamined so far, will be taken up by the Reserve Bank of India for examination shortly. After this has been completed, the examination to the extent possible, of the damaged notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs will be taken up.

(c) It is proposed for the time being to segregate the damaged notes worth Rs. 73.21 lakhs under proper supervision, removing the water and moisture to the extent possible, so as to prevent any further deterioration while they are still in the custody of the State Bank of India. However, with a view to preventing such flood damage in future, the State Bank of India has been asked to improve and modernise its vaults, to open repositories of the existing currency chests at other more suitable places in order

to reduce the heavy arrears of "Guarantee Notes" which still remain unexamined, under a phased programme, so as to complete the examination and disposal of all such notes by the end of June, 1973 and to arrange for a periodical examination of all the vaults and chest balances. The Reserve Bank of India have also taken action, independently and even before these facts were brought to its notice, to institute a regular system of examination of currency chests all over the country. Four inspection teams have been constituted for this purpose. The teams have been instructed not only to check and verify the balances with an element of surprise, but also to report on the adequacy of the vaults and the steps which can be taken to increase the storage capacity and to improve the conditions under which notes are stored.

Foreign Exchange earned by Air India during 1971-72

*469. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned by Air-India during 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Rs. 34.19 crores.

Decision of R. B. I. to assist Banks in raising production in crash programme for Rabi output and in Industrial Sector

*471. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has decided to help banks make renewed efforts in assisting production particularly in the crash programme for rabi output and accelerating production in industrial sector where recovery was noticeable; and

(b) If so, the main features of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). While announcing the credit policy for the 1972-73 busy season, the Governor of the Reserve Bank advised the scheduled commercial banks that, in the context of the present economic situation, the banks should make renewed efforts to assist production, particularly in the crash programme for rabi production and in stepping up production in the industrial sector showing signs of recovery. With their comfortable resources position, banks would be in a position to extend adequate credit towards this end and, if need arises, borrowings from the Reserve Bank would be available as before.

**IBM World Trade Corporation,
New Delhi**

*472. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal shareholders of the IBM World Trade Corporation, Nehru House, 4 Bhadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi-1;

(b) whether this firm is, in any way connected with ITT, Telecommunication firm in the United States; and

(c) if so, the nature of connection?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The information regarding the principal shareholders of IBM World Trade Corporation, which is a branch of a foreign company as defined under Section 591 of the Companies Act, is not available as the same is not required to be filed under the Companies Act.

(b) and (c). From the documents filed by the IBM World Trade Corporation, it is not possible to ascertain whether there is any connection

between the IBM World Trade Corporation and ITT.

Findings of Reserve Bank of India's Study on Currency and Finances

*475. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main findings in the Reserve Bank of India's latest annual study of the currency and finances of the country; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the observations made therein regarding deficit financing and credit control.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank's latest report on Currency and Finance covering the period July 1971 to June 1972 states that despite the heavy burdens on account of inflow of ten million refugees, increase in defence expenditures and the disruption of aid and trade relationships, the Indian economy continued to be in good shape until fairly recently and it was only in the last few months that some of the lagged effects of these factors had become apparent. Reviewing the events of 1971-72 against the background of structural changes in the economy which have occurred since the droughts of 1965-66, and 1966-67, the R.B.I.'s Report refers to the rapid increase in money supply in 1971-72 attributable mainly to the net bank credit to Government arising out of strain on the finances of Government, slowdown in the industrial and agricultural production, and the pressures on prices, as a result of imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate supply. It, however, states that in 1971-72 both domestic savings and investment constituted a larger production of net domestic product at market prices than in the preceding year; also, the balance of payments position remained satisfactory

Given the pressure on prices and the existence of high liquidity in the economy, the Reserve Bank's Report observes that the extent of recourse to deficit financing needs to be limited by carefully estimated requirements of the postulated increases in real national output. In this context, it also calls for continued reliance on a policy of credit restraint, consistent with the need of ensuring a credit facilities to the productive and hitherto neglected sectors of the economy.

The Government is in broad agreement with the Reserve Bank's observations on deficit financing and credit control. Among specific measures to contain deficit financing in the current year, mention may be made of recourse to additional taxation of Rs. 171 crores in the Central budget for 1972-73, disciplining of States in regard to their overdrafts from the Reserve Bank, exercise of restraint in respect of non-Plan expenditures and the record level of market borrowing undertaken by the Central Government in the course of the current year.

Export of Human Hair

*476. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of human hair exported to foreign countries during the last two years in the Indian currency; and

(b) the estimated export thereof during financial year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of human hair during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are valued at Rs. 195.85 and Rs. 121.61 lakhs respectively.

(b) Exports during the current year are estimated at Rs. 50 lakhs.

बिहार में पटसन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेना

*477. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार की तीन पटसन मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ज़्यादा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके लिये अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० सिन्हा) : (क) नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to repatriation of Indian citizens from Uganda

*478. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rupee balance in the free market of Hongkong rose appreciably during the repatriation of expelled Indian citizens from Uganda; and

(b) how much foreign exchange Government have lost on this account?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) Government have received reports which would suggest that one of the contributory factors affecting the free market rate for rupee in Hong Kong during October and November this year might have been the demand generated by persons expelled from Uganda.

(b) By the very nature of these transactions—which are illegal and in contravention of the exchange regulations—it is difficult to arrive at any estimate.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों में हिन्दी के
समाचार पत्रों का उपलब्ध
होना

*479. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के
विमानों में यात्रियों को हिन्दी का कोई भी
समाचार पत्र नहीं मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का
विचार कम से कम हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में
उड़ान करने वाले विमानों में यात्रियों को
हिन्दी के समाचार पत्र उपलब्ध कराने का

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Increase in export earnings from
Cashew Nuts and Cashew-Shell Oil**

*480. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an in-
crease in the export earnings from
cashew nuts and cashew-shell oil;
and

(b) if so, the extent of earnings
during last two years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) and (b).
Exports earning from cashew kernels
during 1970-71 and 1971-72 were
Rs. 52.06 crores and Rs. 61.73 crores,
respectively. During the same period
cashew nut shell liquid exports were
of the value of Rs. 78.62 lakhs and
Rs. 62.41 lakhs. Thus, there had
been an increase of 17.6 per cent in
the earnings from Cashew Kernels
and decrease of 16 per cent in the
earnings from Cashewnut shell liquid.

**Talks between India and U.S.S.R. for
improving economic relations**

4450. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will
the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state.

(a) whether talks were recently
held in New Delhi between India
and Soviet Union for improving eco-
nomic relations with that country;

(b) if so, the salient features of
the discussion; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) to (c).
In pursuance of the agreement signed
between the Governments of India
and the USSR in September, 1972 for
the setting up of an Inter-Govern-
mental Indo-Soviet Commission on

Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and preparatory to the forthcoming meeting of the Commission to be held in New Delhi, groups of experts from USSR visited India recently. Based on the discussions between the USSR and Indian experts, possible areas of cooperation have been identified in the fields of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and other industries, for the purpose of undertaking detailed studies by the concerned agencies.

Discontinuance of limit for single loan by Industrial Development Bank of India

4451. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit for a single loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been discontinued by the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the present limit for a single loan; and

(c) the names of the Companies which applied for such loans and the amount of loans granted to the Companies during the last two years by the said Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India grants loans to an industrial concern for establishment of a project, according to its needs and there is no operational limit as such for the grant of a single loan to an industrial concern.

(c) The information regarding direct loans sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India during its last two accounting years ended 30th June, 1972, for establishment of projects, is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4038/72.]

Liberalisation of Policy towards Indian Investment in Asian Countries

4452. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to liberalise the policy towards Indian investment in Asian countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons for liberalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Government encourages Indian entrepreneurs in setting up industrial joint ventures in all the countries. The policy of the Government in this regard is embodied in the general guide lines prescribed for setting up such ventures abroad, a copy of which is enclosed.

STATEMENT

General guidelines governing Indian participation in Joint Overseas Industrial Ventures.

(i) Normally minority participation only by Indian parties is allowed. The intention is that Indian parties should not insist on majority holdings abroad, but if the foreign party and the foreign Government are willing to accept majority Indian participation, there would be no objection. Government favours association of local parties in foreign countries; also local development banks, financial institutions and local Governments wherever feasible.

(ii) No cash remittance will be allowed except small amount required in connection with preliminary expenses for setting up the Company abroad.

(iii) Indian participation should be in the form of indigenous machinery, equipment technical know-how etc. required for the new venture. Value of structural, steel items construction materials, components etc.

are not allowed to be capitalised. However, where the value of machinery etc. falls short to make up the necessary reasonable equity and there is need to retain Indian equity holding at a level higher than what is obtainable through export of capital goods alone, there will be no bar to consider such cases on merits for permission to include structurals, steel items and construction materials (but not components), to the extent these are required for the particular project against Indian equity.

(iv) Machinery etc. exported should be of Indian make; no second-hand or reconditioned machinery would be allowed for export against Indian investment.

(v) Normal import replenishments as available to exporters under the import policy for registered exporters, will be allowed on exports against equity capital.

(vi) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible, will also be allowed on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject, however, to a ceiling of 10 per cent f.o.b. value.

(vii) Indian industrialists should as far as practicable purpose a turn-key job, as this will lighten the responsibilities of the foreign investor.

(viii) Indian parties should as far as possible provide in their agreements with the foreign parties for training facilities in India to nationals of the country of investment.

Proposal to change the time of departure of Air Flight from Delhi and Lucknow

4453. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to only one flight in the morning from Delhi to Lucknow, a lot of inconvenience is caused to the air travellers; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the time of departure of air flight from Delhi and Lucknow and fix it in the evening both ways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It will not be possible to change the timings without causing dislocation elsewhere and reducing the overall utilization of the planes.

Collection of Direct Taxes

4454. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the figures of direct tax collections during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The particulars of the collection of direct taxes during the last three years are as follows:

(In crores of Rupees)

Financial Year	Income-tax including Corporation Tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax	Estate Duty
1969-70	801.84	15.55	1.93	7.08
1970-71	839.64	15.58	2.35	7.76
1971-72	1002.57	25.88	3.45	9.11

Total number of Tourists who visited India using Air India and other International Airlines during 1971

4455. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1971;

(b) how many of them came by Air India and how many by other international airlines, giving number on each foreign airline, separately; and

(c) the reasons for low traffic of the foreign incoming tourists on Air India and the steps taken by Air India to attract more traffic of foreign tourists coming to India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) 300,995.

(b) Of all the airlines, Air India carried the highest number of foreign tourists to India. Statement-I shows the number of tourists who travelled by Air India and other airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4039/72].

(c) Air India's share in the largest and constant efforts are being made to increase it further through efficient service, promotional fares etc. Steps taken to increase tourist traffic to India are indicated in Statement-II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4039/72.] 3

"Committee on distribution of confiscated Goods"

4456. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1197 on the 24th March, 1972 regarding Committee on distribution of confiscated goods and state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Committee appointed on the distribution of articles seized by Customs all over India;

(b) whether Government have taken a final decision on the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Committee's recommendations regarding the disposal of confiscated goods are as in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 have been accepted. Recommendations Nos. 1, 2 and 14 are being examined. Recommendation No. 8 has not been accepted because the consumers of cloves and other spices are not general public who purchase such small quantities that it is not practicable to sell them by auction. Recommendation No. 12 has also not been accepted as N.M.D.C. and other bodies recommended do not have necessary facilities or expertise and sale abroad through private agencies has not fetched reasonable prices.

STATEMENT

1. Consumer goods including watches should be sold by the Department, to consumers through their retail shops, and at a uniform rate of discount of 10 per cent to the Canteen Stores Department and other co-operatives including the National Co-operative Consumers Federation.

2. The departmental retail shops should be run on accepted commercial lines. Like any other shops it should remain open for full working hours without earmarking specified days for individual category of articles.

3. The idea for sale of watches against foreign exchange appeals. A beginning can be made with a counter in the transit lounges of the ports for sale of confiscated watches against foreign exchange.

4. The scheme offered by the Trade for servicing of watches and their distribution through trade channel may

be considered by the Government if and when they decide to liberalise the import policy.

5. Watches not found in working condition should be serviced before release for sale provided it is an economical proposition.

6. Disposal of confiscated conveyances including launches should be done through the departmental machinery.

7. The general practice followed in the matter of appropriation of governmental property should also apply in the case of confiscated launches and motor vehicles. The vehicles may also be appropriated in a period of shortage of existing fleet or delays in receipt of supplies.

8. Cloves and other spices have to be treated like any other consumer item and disposed of in the manner recommended for the latter. Where, however, the stocks are heavy, the bulk can be sold by limited auction to actual users.

9. Nylon and other synthetic yarn should be sold by the department directly to Weavers' associations/co-operative and certified actual users in auction. In such cases the import licences of the successful bidders need not be debited.

10. The department may in consultation with the Government Mint, formulate an agreed time table for the despatch of gold and silver at quarterly intervals.

11. The department should prescribe a calendar by which they would ensure that all confiscated currencies are deposited in the Reserve Bank of India within a specified time.

12. The Government may consider utilisation of the services of the National Minerals Development Corporation for disposal of confiscated cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones abroad.

Other agencies like the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Trade Development Authority and reputed auctioneers abroad especially in countries like Belgium, France and United Kingdom may also be considered for the disposal of cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones abroad.

13. The existing arrangement of disposal of arms and ammunition subject to the restrictions imposed under the Arms Act and allied rules may continue.

14. The Government may examine whether goods originating from specified countries conducted be not sold after effectively defacing the marketings of origin.

Setting up of A Full-Fledged Branch of Reserve Bank of India in Kerala

4457. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1098 on the 24th March, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken a final decision on making the Reserve Bank of India Branch in Kerala a full-fledged office; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b), Three Departments of the Reserve Bank of India viz. Banking Operations and Development, Agricultural Credit and Exchange Control have their offices in Kerala. On the General side of the Bank, a sub-office of the Issue Department offering full range of facilities for exchange of currency and coins is proposed to be opened as soon as the Bank's own building is ready. Other departments will be opened as and when the need for them arises.

Export and Import Agreements signed at Asia '72

4458. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of export orders received by India so far at "ASIA '72" Trade Fair and the names of countries with which these agreements have been signed and the total amount involved; and

(b) the broad outlines of import agreements signed by Government with other countries at the Trade Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Total value of export orders of Rs. 2541.21 lakhs have been concluded at 'ASIA '72' till 10-12-1972 for export to USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Australia, Japan, GDR, Spain, West Germany, USA, Netherland, Nigeria, West Indies and Canada. Information in regard to actual number of orders booked is not readily available.

(b) Import agreements aggregating Rs. 1586.70 lakhs for the import of items such as Steel, muriate of potash, Railway Wheels, printing machinery etc. from USSR, GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have been concluded both by public sector and private sector. Separate figures of public sector are not readily available.

Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed to the posts of Station Superintendents in Air India

4459. **SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had invited applications for the posts of Station Superintendents;

(b) if so, the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who applied for the above posts;

(c) whether any candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were selected and appointed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Air India relaxed the educational qualifications and experience previously for the posts of Catering Superintendent (canteen service), Sports Officer, Planning Officer and Assistant Station Superintendents and if so, to what extent the relaxation was made and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Air-India have not invited applications for or advertised the posts of Station Superintendents during the last four years.

(d) In the case of Catering Superintendent (Canteen Services), none of the 26 candidates who applied satisfied all the qualifications laid down, although many of them had the prescribed experience. The Corporation, therefore, decided to waive the educational qualifications requirements, as recommended by the Selection Committee, in the case of a candidate who was found suitable, having regard to his professional qualifications viz. 3 year diploma in hotel management from the Institute of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition. The present incumbent in the post of Officer-in-Charge, Sports, was appointed in relaxation of the educational qualifications having regard to the fact that he is a cricketer of international standing. Except for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no relaxation in educational qualifications was given in the case of recruitment to the post of Assistant Station Superintendent. They have not recruited any Planning Officers from outside.

Number of Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working in Air India as on 1st November, 1972

4460. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state number of Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are working in Air India as on 1st November, 1972 and what is the total number of officers in the entire Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The requisite information is given below:

Total number of employees classified as officers.	Number of Scheduled Castes Officers	Number of Scheduled Tribes Officers
1092*	12	3

*Direct recruitment is made only at certain levels.

कति बर का पता लगाने के लिए मारे गए जारों में व्यवस्थित की गिरफ्तारी

4462. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में समूचे देश में आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापे के दौरान कितने व्यक्ति विस्तार किये गये ?

वित्त विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. जयराव) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और विभागाध्यक्ष प्रीतम सदन की स्तर पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश

4463. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के विकास कार्यों में अमरीका, रूस और पश्चिम जर्मनी ने कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई है

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

अखिल भारतीय श्रमिक संगठनों द्वारा आयकर की अवधि

4464. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के किन-किन अखिल-भारतीय श्रम संगठनों को आयकर की अवधि के अवधिगत लिखा गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन श्रम संगठनों ने सरकार को कितना आयकर भुगत किया है ; और

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूली है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०

आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन में की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

कम्पनी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के अपराध में बड़े व्यापार [गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

4465. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सकार ने पिछले दो वर्षों कितनी अधिनियम के विभिन्न उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये कुछ आरोपों की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से कुछ के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथरेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति द्वारा संचारित पद्धति के आधार पर कम्पनी कार्य विभाग में 20 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की परिसंपत्ति वाले 49 औद्योगिक गृहों की सूची, अगस्त 1970 में संकलित

की थी। इन गृहों से सम्बन्धित उन कम्पनियों, जिनके विरुद्ध वर्ष 1970 और 1971 के मध्य मुकदमे चलाये गये, के नाम एवं उनके द्वारा किये गये अपराधों के रूप, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं [अन्वयालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी-4040E1 72]

झरिया में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में भुगतान

4466. श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि झरिया में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया में छोटे करेंसी नोटों की कमी के कारण भुगतान मुख्यतः सौ रुपये के नोटों में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप लोगों को काफी असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) - भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन में रख दी जायगी।

(ग) कम मूल्य वाले नोटों, बासकर, एक रुपये के नोटों, की पूर्ति इतनी नहीं है कि इन नोटों की बढ़ती हुई मांग पूरी की जा सके; यह इस बात से जाहिर है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन नोटों के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की मांग की पूर्ति करने में कमी रही है। सरकार ने करेंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक रोड में कर्मचारियों और उपकरणों में वृद्धि करके और प्रेस के काम करने के सामान्य घंटों को 48 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह से बढ़ा कर 60 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह करके इस प्रेस की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं। 10 रुपये और उससे बड़े नोटों को छापने के लिए देवास (मध्य प्रदेश) में दूसरे बैंक नोट प्रेस की स्थापना की जा रही है। जब 1973 के मध्य में इसमें उत्पादन शुरू हो जायगा, तब करेंसी नोट प्रेस इस स्थिति में आ जायेगा कि वह एक रुपये के नोटों सहित कम मूल्य वाले नोटों के उत्पादन की ओर अधिक ध्यान दे सके और इन नोटों के बारे में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सारी मांग पूरी कर सके। फिलहाल, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जब भी किसी करेंसी चेस्ट में मूल्य वाले नोटों के उपलब्ध न होने की शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तब उपलब्ध स्टॉक को देखते हुए, सम्बन्धित चेस्ट के स्टॉक को यथासम्भव सीमा तक पूरा करने के लिए तत्काल प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

Recruitment of Management Trainees by S. T. C.

4467. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation recruits a number of management/technical trainees every year; 2936 LS-3.

(b) if so, the number of such trainees recruited during the last three years and the method of recruitment;

(c) whether any Agricultural Engineering Graduates were recruited by the State Trading Corporation as management trainees during the last three years for services connected with agricultural machinery and tools; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty four. These management trainees were recruited by inviting applications through advertisements in leading daily newspapers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Measures to protect the Officers of Public Undertakings of Central Government located in various States

4468. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Personnel Manager of the Air-India Bombay was beaten up by some political party workers in November, 1972 and the Police did not rescue him;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the incident and taken up the matter with the State Government and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to protect the Officers of the Public Undertakings of the Central Government located in the various States in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Personnel Manager of Air-India was assaulted in Air-India's head-office in Bombay by some followers of the

Shiv Sena on the 16th November, 1972. The matter was immediately taken up with the State Government for necessary protection.

(c) The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the State Government concerned, and close touch is maintained with them.

Guidelines to Officers and Staff of Air India for getting Complimentary Passes:

4469. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government regulating the Air India's Officers and staff getting complimentary passes for themselves and their families direct from the foreign Airlines;

(b) the reasons for their not applying or negotiating for such complimentary tickets through the Air India; and

(c) whether any restriction has been laid down about the number of such complimentary tickets which an Officer can get directly from the foreign Airlines during a year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, According to I.A.T.A. Regulations no employee of an airline can obtain complimentary transportation directly from another airline unless a request is made in accordance with the procedures established by the general offices of the air carrier by whom he is employed.

(c) Government have not issued any instructions in this regard.

C. I. F. value of Imported Photographic Items

4470. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state what

is the c.i.f. value of the photographic plates, papers and films of Kodak, Agfa, Gevaert and Ilford Brand imported during the last three years against the sole agents own licences and against the licences of other parties under all categories, but imported by the brands sole agents against Letter of Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Information relating to c.i.f. value of the imports of photographic plates, papers and films are not maintained by brand, individual parties or categories of importers.

Fixation of Pay of Government Employees in Higher Scales as a result of Promotion to Higher Posts

4472. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees when promoted to the next higher posts get the advantage of only an increment in the previous scale and fixation of pay at the next higher stage in the higher scale, when they are already drawing as basic pay an amount above the minimum in the higher scale;

(b) whether, whenever pay-scales are revised and raised, the junior employees and new recruits get substantial and full advantage of such revision while the senior people get little or no benefit; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to ensure equitable benefit to the senior employees on their promotion or revision of pay-scales and save them getting demoralised and to maintain incentive for efficient work among senior personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Except in the case of promotion from one Class I post to another Class I post, fixation of pay

on this basis is normally allowed in cases where promotion to the higher post involves assumption of higher responsibilities.

(b) and (c) The assumption that in all cases of pay revision the junior employees and new recruits invariably get greater benefit than their seniors is not valid. The quantum of actual monetary advantage in each individual case due to pay fixation in the new scale would depend on the nature of the pay revision, the pay drawn in the old scale, and the minimum and maximum limits of the new pay scale attached to a post as compared to those of the previous scale. No proposal is under consideration at present to modify the existing rules on the subject.

Grant of Overtime Allowance to Section Officers

4473. SHRI D.K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section Officers in Government Offices are not granted Overtime Allowance when they are required to work beyond office hours;

(b) if so, whether this is done on the ground that they are included among Supervisory staff or officers for this purpose;

(c) whether for the purpose of constitution of Staff Councils, they are included among the ordinary staff; and

(d) how the Section Officers are compensated or are proposed to be compensated for Overtime work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Section Officers being Gazetted Officers, are excluded from the scheme of overtime allowance applicable to office staffs.

(c) They are eligible to participate in the Joint Councils under the J.C.M. Scheme.

(e) Any distinction in this regard between Section Officers and other Gazetted categories with comparable level of responsibility can hardly be justified.

Financial impact due to inflow of foreign tourists into the country during the last two years

4474. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the financial impact due to inflow of foreign tourists during the last two years; and

(b) whether the flow of foreign traffic to this country is in keeping with the targets laid down for the Fourth Plan and if not, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1970 and 1971 were estimated at Rs. 38.03 crores and Rs. 40.38 crores respectively.

(b) According to current indications the Fourth Plan target of 40,000 by 1973 tourists is likely to be achieved.

Scheme to convert Asia '72 Exhibition into a Mobile exhibition

4475. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVIRAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to convert the present Asia '72 exhibition into a mobile exhibition;

(b) If so, the justification for the same and the total amount that will be required for this project; and

(c) whether the foreign stalls have also agreed to participate in the proposed scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

India's Trade Relations with participating countries in Asia '72

4476. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEV RAO:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) to what extent Asia '72 has succeeded in promoting India's trade relations with the participating countries;

(b) whether the exhibition has helped the small scale and medium scale industries of the country to negotiate contracts for the products they are producing at present,

(c) whether orders for public sector projects could be negotiated; and

(d) if so, the nature and value of the goods to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total value of export orders concluded with the participating countries till 10th December, 1972 comes to Rs. 2317.30 lakhs. In addition exports orders of Rs. 223.91 lakhs have also been concluded with non-participating countries. Besides, a large number of Trade enquiries have been received, value of which runs into several crores of rupees. Import orders of Rs. 1586.70 have also been concluded. The success of Asia '72 has been more than expected.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) A number of export orders have been secured by Public & Private sector projects. Separate details for Public Sector are not readily available.

Guidelines for Appointments on top posts in companies

4477. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of applications received by Government from different Companies in India, seeking confirmation of the appointment of their Directors and other Managerial Personnel, as required under the Companies Act, after the formulation of the new guidelines regarding administrative ceilings fixed by Government in the light of the Finance Act, 1971, year-wise, together with the names of those Companies and their Directors/executives;

(b) the date from which these new guidelines became effective, and whether a copy thereof would be placed on the Table; and

(c) the number of applications that have been approved so far under these new guidelines, together with their names, and the number and names of applicants whose applications are still pending approval?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The present guidelines regarding administrative ceilings in regard to the appointment and remuneration of Managing Directors, other paid Directors and Managers in public limited companies were formulated in 1969. The Government have however in August 1972, formulated certain guidelines keeping in view the provisions of the Finance Act, 1971, for payment of "minimum remuneration" to the managerial personnel in public limited companies which suffer loss or earn inadequate profits,

(b) The guidelines on minimum remuneration became effective on 5th August, 1972, and a copy of the guidelines has already been placed on the Table of the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4332 on 1st September, 1972.

(c) Statement in respect of applications received during the period from 5th August, 1972 to 30th November, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4041/72].

Appointment of managing Director of Gramophone Company Limited, Calcutta

4478. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any application from the Gramophone Company Limited, Calcutta, seeking confirmation of the appointment of its new Managing Director on a monthly salary of Rs 7,500 plus other perquisites, under the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether this salary and other perquisites are within the new guidelines laid down by Government;

(c) whether approval to this Company has been given; and

(d) if so, on what terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) On 28th July, 1972, an application was received from the company for Central Government's approval under section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the appointment of its new Managing Director Shri A. K. Sud on a remuneration of Rs. 7,500 p.m. with increment of Rs. 500 p.m. after every two years of service, plus 1 per cent commission on the net profits of the company and other perquisites;

(b) to (d). the application is under examination.

Appeal by Balva Farmers regarding Malpractices in Cotton Purchase

4479. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty-three farmers of Balva, District Ahmedabad, appealed to the President of India and the Prime Minister in July, 1972 regarding the malpractices employed by the nominees of the Cotton Corporation of India for the purchase of cotton from their District; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such appeal appears to have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Industry facing threat from Synthetics

4480. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute industry has pointed out to Government that despite the recent relief, the industry is faced with a serious threat from synthetics and unless more accommodation is shown, the industry would not be able to face the world competition;

(b) what has been the effect of synthetics on India's jute and jute goods during the last three years; and

(c) whether the units which are solely dependent on carpet backing are likely to be affected more adversely than others and if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Synthetics have made heavy inroads into fields hitherto catered to by jute.

(c) Yes, Sir. It was precisely to enable jute carpet backing to compete with synthetics that the export duty on jute primary carpet backing was reduced recently by Rs. 400 per tonne. The suggestions made by the industry for further relief have been noted by Government.

Payments to the Depositors of M/s. Golcha Properties Limited

4481. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Liquidator has since distributed 50 per cent of the principal of the deposits that were made by the depositors with the Golcha Properties Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Liquidator has since formulated any scheme for payment of the rest of the amount and interest thereon to the depositors; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and by what time the entire amount is likely to be paid back?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The Official Liquidator attached to the Rajasthan High Court has reported that he has so far declared two dividends of 20 paise in a rupee each to the ordinary creditors of Golcha Properties Pvt. Ltd. (in Liquidation) whose claims have been settled. He has also reported that the first dividend has already been paid to all the ordinary creditors except about 200 claimants and that the second dividend has been paid to 1341 creditors. He has reported that he does not at present have sufficient funds to declare a further dividend and that he will take necessary steps for the

purpose under the Court's sanction as and when sufficient funds come into his hands in due course.

एशिया व्यापार मेले में साख पदार्थों के स्टालों द्वारा लिखे गये बहुत अधिक मूल्य

4482. श्री अनादि चरण दास : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया व्यापार मेले के साख और शीतल तथा गर्म पेय पदार्थों के स्टालों पर बहुत अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने के बारे में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) स्टालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) कितने स्टालों के संचालकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). अधिक कीमतें वसूल करने वाली कुछ वाणिज्यिक कन्सेशनरीज के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं। सभी कन्सेशनरीज की एक बैठक बुलाई गई तथा उन्हें चेतावनी दी गई कि वे तत्काल कीमतों को कम करें और कीमतों की सूची को सुस्पष्ट रूप से प्रदर्शित करें, नहीं तो दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की जायेगी। इसका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा और कन्सेशनरीज ने स्वेच्छा से कीमतें कम कर दीं। इस समय मेले में चर्चित कीमतें वही हैं जो शहर में कहीं और ली जाती हैं।

बिंसी पिटी मशीनों के कारण कपड़े के उत्पादन में कमी

4483. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की अधिकांश मिलें पुरानी तथा बिंसी पिटी मशीनों से कार्य कर रही हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन घट रहा है तथा रोजगार के अवसरों में भी कमी आ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० अर्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Collection of stamp duty from the plot holders in Delhi

4484. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stamp Collector, Delhi has been collecting stamp duty twice from most plot-holders of colonies like Golf Links, Sunder Nagar, Jor Bagh and Chankyapuri in New Delhi first, at the time of their registration of their perpetual lease with the Land and Development Officer;

(b) if so, the number of such plot-holders and the excessive amount collected till date;

(c) whether collection of double stamp duty was done despite certificates issued by the Land and Development Officer; and

(d) what are Government's orders in this regard and by what time the excessive amount will be refunded to the plot-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) In quite a few cases, the plot-holders of the colonies in question have paid stamp duty at the time of execution of Agreement of Lease as also at the time of execution of the Lease deed.

(b) Collection of this information, relating to Agreements and Leases executed during a period extending over a decade, requiring looking into several hundred documents pertaining to these colonies, will involve considerable time.

(c) The collection of duty was done in consonance with the law in force at the time of execution of leases and in conformity with the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority given on a reference by the Collector of Stamps under section 56(2) of Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(d) The decision of the Collector/Chief Controlling Revenue Authority being quasi-judicial the lessees have to seek legal redress in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Foreigners deployed in Ford Foundation in India

4485. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who were working as U.S. Advisors in

Vietnam have joined the Ford Foundation in India and if so, their names; and

(b) the names of the Indians working in the Ford Foundation drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 or more per month?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Dr. R. Simmons, who is working with the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, which is a project assisted by the Ford Foundation in India, was formerly a USAID agricultural credit adviser to the Government of Vietnam.

(b) There are five such persons but it is not in the public interest to divulge their names.

Canalisation of Import of Dry Fruits through Public Undertakings

4486. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1384 on the 28th March, 1972 regarding import of dry fruits and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the question of canalising import of dry fruits through Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken;

(c) the date from which the decision is likely to take effect; and

(d) in case no decision has so far been taken in this regard, the reasons therefor and when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d) Government have decided in principle to canalise the import of dry fruits through a public sector agency. Details are being worked out.

Reversion of deputationists in Public Undertakings to their parent offices

4487. SHRI SHASH BHUSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 17th March, 1972 and state:

(a) the number of persons who had opted to go back and have been reverted to their parent offices, after the prescribed time-limit for exercising option was reached;

(b) whether all such persons who had opted to go back have since been reverted; and

(c) if not, the number of persons still awaiting such reversion and when the process will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Till 1st March 1972, 184 deputationists were reverted to their parent cadres, either because they had opted to go back to themselves did not find their services as essential.

(b) and (c). The time-limit for exercise of option would vary in individual cases as option has to be the cadres or because the enterprises exercised after 2 years/3 years from the date a deputation starts depending on the level of post the deputationist is holding. It has also been laid down that the following alternatives will be open in case the deputationists, who have to exercise option on or before the prescribed date, do not opt for absorption in the said enterprise:

(i) Their services will have to be replaced at the disposal of the cadre authorities concerned immediately after the time-limit for the exercise of option expires, as their periods of deputation will expire simultaneously.

(ii) If the cadre authorities are not in a position to offer such deputationists immediate postings

they will have to proceed on leave.

(iii) Suitable succession plans would have been drawn up by the public enterprises to fill up the vacancies caused by reversion of deputationists and there would be no difficulty in making necessary arrangements in manning the posts vacated by deputationists. However, where such succession plans are not ready, temporary alternative arrangements will have to be made pending making permanent arrangements.

It would be seen from the above that the process of reversion of optees in accordance with the option orders is a continuous one.

Payment of Income-tax by the Employees of Ford Foundation

4488. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax deposited by the Ford Foundation Organisation in Delhi after deducting it from the salaries of its employees during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the Income-tax charged by the Ford Foundation from its employees is correctly calculated and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The salary of only the Indian employees of Ford Foundation is subjected to deduction of tax at source. The amount of income-tax deducted by the Ford Foundation from the salaries of such employees and paid to the Government during the last three years is as under:—

Financial year	Tax paid Rs.
1969-70	2,55,226
1970-71	4,26,875
1971-72	5,09,180

(b) Test check verification of the tax deducted at source from the salaries of Indian employees reveals that the tax deducted at source is correctly calculated.

Projects under Ford Foundation

4489. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects on which the Ford Foundation has worked during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of projects assigned to the Ford Foundation during the last three years;

(c) whether some applications for new projects have been submitted by the Ford Foundation which are still under consideration of the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) if so, the nature of those applications and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Seventy seven.

(b) The question of assigning projects to the Ford Foundation does not arise, for these are all local activities and Ford Foundation assistance in the shape of grants for financial aid, expertise, fellowships and/or equipment is supplementary to the basic activity.

(c) Yes, Sir. These are not applications, but as per standard procedure, formal offers of assistance from the Foundation.

(d) A statement containing a list of such offers is attached. These are under consideration in consultation with the administrative Ministry concerned, the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

STATEMENT

Institution	Amount proposed
	\$
1. Government of Maharashtra	150,000
2. Janata Shikshan Mandal	27,000
3. Cherana (Cherana's H.S. College of Commerce & Economics)	50,000
4. Indian Council of Social Science Research	60,000
5. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages	220,000
6. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	304,000
7. H. C. Mathur State Institute of Public Administration	111,000
8. Administrative Staff College of India	550,000
9. Pilot Research Projects in Growth Centres	218,000
10. Senior Indian Educator to accept the Stanford University's invitation to spend approximately 14 months as post-doctoral fellow in education.	
11. Two Nobel Laureates to attend Diamond Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress Association.	

Malpractices in Public Sector Units

4490. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any special measures to detect malpractices in financial as well as administrative matters in the public sector units; and

(b) if so, what are those measures and the results achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The public enterprises frame rules and regulations to ensure that the day-to-day matters of the company are conducted

in accordance with these and administrative and financial irregularities do not occur. These rules and regulations are framed taking into account statutory requirements. Government orders, Board decisions, etc. The primary responsibility for detecting deviations from these rules and regulations is that of the company managements' themselves. The public enterprises also set up vigilance machineries as laid down by the Central Vigilance Commission and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Public enterprise acts as a link between the enterprise and the Central Vigilance Commission. The commercial and statutory audits of the companies would also indicate irregularities, if any. Government keep a constant watch to take whatever action is indicated.

विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा मारुति
लिमिटेड को ऋण दिया
जाना

4491. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 में मारुति
लिमिटेड ने विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों और
बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये
थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितना
ऋण किस-किस बैंक द्वारा दिया जा चुका है
और कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). मैसर्स मारुति लिमिटेड
गुडगांव से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध
अभी तक किसी भी अखिल भारतीय दीर्घा-
वधिक सरकारी वित्तीय संस्था को प्राप्त नहीं
हुआ है।

जहां तक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है,
कानून और पद्धति तथा बैंकों में प्रयुक्त प्रथा
के अनुसार किसी बैंक द्वारा अपने निज संघटक
के साथ हुए लेनदेन की सूचना देना सम्भव
नहीं है।

Information System in Public Enterprises

4492. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-
SAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-day seminar
held recently on management of infor-
mation systems in Public enterprises
has suggested that the Working Groups
for various industries should take stock
of the existing information flow into
the Ministries and the information
system should be nationalised at this
level;

(b) what were the other recommen-
dations made at the seminar; and

(c) the number of recommendations
accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Presumably,
the Honourable Members are referring
to the two-day seminar organised by
the Bureau of Public Enterprises on
September 11 and 12, 1972 at New
Delhi to discuss the requirements of
Management Information Systems in
the public enterprises and Government.
From the discussions at the seminar,
it emerged that it would be useful to
set up a Working Group consisting of
representatives from the Ministries,
public enterprises and specialists to
rationalise and evolve a suitable
Management Information System which
would assist the Government in per-
forming their review and control res-
ponsibilities over the public enterprises
more effectively and with less burden
on the enterprises. It has been decid-
ed to set up such a Working Group in
the immediate future.

The seminar also examined the scope
for drawing up Model Management
Information Systems for certain groups
of public enterprises and found that
while the requirements of individual

enterprises may not allow much standardisation, there was scope for considerable rationalisation of the existing systems in the enterprises. For this purpose, the public enterprises would benefit by undertaking a review of their present information systems in consultation with experts in the field.

Price Rise During the First Three Five Year Plans

4493. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI BHALJIBHAI PAR-
MAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price rise during the first three Five Year Plans and during the period when only annual Plans were in operation; and

(b) the price rise during the first three years of the current Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YĒSHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) The annual average (simple average) price rise/decline during the first three Five Year Plans was as below:

Ist Plan	-3.5 per cent
IInd Plan	+7.0 per cent
IIIrd Plan	+6.4 per cent

The average yearly price rise during the period of the three Annual Plans was 8.6 per cent.

(b) The average price rise during the first three years of the current Plan was as follows:—

1969-70	+3.7 per cent
1970-71	+5.5 per cent
1971-72	+4.0 per cent

Export of Films

4494. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regional films exported by the Indian Motion Picture

Export Corporation, country-wise, and the amount of foreign exchange earned on each of them; and

(b) the future programme of Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation to promote further production in order to enhance the export trade in film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4042/72].

(b) The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is basically an agency to assist in export of films and is not an agency for production of films.

यूगोस्लाविया के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में
एल्कालायड तैयार करने का
कारखाना

4495. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या
बिस्म मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूगोस्लाविया सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में पिस्ते के छिलके से एल्कालायड तैयार करने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में भारत के साथ बातचीत की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) सरकार का इस कारखाने को कब तक स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

बिस्म संसद में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेंद्र) : (क) से नही :

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पूछताछ की जा रही है। सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Restraint on excessive income arising from property and enterprise

4496. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Plan has been chalked out to have maximum restraint on excessive income arising from property and enterprise; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The totality of measures taken by the Government in recent years, such as the increase in the rates of personal taxation, step-up in the rates of wealth and additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings, and extension of wealth tax to agricultural property impose a virtual ceiling on incomes and also curb excessive accumulation of wealth. In order to further reduce inequalities in income and wealth, it is proposed to introduce a Bill in Parliament imposing a ceiling on ownership of urban property.

आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद के विचार

4497. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद ने दिल्ली में हुई एक

गोष्ठी में यह विचार व्यक्त किए थे कि वर्तमान आर्थिक प्रगति एवं राष्ट्रीय आय में गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परिषद ने यह भी कहा था कि औद्योगिक प्रगति की वर्तमान दर मुद्रा स्फीति रोकने में असमर्थ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस गतिरोध को दूर करने एवं मुद्रा स्फीति रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सरकार की राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा हाल ही में आयोजित ऐसी किसी गोष्ठी के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

Reorganisation of IMPEC

4498. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to re-organise the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Now that both imports and exports of feature films have been canalised, through the State Trading Corporation, it is not considered necessary to re-

organise the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Bombay. A proposal for setting up a Film Trading Corporation is under Government's Consideration.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

4499. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a despatch from Shri V. M. Nair at Singapore, published in the 'Statesman', dated the 6th October, 1971 under the caption "Foreign Exchange drain-Smuggling and illegal Remittances";

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same; and

(c) what action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). These transactions constitute violations of foreign exchange regulations and Government have been taking such measures—legislative, administrative and others—as are necessary to deal with them.

Suggestion for Value Added Tax System

4500. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of Value Added Tax has been suggested to Government; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The system of Value Added Tax (VAT) has been suggested to Government from time to time. However, in view of very considerable administrative difficulties that would arise in the implementation of this tax in the present stage of our development, it has not been considered practical to adopt the system of VAT.

Import of Cotton from Sudan

4501. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of cotton from Sudan will be resumed now in view of Indo-Sudan trade agreement;

(b) if so, the quantity of cotton to be imported from Sudan; and

(c) the total import of cotton during 1971 and 1972, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Shipment of Sudanese Cotton was resumed towards the end of August, 1972.

(b) 2.40 lakh bales of 130 kgs. each is to be imported under the current Indo-Sudan trade agreement upto 31-12-1972.

(c) Country-wise imports during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are as under:—

	1970-71	1971-72	(Figures in million dollars)
American (including Peruvian)	3,355,258	35,673	
Egyptian	2,066,995	1,755,000	
Sudan	1,855,636	2,655,000	
Global	10,392	1,555,000	
African	96,805	..	
TOTAL	8,355,086	6,305,673	

विषय संज्ञाएषु सं सं राज्य संबंधी (जीवनी)
सूचिका सूचिका : (क) से (ग).
संबंधित कंकटों की जा रही है और संसा-
पत्र पर रख दी जायेगी ।

"Tussar" Weaving Centre at Jagdalpur.
4503. SHRI RAMABHADUR
SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent on the setting up of the "Tussar Weaving Centre at Jagdalpur Bastar (District) of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange earned by exports from the Centre; and

(c) the steps contemplated to achieve further expansion of this undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE.
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Rs. 10.39.
laks.

(b) Rs. 25.82 laks.

[illegible]

4502. श्री लालजी अर्द्ध : क्या
विन भंजी यह बोलने की ऊँचा करेगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में स्टे बैंक आफ वीकानेर एंड जयपुर की ऐसी कानूनी शान्ति है वीकानेर व जयपुर के लिए है जो सिवाई के लिए तथा और पुराने कृत्यों को विकसित करने तथा कृषि कार्य के लिए सहायता देती है ;

(ख) गल दो वर्षों में बैंक ने किसानों को तथा किसानों ने बैंक को दिया ; और

(ग) जल के लिए सभी किसानों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए पानी में खनिजों की कमी को पूरने के लिए उपयुक्त खादों का उपयोग करना चाहिए ?

(c) No programme for further expansion is contemplated at present. The Centre is being run by the State Government and not by Central Silk Board.

Commitments made by Agriculture Refinance Corporation

4504. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year ended June 1972, the percentage of utilisation to the commitments made by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation declined from 71.4 per cent in 1970-71 to 70.8 per cent in 1971-72;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the resources of the Agriculture Refinance Corporation are put to best use for agricultural development in the country;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Corporation has asked the State Governments to set up autonomous bodies for specific development purposes, soil conservation, tubewell sinking, forest development and the like; and

(d) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pace of implementation of IDA projects is likely to pick up as initial formalities have since been completed and procedures have been evolved in consultation with the State Governments and financing banks for facilitating early execution of these schemes. This should help improve utilisation of Agricultural Refinance Corporation resources in the remaining period of the 4th Plan.

(c) and (d). The Chairman, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, in the course of his speech at the Ninth Annual General Meeting has made suggestions for setting up either statutory corporations or Government-owned

companies, charged with the task of carrying out major development activities (viz., soil conservation, forestry, deep sea fishing, dairy) where Agricultural Refinance Corporation would be ready to refinance commercial banks which may finance such corporate bodies for carrying out these activities. Certain State Governments, e.g. Punjab and Haryana, have already set up minor irrigation tubewell corporations and Mysore Government has set up a State Forest Corporation. Some of the other State Governments are understood to be considering formation of these Corporations and Companies.

वकीलों द्वारा आयकर का अपवर्जन

4305. श्री भूजबन्ध डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वकील आयकर बचाने के उद्देश्य से अपने ग्राहकों से लिए गए मेहनताने का कोई हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वकीलों द्वारा आयकर अपवर्जनों को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेश) : (क) जी, हाँ। सरकार को इस स्थिति की जानकारी है।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में कर-अपवर्जन को रोकने के तरीकों के बारे में हाल में क्षेत्र-अधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स
के विमानों में खर्च होने वाला पेट्रोल तथा

उसका मूल्य

4506. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर-
लाइंस के विमानों में प्रतिदिन कितना पेट्रोल
खर्च होता है तथा उसका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इन विमानों में खर्च होने
वाले पेट्रोल के मूल्य के बराबर आय
हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०
कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख).

ईंधन की औसत मूल्य

दैनिक खपत

एयर इंडिया

1,172,130 लिटर 3.76 लाख रुपये

इंडियन एयरलाइंस

5,84,998 लिटर 3.92 लाख रुपये

भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए
वियान पर लिया गया ईंधन उत्पादन शुल्क
से मुक्त होता है ।

एयर इंडिया का औसत दैनिक राजस्व
लगभग 25.45 लाख रुपए है तथा
इंडियन एयरलाइंस का औसत दैनिक राजस्व
लगभग 15.20 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Proposal to use Film and T.V. to
attract Indian and Foreign Tourists
to Calcutta

4507. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state whe-
ther film and T.V. is proposed to be
used for giving publicity to suitable
scenes of Durga Puja festival in Cal-
cutta all over India and abroad in
order to attract India and foreign
tourists to Calcutta during the Puja
days?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KA-
RAN SINGH): The Department of
Tourism has already distributed
prints of a documentary film entitled
"The Other Calcutta" to its tourist
offices abroad. The film produced by
the West Bengal Government shows
festive days in Calcutta during Dur-
ga Puja.

Assets and liabilities of the Textile
Mills taken over by Government

4508. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) the assets and liabilities of the
textile mills taken over by Govern-
ment; and

(b) whether it will be the Govern-
ment's responsibility to discharge the
liabilities of these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). The In-
formation is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The Government have
taken over only the management of
the textile undertakings. As such the
responsibility for discharging their
abilities rests with the companies
owning them.

House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

4509. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the house rent allowance of Central Government employees in view of the prevailing high rents; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission who are currently engaged in a review of the emoluments etc. of the Central Government employees may also go into this question. Their recommendations have to be awaited.

देश में नियन्त्रित कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए दुकानों की संख्या

4510. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संपूर्ण देश में नियन्त्रित कपड़े की बिक्री के लिए कितनी दुकानें खोली गई हैं और चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन दुकानों को कितना कपड़ा सप्लाई किया गया ;

(ख) शहरों और गांवों में अलग अलग कितनी-कितनी दुकानें खोली गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या चलती फिरती (मोबाइल) दुकानें भी खोली गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जहां तक जानकारी उपलब्ध है राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुमोदित उचित कीमत की दुकानों, सहकारी दुकानों तथा सुपर बाजारों की कुल संख्या 9685 है। अक्टूबर 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक इन दुकानों को तथा मिलों की अपनी खुदरा दुकानों को नियंत्रित कपड़े की कुल लगभग 27765 गांठें आयातित की गई थीं।

(ख) शहरों और गांवों में अलग-अलग खोली दुकानों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) तीन।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में सर्वोच्च पदों पर नियुक्तियां

4511. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने सरकारी उपक्रमों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ उच्च स्तर पर प्रबंधकों के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) सरकारी उपक्रमों में उच्च स्तर के कितने प्रबंधक उपक्रमों में अपनी नियुक्ति से पूर्व सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता थे ?

विस्तृत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : सम्भवत माननीय सदस्य सरकारी उद्यमों के उच्च पदों, जैसे पूर्णकालिक अध्यक्ष, प्रबंध निदेशक, निदेशक मंडल के सदस्य और संचटक एकक के सामान्य प्रबंधकों का उत्सर्ग कर रहे हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 79 सरकारी उद्यमों में से ऐसे उच्च पद तकनीकी व्यक्तियों के पास थे। दो ऐसे व्यक्तियों भी जो पहले सामाजिक अथवा राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता थे, ऐसे पदों पर आसीन हैं।

सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन संकटग्रस्त मिलें

4512. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितनी संकटग्रस्त मिलें सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन हैं ; और

(ख) इन मिलों को चालू करने में अलग अलग कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस समय, ऐसे 103 वस्त्र उपक्रम हैं जिनका प्रबंध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 तथा संकटग्रस्त वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबंध ग्रहण) अध्यादेश, 1971 के अधीन सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

(ख) ऐसे उपक्रमों द्वारा कार्यकरण पूंजी, प्राथमिकीकरण आदि के लिए अपेक्षित धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार द्वारा 51.49 के अनुपात में ऐसे ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है जो लौटाने होते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो सहोपता दी जाती है वह राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के माध्यम से दी जाती है। जैसी कि 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 को स्थिति थी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने 82 वस्त्र उपक्रमों को 1423.01 लाख पए की राशि के ऋण दिए हैं। ऋणों का मिल-बोर ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [प्रयालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-4043/72]

Seizure of films being smuggled out of India

4513. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI V MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big haul of Indian feature films, ready for smuggling had been seized in Bombay on 14th November, 1972;

(b) the number, names and the value of those films;

(c) whether any persons had been apprehended in this connection; and

(d) the amount of money Government lose annually on account of such nefarious acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). In all 174 reels of films with titles Padosan, Ram Aur Shyam, Arzoo, Ek Phool Do Mal,

Jawab, Shahanaï, Suhag Raat. Talash, Sangam and Farz valued about Rs. 3,48,000 were seized in the sea on Posha Peer Rock off Bassein near Bombay on 14th November, 1972.

(c) No person has been apprehended so far in this connection.

(d) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the loss of foreign exchange sustained by the Government on account of such smuggling.

Maintenance of Public Sector Undertakings

4514. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises has revealed that maintenance in the Public Sector Enterprises is inadequate, though there is adequate staff; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A survey of selected undertakings undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises indicated that maintenance standards were inadequate mainly for the following reasons:—

- (1) Inadequate organisation;
- (2) Improper maintenance systems;
- (3) Poor maintenance planning, control and reporting techniques;
- (4) Inadequate staff training;
- (5) Non-availability of maintenance spares, and
- (6) Lack of maintenance objectives and performance review techniques.

Loss incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

4515. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the net loss incurred during the last two years by the public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The audited accounts for 1971-72 have not been received from all the undertakings and as such the overall figures for that year cannot be indicated at this stage. The overall net losses incurred by the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings during 1970-71 and 1969-70 were as follows:—

<i>Overall net losses*</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
1970-71	3.37
1969-70	4.88

*Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India and enterprises under construction.

Age limit for Appointments in Nationalised Banks

4516. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government are going to fix the maximum age of 30 years for appointment in the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): The Government do not, at present, have under consideration any specific proposals to fix the maximum age of 30 years for appointment in the nationalised banks.

Loans to sugar-cane growers from Nationalised Banks for purchase of seed and fertilisers

4517. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to make available loans from the

nationalised banks to the sugar-cane growers for the purchase of fertilizers, seeds etc.; and

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Nationalised banks provide loans for agricultural purposes and sugarcane growers are also financed for the purchase of fertilisers, seeds and other agricultural inputs. No separate scheme only for sugar-cane growers as such is under Government's consideration.

Import of Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate for Tea industry

4518. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate used as fertilisers for tea industry are being imported; and

(b) if so, the countries from which these chemicals are being imported and foreign exchange spent on the import of these chemicals during the last three financial years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Potassium Chloride is entirely imported while Ammonium Sulphate is both imported and produced indigenously. The above fertilisers are used among others by the tea industry also.

(b) A statement giving the names of the countries, from which Potassium Chloride and Ammonium Sulphate were imported during the last three financial years is given below:—

Statement

Name of the country	Potassium Tonnage (Tonnes)	Chloride Value (Rs.)	Ammonium Tonnage (Tonnes)	Sulphate Value (Rs.)
1969-70				
1. U.S.A.			5,58,672	10,06,10,437
2. Canada	27,282	70,18,418	1,06,604	2,00,58,800
3. S.T.C. Account	1,25,061	4,53,82,405	..	..
4. U.S.S.R.			1,03,140	3,51,79,406
5. Holland			21,556	80,02,120
1970-71				
1. G.D.R.	10,000	41,05,411		
2. Canada	1,00,024	3,76,97,178		
3. France	19,760	87,66,716		
4. U.S.S.R.	5,135	14,38,563	83,322	275,06,734
1971-72				
1. G.D.R.	28,452	1,12,90,970		
2. Canada	2,77,443	8,70,20,117		
3. U.S.S.R.	24,327	40,48,933	4,682	10,53,450
4. W. Germany	31,500	71,17,068	30,250	77,24,896
5. Japan			1,41,935	7,24,14,757

The imports were from U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. Precise quality and value thereof imported from each source is not available.

Bonus to Coffee Board Employees

4520. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the employees of the Coffee Board are given bonus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Yes, Sir.

Payment of dividend by Hindustan Motors

4521. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Motor has been avoiding payment of dividend for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the amount of dividend due and the time by which the dividend is likely to be distributed to the shareholders?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Public Investment Board for Expansion of Public Undertakings

4523. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Investment Board, at the first meeting, approved four proposals for the expansion of four Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the main features of these proposals; and

(c) the number of times the Board is expected to meet in a year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Public Investment Board at its first meeting approved investments in four public sector projects.

(b) The main features of the four proposals are as follows:

(i) Expansion and substantial modification of Nangal Fertilizer Project at an investment of Rs. 76 crores of which Rs. 39 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(ii) Manufacture of 80,000 tes. per annum of Low Density Polyethylene at an investment of Rs. 33.6 crores of which Rs. 13.6 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(iii) Expansion of Bokaro Steel Project from 4 million tonnes to 4.75 million tonnes per annum at an investment of about Rs. 57.4 crores of which Rs. 5.8 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(iv) Opening of a copper mine at Chandmari at an investment of Rs. 3.2 crores.

(c) The Board will meet as often as is necessary to consider the investment proposals.

Export of Indian Perfumes

4524. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the quantum and value of export of Indian perfumes in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and India's standing in the World market in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Total value of exports of Indian perfumes during 1970-71 and 1971-72 are Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 21 lakhs respectively. Their quantum is not recorded in the trade statistics. India's standing in the world market is not very high.

रोजगार कर्मचारियों द्वारा काली पदों को भरने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को भेजे गए अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार

4525. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया को दिल्ली शाखाओं द्वारा अधिसूचित रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों ने वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के कुल कितने उम्मीदवार भेजे; और

(ख) उनके लिए आरक्षित पदों के कोटे में चुने गए उम्मीदवारों की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतागी) : (क) स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की दिल्ली की शाखाओं द्वारा अधिसूचित पदों के लिए 1971-72 में दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों ने लिपिकों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के लिए क्रमशः 77 और 66 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों को भेजा ।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित को कोटे में लिपिकीय कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता 15.1% है और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की 54.5% है ।

मुंगेर जिले (बिहार) में एक पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना

4526. श्री महावीर सिंह

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 13 नवम्बर, 1972 के 'दो हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मुंगेर जिले (बिहार) में एक पर्यटक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और इस पर कितना खर्च किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) : जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Liquor

4527. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of imported liquor during the year 1972-73; and

(b) the value thereof and the steps Government propose to take to reduce the quantity of imported liquor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Import of liquors during 1971-72 has been of the order of 1,78,000 litres

valued at Rs. 24.06 lakhs. It is estimated that the import of liquors will be of the same order during 1972-73.

The policy for import of foreign liquors for commercial purposes has been restrictive. Actual import during the last few years have progressively come down.

Opening of evening branch of State Bank of India in Delhi

4528. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Evening Branch of the State Bank of India has been opened in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the functioning of the Evening Branch;

(c) whether some more Branches of this type are proposed to be opened in the near future in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities of the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India has opened an evening branch at Model Town, Delhi on the 16th November, 1972.

(b) Evening branches are usually opened in residential localities with preponderance of service-class people and house-wives who find it convenient to transact banking business outside the usual office hours. These branches transact all types of banking business normally handled by other bank offices.

(c) and (d). Working hours for a particular branch are fixed by each bank taking into account the local conditions and the convenience of the people. There are even now quite a

few offices in the metropolitan centres with the working hours different from the conventional working hours.

Remittances received by Foreign Missionaries in India

4529. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign money remittances to Missionaries functioning in India have shown upward trend in recent times;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry regarding the real source of such remittances has been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Data for the last three years do not reveal any significant upward trend in Missionary remittances.

(b) and (c). Under exchange control regulations there are no restrictions on inward remittances. At present there is also no law or machinery requiring report of assistance received from abroad. Generally these charitable remittances for the maintenance of denominational institutions or organisations.

Complaints against Companies in Kanpur for Non-payment of Income-Tax deducted from the Salaries of their Employees.

4530. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received against some Companies of Kanpur for deducting Income-tax from their employees at source but not depositing the same with Income-tax authorities; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No complaint has been received. However the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Kanpur has himself started action against some companies for failure to credit tax within prescribed time to the Government account.

Autonomous Status demanded for Reserve Bank of India

4531. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the Reserve Bank have demanded autonomous status for the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) At its 4th biennial conference held in Bombay from the 18th to 20th November, 1972, the All India Reserve Bank Workers' Organisation, representing a section of the bank's class III employees is reported to have passed, *inter-alia*, the following resolution:

"Resolved that all the efforts to bring about the necessary changes in structure and composition of Reserve Bank of India be made so as to make it Autonomous Monetary Authority of India ensuring full employment and price stability through the expert control of currency and credit".

(b) The resolution appears to have been based on an inadequate appreciation of the role of Government and the Reserve Bank in the development of the country's economy. Monetary policy, for which the Reserve Bank of India has the primary responsibility has to be dovetailed into the totality of overall economic policy of the Government for promoting the objective of growth with social justice.

Number of Persons employed in Asia 1972

4532. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons employed in Asia '72 Trade Fair including foreigners and also Government servants who have been deputed thereto work for the fair; and

(b) whether the proposed "Mobile India '72 Trade Fair" will re-employ those Indians who will be rendered unemployed after the end of the Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Sir, the total number of persons employed in the Organisation for Third Asian International Trade Fair, 1972, is 1132. These are all Indians. Besides 223 guides, who too are Indians, have been appointed by the Fair Organisation on behalf of other participants. The Indian participants comprise of various Ministries/Department of the Government of India, State Governments, Government of India undertakings etc., as well as private firms. Many of them have asked their own staff and also have employed temporary personnel. Information about their number is not available with us.

(b) There is no proposal to set up what has been referred to as, Mobile India' 1972 Trade Fair.

Amount sanctioned for the publicity of Asia '72

4533. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of visitors to Asia '72 Trade Fair, New Delhi; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for giving publicity to Asia '72 Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total number of Entry Tickets sold upto 10th December, 1972 is 25,92,291 and the revenue collected on account of sale of Entry tickets till 10th December, 1972, is Rs. 23,59,84.50. Admission fee for adult is rupee one and children 50 paise. Group concession at half these rates is also given to groups of children, students, farmers and workers Harijans etc., on production of necessary certificates from the sponsoring organisations. Keeping all these things in view the estimated number of visitors to Asia '72 during its duration from 3rd November, to 17th December, 1972 will be about 70 lakhs.

(b) the amount sanctioned for giving publicity to Asia '72 Fair is Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Actual expenditure will be known after the Fair is over.

Cases of Default among Large Houses Found by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

4534. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of cases of default among 20 large business houses detected by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission upto now?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGUNATH REDDY): The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is enquiring into certain cases of restrictive trade practices reported to be indulged in by some undertakings. A statement giving the details of such cases where undertakings belonging to the 20 large houses figure is attached.

Statement

A. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 1 of 1971 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. Inchak Tyres Ltd.
2. Dunlop India Ltd.

3. Good-Year India Ltd.
4. Firestone Ltd.
5. India Tyre and Rubber Co.
6. Premier Tyre Ltd.
7. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.
8. Madras Rubber Factory.

B. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 5 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. M/s. Groz Beckert Saboo Ltd. New Delhi.

C. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 6 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. M/s. Allied Distributors and Co., Delhi.

2. M/s. Bengal Potteries, Calcutta.

D. Names of the Respondents mentioned in Application No. 8 of 1972 under Section 10(a)(iii) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 filed by the Registrar, R.T.A.

1. Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd., Udhna (Surat).
2. Century Rayon, Bombay.
3. Indian Rayon Corporation Ltd., Junagarh (Guj.).
4. J. K. Rayon, Kanpur.
5. Keshoram Rayon, Calcutta.
6. National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
7. South India Viscose Ltd., Coimbatore.
8. Travancore Rayons Ltd., Rayonpuram (Kerala).

Overdrafts taken away from Bhadrak Branch of State Bank of India in District Balasore, Orissa

4535. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 28 lakh rupees have been taken away from the State Bank

of India, Bhadrak Branch in the District of Balasore (Orissa) in the form of overdrafts after nationalisation of Banks;

(b) if so, whether the persons who took the overdrafts are missing at present; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to realise the outstanding amounts against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) As on 31st October, 1972, a sum of Rs. 17.59 lakhs covering 145 accounts has been assessed by the State Bank as not good or recoverable in the normal course, out of the loans sanctioned by its Bhadrak Branch, after nationalisation of banks.

(b) and (c). The State Bank of India is making efforts to locate the whereabouts of the borrowers, who are reported to be missing, in respect of 26 accounts, out of the above, with outstanding of Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

Proposal for Reciprocal Abolition or Reduction in Tariffs on Jute and Textile between India and Bangladesh

4536. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the Bangladesh's request for reciprocal abolition or reduction in tariffs on jute and textiles exchanged between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (c). There has been no request from the Government of Bangladesh for any reciprocal abolition or reduction in tariffs. Handloom products, kapok, semi-tanned cow hides and low gram-mage paper which are included in the list of commodities under the Limited Payments Arrangement for import Bangladesh are, however exempt, when so imported.

(i) from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934),

(ii) from whole of the additional duty leviable under section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934).

Termination of Service of Persons belonging to Foreign Trade Ministry

4537. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY HOSU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons belonging to his Ministry have left their service during the last three years;

(b) the services of how many persons have been terminated by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(c) on what ground or grounds the services of each person have been terminated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Thirty-two.

(b) and (c)

No. of persons whose services were terminated	Reasons for termination
One	On vigilance grounds.
One .	Notice given by the person concerned to the appointing authority.
Four	Temporary employees, services not required.
Total Six	

Office maintained by Indian Investment Centre

4538. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many overseas offices are maintained by the Indian Investment Centre and at what cost;

(b) whether any audit has ever been undertaken at these overseas offices during the last 12 years and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Investment Centre claims to have assisted 200 odd

collaboration deals but, as published in the 'Blitz' dated the 7th October, 1972 the files which would substantiate this claim were not available in the office; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASSWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The Indian Investment Centre has three overseas offices, at New York, Dusseldorf and London. The expenditure incurred on these offices during the last three years is as under:—

(Rs. lakhs)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
New York Office	8.62	9.17	9.08
Dusseldorf Office	4.74	4.98	4.31
London Office	1.21	1.26	1.89

(b) As required by the Rules and Regulations of the Centre, the accounts of the Centre including those of its overseas offices are audited by a firm of Chartered Accountants. The accounts are also statutorily audited by the Accountant General Central Revenues.

(c) and (d). Between 1961 and September 1972, the Indian Investment Centre has actively assisted 269 collaboration proposals which received Government's approval. Of these, 127 proposals were for technical collaboration and the remaining 142 proposals involved foreign capital participa-

tion. The total estimated capital outlay involved in these proposals was about Rs. 292.2 crores of which foreign equity participation was of the order of Rs. 36.7 crores. Files relating to all these cases, except for a very few old files which have been weeded out over the years, are available in the offices of the Centre.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Tourist traffic

4539. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale leakage of foreign exchange through tourist traffic has recently come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). With a view to prevent possible leakage of foreign exchange, tourists (other than exempted categories) are now required to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange with effect from 1st November, 1972.

Modifications in the rules and procedure for grant of loans to small scale industrialists

4540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has brought about any modifications in the rules and regulations, terms and conditions and the procedure for the grant of loans to the small scale industrialists, petty shopkeepers and business entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the modifications made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation, banks have adopted a liberalised credit policy towards hitherto neglected sectors like Agriculture, small scale industries, petty shop-keepers and small business entrepreneurs. The banks are now laying greater emphasis on the viability of the proposal, character and integrity of the borrower and ability of the borrower to service the loan rather than the nature and the extent of security available. In case of group of workers engaged in similar profession, group guarantee is taken. In case of technical entrepreneurs interested to set up small scale industries, margins are even waived completely in deserving cases. To minimise delays in the sanctioning of loans suitable powers have been delegated to the officials at branch level. To assist the small borrowers in the preparation of viable proposal, the banks are also formulating special schemes for different purposes. The loan application forms are being simplified and printed in local languages so that small borrowers may not encounter difficulties in filling up the same. Instructions have also been issued to the banks to assist the borrowers in filling up the forms wherever necessary.

Extension of Deposit Insurance Scheme to Cover Deposits with Cooperative Banks

4541. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the Deposit Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover deposits with the cooperative Banks; and

(b) whether this scheme also covers the deposits with the rural cooperative banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Deposit Insurance Scheme has been extended to cover deposits with the cooperative banks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1st July, 1971. The Scheme covers deposits with State Cooperative banks, Central Cooperative banks and primary cooperative banks functioning in these States.

Ownership Structure of State Bank of India

4542. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ownership structure of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries; and

(b) how does it differ from the ownership structure of the Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) In terms of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 the Reserve Bank of India, together with other persons,

may become the shareholders of the State Bank of India. The shares held by the Reserve Bank in the capital of the State Bank of India shall not at any time be less than 55 per cent of the issued capital of the State Bank of India. No person other than the Reserve Bank of India, a corporation, an insurer, a local authority, a co-operative society and a trustee of public or private religious or a charitable trust shall hold shares in the State Bank of India in excess of 200 shares. The present position as to the holdings of share in State Bank of India is as under:

Reserve Bank of India	92.13%
Others	7.87%

In regard to the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India, in terms of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act 1955, the shares held by the State Bank of India in each of the seven subsidiaries shall not at any time be less than 55 per cent further issued capital of the subsidiary; other provisions relating to shareholdings are similar to what obtains in the State Bank of India Act. The present position of the shareholdings of the State Bank of India and others in each of the seven subsidiaries is as follows:

Name of the Subsidiary	Percentage held by State Bank of India	Percentage held by Others
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	93.16	6.84
State Bank of Hyderabad	100.00	..
State Bank of Indore	81.03	18.97
State Bank of Mysore	58.66	41.34
State Bank of Patiala	100.00	..
State Bank of Saurashtra	100.00	..
State Bank of Travancore	75.58	24.42

(b) The ownership structure of the State Bank of India and the subsidiary banks differs from the ownership structure of the nationalised banks in so far as that the ownership of the nationalised banks is wholly with the Government of India.

एशिया/72 की देखने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या और प्रतिदिन टिकटों की बिक्री से होने वाली आय

4543. श्री शंकर बपाले सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया/72 मेले को अब तक अलग-अलग कितने भारतीयों तथा विदेशियों ने देखा है और सरकार को प्रतिदिन टिकटों की बिक्री से कितनी आय होती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार मेले की अवधि बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख तक ?

विदेश व्यापार उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं—एक में 3-11-1972 से 10-12-1972 तक एशिया/72 देखने आए व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा दूसरे में 3 नवम्बर से 10 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक प्रवेश टिकटों, मिनी-बस टिकटों तथा होम पेसिवियन टिकटों की बिक्री से हुई दैनिक आय दिखाई गई है। (अन्यथा में रखे गये) (विदेश संख्या एल. टी.-4044/2) ।

(ख) तृतीय एशियाई व्यापार मेला कार्यक्रमानुसार औपचारिक रूप में 17 दिसम्बर, 1972 को बन्द हो जायेगा और तीन दिन बाद उसका एक भाग 'भारत मेला' नाम से 31 जनवरी, 1973 तक पुनः खुल जायेगा ।

एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों का वेतन

4544. श्री शंकर बपाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इण्डिया और इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन क्या है और वह किन पदों पर मिलता है; और

(ख) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के कर्मचारियों और विभिन्न चालकों के वेतनमान भारत के सरकारी क्षेत्र के किसी अन्य उपक्रम के वेतनमानों से अधिक है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) एयर इण्डिया तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों में न्यूनतम वेतनमान रु० 100-5-150-10-190 है तथा यह चपरामियों, लोडरों, क्लीनरों, कैंटीन बंदरों, चौकीदारों, सर्कल-कर्मचारियों (हैंडोमेन्स) आदि पर लागू होता है। अधिकतम वेतनमान रु० 3000-125-3500 है तथा यह प्रबन्धक-निदेशक

के लिये होता है । एयर कार्पोरेशनों के वेतनमानों का मुकाबला सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उद्योगों से करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । कुछ वर्गों से सम्भवित कई ऐसे भते हैं कि जिन से उनका कुल वेतन काफी बढ़ जाता ।

Debt Relief to India from International Agencies

4545. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of Debt Relief made available during the current year by International Agencies to our country;

(b) whether any further re-scheduling of debt repayment has been sought; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). No debt relief has been made available by any of the International Agencies during the current year; but countries which are members of the India Consortium have agreed to provide debt relief. The question of debt relief for the future is expected to be considered by India Consortium next year.

Joint arrangements for export of Jute and Tea with other countries

4546. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether joint arrangements are being made in respect of tea and jute exports with other main exporting countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the arrangements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In so far as to tea exports are concerned, no joint arrangement is being made with other exporting countries.

As regards Jute exports, a Joint Indo-Bangladesh Study Group has been set up with the objective of evolving a common policy to protect the interest of jute and jute manufactures in the world economy. The group has not finalised its task yet.

स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर के कर्मचारियों की तंग करने के बारे में जांच

4547. श्री भ्रनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर तथा जयपुर के उन कर्मचारियों को तंग करने के मामलों की जांच करने का है जिन्होंने गत दो वर्षों में बैंक के कार्यों में कुछ अनियमितताओं की जांच के समय अनुसन्धानकर्त्ताओं की सहायता की थी; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के तंग किए जाने के मामलों को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हा) :

(क) और (ख). विशिष्ट व्योरे के न होने से यही अनुमान लगाया गया है कि सम्बद्ध प्रश्न पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की चांदनी चौक, नयी दिल्ली और न्यू रोहतक रोड शाखा

ने भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा किए गए निरीक्षण और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गयी जांच कृतज्ञता के सम्बन्ध में है। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर ने यह सूचना दी है कि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा किए गये निरीक्षण और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा की गयी जांच पड़ताल स्वतन्त्र स्वयं की थी और इन जांचागारों के निरीक्षण एवं जांच पड़ताल कार्य में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये कोई कर्मचारी नहीं भेजा गया था। यह भी सूचना मिली है कि जांच पड़ताल करने वाले अधिकारियों की रिपोर्टों में भी यह नहीं कहा गया है कि जांच पड़ताल के दौरान उन्हें किसी कर्मचारी ने सहायता प्रदान की। इन परिस्थितियों में दण्ड दिये जाने के मामलों में सरकार द्वारा पूछताछ करने और दण्ड दिये जाने पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

दिल्ली में एक्टिया 72 के बारे में लगाये गये विज्ञापन-पट

4548. श्री बलराज प्रसाद : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में एक्टिया 72 मेले के बारे में 50 से अधिक विज्ञापन-पट लगाये गये हैं परन्तु उनसे कोई भी कहीं भी हिन्दी में नहीं लम्बाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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(क) ए. सी. 3 (क) जो है।

(ख) क्योंकि किसी एक महानगर/सर्वदेशीय शहर है जहाँ देश के विभिन्न भागों तथा भारत के बाहर से दलक भेजे हैं अतः विज्ञापन-पटों को अंग्रेजी में समाचार प्रेषित तथा उचित समझा गया। तथापि, मेलों का हिन्दी में प्रचार करने के लिए विशेष अन्य उपाय किए गए हैं।

शहर में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के पकित बनाने के गैल्टरों के चौखटों पर लगाए गए विज्ञापन-पट हिन्दी में हैं। दिल्ली तथा पड़ोसी राज्यों के बीच चल रही नगरेतर बोल की अनेकों बसों पर हिन्दी में बोर्ड लगाए गए हैं। मेला प्रशासन हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन देने के अलावा, रोजाना एक समाचार वलेटिन भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कर रहा है।

Filling up of Vacancies of Administrative officers in the Central Excise Department

4549. SRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 136 posts of Administrative Officers to be filled up exclusively from amongst the senior Ministerial heads, like Office Superintendents, working in the Central Excise Department are likely to be kept in abeyance for an indefinite period till relaxation or removal of the ban imposed on promotion in all Class III and IV posts pending examination of issues arising out of Kiri's case;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when they will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Only 18 posts of Administrative Officers in the Central Excise Department are, at present, vacant because of the temporary ban imposed on promotions to Class II and Class III posts pending examination of issues arising out of the Supreme Court's judgement in Kinn's case about fixation of seniority and revision of seniority of the employees concerned. This ban was imposed with a view to safeguarding the interests of the employees who, on revision of seniority in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement, would get placed higher in the seniority lists, and also pursuant to the demands made by the staff representatives to that effect. Orders about the revision of seniority etc. in the light of the Supreme Court's judgement are likely to be issued soon where after the temporary ban on promotions will also be withdrawn. In the meantime promotions, in relaxation of the ban, are being permitted in cases where the Government is satisfied that there is not likely to be any change in the existing seniority positions of the employees concerned in any particular grade or where there are other pressing reasons for making an exception.

Issue of Licence for Manufacturing Shoddy Yarn

4551. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released certain goods imported under the name of old Woollen Rags to persons who are permit-holders and getting free import licence for manufacturing Shoddy Yarn; and

(b) whether Government at the same time have not released the same goods to the excisable Units manufacturing Shoddy Yarn and paying Excise to Government under L-4 Licence, if so, the reasons for differential treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the differentiation is between importers having Actual User licences and Replenishment licences. According to the information received by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, after the raids of consignments containing rags in Sept. 1972, 25 consignments containing rags which had been mutilated abroad have been released at the docks irrespective of who the importer was. Of these 25 consignments, 22 were released to importers having Actual Users licences and 3 to importers Replenishment licences.

Two-way Trade between India and Britain

4552. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of import and export trade between India and Britain during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether the trade has decreased between the two countries, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The break-up of Import and Export trade between India and Britain during the last three years are given below:

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Import	Export
1969-70 . .	10259	16507
1970-71 . .	12676	17044
1971-72 . .	21686	16870

(b) The total trade between India and Britain has increased during 1971-72.

Raids by Income-tax Authorities

4553. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax authorities in Madras City during the last six months and the number of raids conducted in other parts of the country to follow up the clues found in raids in Madras; and

(b) the names of the persons and firms whose premises were raided and the total amount involved in these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of raids conducted in Madras City during the last six months, number of raids conducted in other parts of the country to follow up clues found in the Madras raids and the names of persons or firms involved, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4045/72].

Information regarding the amount seized in each case is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

4554. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Yugoslavia for exporting wagons, if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether Government's attention to the reports appearing on page 2211 in the 'Economic and Political Weekly' (Bombay) dated the 4th November, 1972 regarding the wagon deal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The State Trading Corporation signed a contract with Yugoslavia Community of Railways for supply of 36000 wagons (2300 open type and 1300 covered type) for a total value of Rs. 37.44 crores. The contract, *inter alia* envisaged payment on deferred basis and export in semi-knocked down condition and assembly in Yugoslavia in order to save ocean freight.

(b) and (c). High value contracts for supply of capital equipment and plants usually carry with them deferred payment terms in accordance with the practice followed by exporting countries. In order to gain a foothold in a new market with large potential

contracts are entered into at highly competitive prices. This also enables industry to gain necessary experience of the new technology.

Proposal to improve Airport at Quilon in Kerala

4555. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to improve the airport at Quilon in the State of Kerala so that it can receive Avro, Fokker Friendship and other planes;

(b) whether Government have received any request from the public in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The air strip at

Quilon is controlled by the State Government.

(b) and (c). No such request appears to have been received recently.

Financial assistance to Kerala for non-plan projects

4556. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans, grants and other forms of assistance given to Kerala for non-plan projects by Central Government during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the various heads under which these loans and assistance have been given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Non-Plan Assistance provided to Kerala by Centre during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73

(Rs. Crores)

	1970-71 1	1972-71* 2	1972-73** 3
I. Grants			
1. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution (Substantive Provision)	9.93	9.93	9.93
2. Grants in lieu of Tax on railway passenger fares	0.29	0.29	0.29
3. Grant Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities Relief	..	0.24	..†
4. Other non-Plan Grants	1.38	3.01	16.08
TOTAL—I	11.60	13.47	26.30

II. Loans

1. Loans against State's share in collection of savings	1.95	0.06	2.50
2. Loan Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities Relief	2.20	2.55	
3. Special accommodation for meeting non- Plan gap in resources	20.80	8.61	13.00
4. Other non-Plan Loans	0.55	1.94	4.65
TOTAL—II	25.50	13.16	20.15
GRAND TOTAL	37.10	26.63	46.45

*Provisional.

**Provisional Allocations.

A ceiling of Rs. 1.27 crores has been adopted for expenditure on relief of natural calamities in 1972-73 and Rs. 50 lakhs by way of loans have been released so far. Further releases will be made on the basis of progress of expenditure.

Total outlay for Tourism development for Kerala during Fourth Plan

4557. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for Tourism Development during the Fourth Plan for the State of Kerala and the specific programme of Development;

(b) whether the work on the programme is proceeding according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) In the Central Sector there is a provision of Rs. 224.35 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 221.50 lakhs is for the development of Kovalam as a beach resort. This project consists of a 100 room hotels, 40 tourist cottages, a beach service centre, a yoga-cum-massage centre, and a theatre for

cultural programmes and recreational facilities. The remaining amount of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been provided for the construction of a youth hostel at Trivandrum.

(b) The cottages have been completed and are being inaugurated on 17th December 1972. Work in respect of the hotel building is progressing according to schedule. The hotel is likely to be ready by June, 1973. The work on the beach service centre is also in full swing. Plans for the yoga-cum-massage centre have been finalised and details are being worked out for the provision of aquatic sports facilities.

In respect of the youth hostel, an expenditure sanction has been issued and tenders have been invited by the State Government for awarding the work.

(c) Does not arise.

Tourism Development in Kerala during Fifth Plan

4558. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the salient features of the programme proposed to be undertaken in Kerala for tourism development during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourism schemes to be included in the Fifth Plan are still under formulation.

Permission for introducing air-taxi service in Kerala

4559. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have sought permission for introducing an air-taxi service in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Crash of an aircraft of Hissar Flying Club near Sonapat on 18-11-72

4560. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an aircraft of Hissar Flying Club soon after its take off from Delhi Airport crashed near Sonapat on the 18th November, 1972; if so, the number with names of the persons killed as a result of the crash;

(b) whether an inquiry Committee has been set up to investigate the causes of the accident; and

(c) if so, when the Committee is expected to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Pushpak aircraft VT-DZL which was on a cross-country flight from Safdarjung airport to Hissar met with an accident on 14th November, 1972. The only passenger Shri A. K. Patil who was also a trainee pilot of the Hissar Flying Club, was killed while the pilot Shri B. S. Shahrawat sustained burns.

(b) and (c). The cause of the accident is being investigated by the Civil Aviation Department, and the report is expected to be received in about a month.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

4561. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated 21st November, 1972 that Asian Development Bank plans to raise the quantum of its soft lending;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be granted to India by the Bank; and

(c) the amount of loan taken by India so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No loans have been taken by India from Asian Development Bank (ADB) so far. Government of India has decided not to ask for loans from the ADB to finance projects in India.

Indian Airlines Services to Asian Countries

4562. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines is considering a proposal to expand its net-work by starting "third level" air services and regional services to Asian Countries during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and recommendations made by Subramanian Committee in this regard;

(c) whether there is a possibility that such a system may run in loss; and

(d) if so, whether the Indian Airlines has requested Government to subsidise these services, if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The 5th Plan proposals of Indian Airlines are yet to be finalised. However, the management has shown interest in starting operations to some Asian countries in addition to Afghanistan (temporarily suspended), Nepal, Burma, Bangladesh and Ceylon already being served by Indian Airlines. This will be examined at the appropriate time.

(c) It is too early to comment upon the profitability of the proposal.

(d) No, Sir.

Arrears of income-tax against the employees of Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation question

4563. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-Indian employees of the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation are in arrears of Income-tax;

(b) if so, the total amount of arrears against each of them;

(c) whether the Department of Economic Affairs have paid the tax arrears of the above mentioned employees as stated in the front page report published in the "New Age" dated the 19th November, 1972; and

(d) if so, the amount of such arrears paid in respect of such non-Indian employees of each of the two foundations and the break-up thereof year by year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There were no arrears of tax. The tax payable in respect of the salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation has been paid by the Department of Economic Affairs.

(d) The amount of tax paid is as under:

Period ending	Ford Foundation	Total tax paid (Rounded off)
1965-66	1,02,06,007	9,95,602 1,12,01,790
1966-67	2,41,46,841	32,14,426 2,73,61,300
1967-68	3,42,09,897	36,43,907 3,78,44,700
1968-69	3,72,39,810	36,44,349 4,08,84,159
1969-70	3,89,51,310	46,16,872 4,26,63,000
1970-71	11,36,35,904	1,34,12,096 12,50,48,000
1971-72	26,30,49,648	2,89,43,309 29,20,37,957

Financial aid from World Bank for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority

4564. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority is likely to get substantial aid from the World Bank during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government have made any further negotiation in that direction with the World Bank and with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Discussions are in progress with the World Bank Group for assisting the Urban Development Projects of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA). The West Bengal Government and the CMDA have fully participated in these discussions. It is too early to indicate the likely quantum of aid.

Memorandum submitted to Sixth Finance Commission by West Bengal regarding Repayment of Central Loans

4565. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government submitted a memorandum to the Sixth Finance Commission regarding repayment of loans taken from the Centre;

(b) if so, the main contents thereof; and

(c) whether any other State has also sent its suggestion to the Central Government following Setalvad Committee's Report regarding repayment of loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Under the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Sixth Finance Commission, communications received by the Commission dealing with matters on which they have to submit a report are treated as confidential. It would not therefore be possible to indicate the contents of the memoranda, if any, submitted by the State Governments.

(c) A number of State Governments have been suggesting from time to time to write off "unproductive loans" given to them by the Central Government and/or rescheduling of their debt liability to the Central Government. The question of repayment of loans granted to the various States by the Central Government has since been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Shipment of raw Cashew from East African Countries to India

4566. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in foreign exchange spent by the Cashew Corporation of India for shipping raw cashew from East African countries to India in 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the Shipping Companies engaged for the purpose by the Cashew Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The amount spent in foreign exchange by the Cashew Corporation of India for shipping is:

1970-71	£ stg.	394,365
1971-72	£ stg.	1,012,052

Net foreign exchange expenditure for 1971-72 after taking over age premium recovered from the shipping companies;

£ Stg.	989.206
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(b) 1970-71:

- (1) General Traders Ltd., Bermuda.
- (2) Holland-Africa Line Agency (Tanzania) Ltd.
- (3) Red Anchor Line, Hongkong.
- (4) D.S.R. Lines, G.D.R.
- (5) British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd.
- (6) Bank Lines Ltd., London.

1971-72:

General Traders Ltd., Bermuda.

The fixtures were finalised on the basis of most competitive terms in consultation with the Chief Controller of Chartering in India and is 18 per cent lower than the rate prevailing prior to the cabalisation of the cashew imports.

Meeting of Coir Board regarding payment of bonus

4567. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board at its meeting held on the 16th June, 1971, decided to pay bonus to its employees and approached the Ministry for financial sanction; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Government's borrowing from the Reserve Bank

4568. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news story which appeared in the 'Statesman' dated the 21st November, 1972 under the caption "Bank figures do not bear out Chavan's claim"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This news item in the 'Statesman' was based on a confusion between total net bank credit to Government and net Reserve Bank credit to

Government. The former comprises both the RBI's credit to Government and commercial banks' investment in the securities of the Central and State Governments and it is the RBI's net credit to Government which constitutes deficit financing. The increase in Commercial Banks' holding of Government securities is matched by community's real savings mobilised by the Commercial Banks and is not expansionary in character. The increase in the Reserve Bank's net credit to the Government during the first half of the financial year 1972-73 was correctly placed at Rs. 26 crores in the Finance Minister's statement of 13th November, 1972 to Parliament. This figure did not denote the increase in the total net bank credit to Government and should not be confused with the latter.

Setting up of export processing Zone for electronics at Santa Cruz, Bombay

4569. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an export processing Zone for Electronics has been set up at Santa Cruz in Bombay;

(b) if so, by what time it is expected to go into commercial production; and

(c) whether India for the first time is entering the export market in Electronics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government has taken a decision to set up an Export Processing Zone for Electronics equipment and components at Santa Cruz, Bombay. Preparatory work has been started and the Zone will be set up in the near future.

(c) No, Sir. India exported electronic equipment and components valued at about Rs. 300 lakhs in 1970-71 and about Rs. 286 lakhs in 1971-72.

Proportionate Growth in Revenue with Increase in Passenger Traffic in Air India

4570. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of passengers had gone up in Air India during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reason why there has not been a proportionate growth in revenue?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of passengers carried by Air-India on its scheduled international services increased by 17 per cent in 1970-71. There was a drop of 3 per cent in 1971-72. The revenue yields have not increased proportionately due to a variety of promotional fares which have been introduced in keeping with world trends.

Combined Cadre of Investigators in Ministry and C. C. I. and E.

4571. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a combined cadre of Investigators working in the Ministry and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was bifurcated in 1962;

(b) whether the Investigators working in the Ministry have been promoted to higher and Gazetted grades, but no line of promotion has been provided to the Investigators working in C. C. I. and E. for the last 13 years; and

(c) If so, the reasons for discrimination and the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There was no combined cadre of Investigators in the Ministry and the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports either before 1962 or thereafter. In 1962, the Recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports were notified.

(b) The posts of Investigator in the Ministry of Foreign Trade are in the field for promotion to higher posts, whereas similar higher posts do not exist in the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of World Bank on India's Economic Development

4572. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is convinced that a good deal of progress has been made in India in the past decades of planned economic development; and

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has assured Government to subscribe substantially to the fifth five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) In the information paper entitled "India and the World Bank Group" published recently, the World Bank has observed that India's national income has doubled since the inception of planned economic development in 1951 and that India has created a large and complex industrial structure and laid the foundation for accelerated growth in agriculture.

(b) The World Bank has in the past given and continues to give aid for financing different projects under the Plans. No specific assurance, however, has been sought in regard to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Textile Mills under Government Control and Private Control

4573. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of textile mills under Government control and under private control and their respective employment capacities, the actual number of persons employed and the total production of coarse cloth; and

(b) the total credits advanced by the public financial institutions to the mills already under Government control and to those still under private control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to link Darbhanga with Calcutta, Delhi and Kathmandu by Air

4574. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Darbhanga by air with Calcutta, Delhi and Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present due to the tight fleet position.

**Survey of Urban Properties etc. for
Collection of Taxes**

4575. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department propose to give high priority to selective survey of Urban properties and of persons engaged in certain professions; and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) whether this is likely to bring to light tax evasion, which is widespread among certain classes of taxpayers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The income-tax Department is conducting a selective survey of owners of newly constructed or acquired immovable properties including ownership flats as also of persons carrying on professions such as doctors, lawyers, accountants etc. This work has been given a very high priority. As a result of the survey, it is expected that unaccounted investments in such properties, income of the professions not disclosed to the Department earlier as also new, Wealth-tax assesseees will come to light.

**Department of Khajuraho Airport in
Madhya Pradesh**

4576. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Khajuraho Airport in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the airport and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN

SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 48 lakhs has been sanctioned for improvements to the runway, and for construction of terminal and technical buildings. The construction of the terminal building is expected to be completed by 31st March 1973, while the other works are expected to be completed in about two years' time.

**Independent Body for Investigation
into Air Crashes**

4577. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that investigation into air crashes should be entrusted to an independent body outside the administrative control of Directorate-General of Civil Aviation; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the proposed independent body?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

**Seizure of Smuggled Watches in
Bombay**

4578. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs intelligence squad seized smuggled watches worth Rs. 3.5 lakh from a flat in a co-operative housing society at Deonar, North Bombay;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the results of the enquiry; and

(d) what action has been taken against the persons involved in smuggling?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. On
13th October 1972 Customs authorities
at Bombay seized 4750 wrist watches
valued at about Rs. 3.5 lakhs (at
Indian market rate) from the premises
of a co-operative housing society, Deo-
nar, Bombay.

(b) to (d). Two persons who were
found in the said premises at the time
of seizure were arrested and subse-
quently released by the Magistrate
on a bail of Rs. 1 lakh each. Further
enquiries are in progress.

'फरीदाबाद कम्प्लेक्स' में कार्य करने वाले
केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को नगर
प्रतिपूर्ति और मकान किराया भत्ता

4579. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या 'फरीदाबाद कम्प्लेक्स' में
कार्य करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म-
चारियों पर नगरप्रतिपूर्ति और मकान किराया
सम्बन्धी, वित्त मंत्रालय के वहाँ वर्तमान
आदेश लागू होते हैं, जो कि दिल्ली में काम
करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं;
और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
श्री० तर्पे) : (क) और (ख) : मकान
किराया भत्ता मिलने के प्रयोजनार्थ फरीदाबाद

को भी भेजी का नगर प्रतिक्रिया भत्ता
है । फरीदाबाद समूह-भेद प्रभावित के
स्थापित होने के कारण इस प्रश्न की जांच
की जा रही है कि क्या दिल्ली की शर्तों पर
प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता मिलने के प्रयोजन से सारे
समूह-भेद को एक नगरप्रतिक्रिया के रूप में
तथा इसे दिल्ली नगर-निगम की नगर सीमाओं
के सेलंग माना जा सकता है प्रश्न नहीं ।

निर्यात के लिए अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की
योजना

4580. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्यात के लिए अधिक
प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के
विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में भार-
तीय मुद्रा में अनुमानतः कितना निर्यात करने
का लक्ष्य है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(ए० सी० आर्ज) : (क) और (ख) :
निर्यातों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन देने के
लिए कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन
नहीं है । तथापि, निर्यातों के संवर्धन
के लिए जब कभी भी विभिन्न निर्यात
योग्य उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में प्रोत्साहनों के
वर्तमान स्तर में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक
समझा जाता है, तभी सरकार द्वारा ऐसे
परिवर्तन किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए निर्यात मूल्य 1760 करोड़ रु० निर्धारित किया गया है ।

Working of branches of nationalised banks in Singapore and Hong Kong

4581. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Team formed to study the working of the branches of the nationalised banks in Singapore and Hong Kong has recommended the retention of the separate identity of these branches in these countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by the team?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of the historical background, local business conditions and preference and requirements of customers, and after considering the arguments for and against, the Committee came to the conclusion that it would be of advantage from the point of view of efficient working and business prospects, to retain for the time being, the present separate identity of these branches.

Grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Central Government Employees working at Tambaram

4582. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of granting H.R.A. and C.C.A. to the Railway and Central Government employees working and residing at Tambaram which is contiguous to Madras City, intercepted by Pallavaram Cantonment and Alandur Municipalities; and

(b) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Tambaram does not qualify for grant of H.R.A. and C.C.A. as applicable to 'A' class cities in accordance with the existing scheme of these allowances, as it is neither within nor contiguous to Madras Corporation limits. On the basis of its own population, according to 1971 census, it qualifies for classification as a 'C' class town and has been classified as such with effect from 1st August, 1972 for the purpose of drawal of house rent allowance by Central Government employees whose place of work is situated there.

Share of India's tourist industry out of tourist traffic from Europe

4584. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's tourist industry is getting only a small share out of the booming tourist traffic from Europe;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to this by the tourist experts; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) India's share in tourist traffic from Europe, although growing in absolute terms, is still insignificant as compared to the total tourist traffic emanating from Europe.

(b) and (c). The Government are fully aware of this trend and concerted measures are being taken to attract a larger number of tourists from Europe and other countries.

Orders for Export of Goods negotiated at Delhi Pavilion in Asia '72

4565. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the export of goods, manufactured in Delhi, of the value of about Rs. 25 lakh have been finalised at the Delhi Pavilion in the Asia Fair '72;

(b) whether single largest order was for the export of ready-made garments to the United Kingdom; and

(c) whether talks were also held for the export of machinery worth about Rs. 5 lakh to West Asian countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Appointment of custodian for Neptune assurance company

4586. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court upheld the validity of an order and directions issued by the Central Government on the 13th May, 1972 appointing a Custodian or the Neptune Assurance Company;

(b) if so, the gist of the judgement; and

(c) the further steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has held that the Company does not fall under the category of those

covered by section 15(a) of the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971 and will therefore be subject to the provisions of section 3 of the said Act which provides for the take over of the management of the insurance companies. Accordingly, the Court upheld the validity of the Order issued on the 13th May, 1971 appointing a Custodian for the Company.

(c) Further steps contemplated in the scheme of nationalisation under the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 will be taken in due course in respect of this company also.

Receipt of Hotel Bills in foreign exchange from foreign tourists by big hotels in Calcutta

4587. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether big hotels in Calcutta are facing no difficulty in implementing the central circular for receiving payment of hotel bills in foreign exchange from foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, what is the response from other big hotels and tourist centres in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No complaints have been received by the Department from hotels in Calcutta or elsewhere regarding this matter. However, some hotels have asked for routine clarifications which have been replied to. There are reasons to believe that the new measures have already resulted in an increase in foreign exchange earnings.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. Nominees from Gujarat

4588. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:**
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of **FOREIGN TRADE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government initiated the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase cotton from Gujarat recently and Cotton Corporation of India appointed some nominees to purchase cotton from the cultivators in Gujarat at fixed rates;

(b) what were the conditions at which they were required to purchase cotton and who were the nominees and sub-nominees?

(c) whether the Central Government have received any complaint alleging misappropriation or mismanagement by these nominees; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to inquire into this matter; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). In order to ensure remunerative prices to cotton growers in the context of the sharp fall in cotton prices during the early part of the cotton year 1971-72, in April 1972 the Cotton Corporation of India was called upon to undertake price support purchases of cotton all over the country including the Gujarat State at predetermined prices subject to adjustment depending on quality and pick. In Gujarat, the Corporation purchased cotton through State Co-operative Marketing Society, Primary Co-operative Societies, Gujarat, Agro Industries Corporation and where any of these were not available, private nominees recommended by the State Government.

The (permanent) number represent operative Societies/Mandies alleging malpractices by the Corporation's nominees in cotton purchases in Gujarat, but no specific allegation has been made in these representations.

Increase in borrowing accounts of nationalised banks

4589. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the percentage of increase in the borrowing accounts of the nationalised banks to date, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Information is not available in the desired manner. It will be collected, to the extent possible, and laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Prices as a result of Increase in D. A. of Government Employees

4590. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the increase of Dearness Allowance to workers and Government employees, the rise in prices of commodities of daily use rapidly takes place; and

(b) if so, the defects in our economic strategies and techniques due to which such rise in prices takes place causing set-back in the development of our country by such rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) While the effect on the price level of increased purchasing power in the hands of the public cannot be ruled out, there is no necessary connection between payment of dearness allowance and a rise in the prices of commodities. Price rise is a complex phenomenon depending on a multiplicity

of factors. In the context of the Indian economy today, the more relevant factors are those operating on the supply side of commodities.

- (b) The Government do not accept the view that the recent price rise is due to any defects in economic strategies and techniques adopted by them. Various steps have been taken to augment supplies, especially of foodgrains, through increased production and through imports whenever necessary. Measures have also been initiated for proper and effective distribution of essential commodities.

Loss of Foreign exchange due to transfer of shares of Foreign companies

4591. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many Indian companies have given their shares to the foreign companies in order to utilise the latter's trade marks and as a result thereof a large amount of foreign exchange is being sent out of the country; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) It is not the policy of the Government to allow issue of shares to non-residents exclusively for the use of foreign brand names and trade marks.

(b) Does not arise.

Misuse of Export Incentive

4592. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases involving misuse of export incentives

2936 LS-6.

detected during the past three years; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and
(b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of smuggled gold in Bombay

4593. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold worth Rs. 5.5 lakh was seized in Bombay on 17th November, 1972 by the Customs Authorities;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 23.32 Kgs. of gold bearing foreign markings valued at about Rs. 5.5 lakhs at Indian market rate and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 10,000 were seized by the Customs authorities at Bombay on 16th November 1972.

(b) and (c). Two persons were arrested in this regard and subsequently released by the Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50,000 respectively. Further investigations are in progress.

Mint manufacturing counterfeit coins unearther in Baroda, Gujarat

4594. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mini-mint manufacturing counterfeit 50 paise coins

was unearthed in Baroda in Gujarat on the 14th November, 1972;

(b) whether about 7,000 coins were found ready for circulation and about 25,000 50-paise coins were under production;

(c) whether the persons arrested have confessed that there are such plants in other States also; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Gujarat and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Meeting of Governor of Reserve Bank of India with Chief Executive of Nationalised Bank

4595. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India recently had several meetings with the Chief Executives of major schedule and commercial banks, if so, what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Governor, Reserve Bank of India, had a meeting on the 14th November, 1972 with the Chief Executives of major scheduled commercial banks to assess the current monetary and price situation and indicate the contours of credit policy for the busy season 1972-73. A copy of the Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4046/72.)

Participation of Indian in Global Tenders for High Contracts

4596. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the MINISTER of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian exporters who intend to participate in global tenders for high value contracts suffer from a number of disadvantages, if so, the nature of these disadvantages;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the tenders lost by Indian exporters due to these disadvantages during the last year; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes Sir. The disadvantages are chiefly financing, exchange and fluctuation risk, export credit guarantee cover deferred payment conditions, payment of agency commission etc.

(b) and (c). No specific assessment of individual tenders lost in 1972 has been made. But some of these disadvantages which have been brought to Government's notice are now receiving attention.

Absorption of Extra Benefit of Interim Relief to Central Government Employees as a result of rise in Prices

4597. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Financial Express' of 18th

October, 1972 entitled "Price rise absorbs extra benefits viz. interim relief to Central Government employees and Bonus to workers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAQ CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news item states that the additional purchasing power made available to industrial workers and Government employees by way of bonus or interim relief had been mopped up by the rise in prices of essential commodities during the three week period ending October 17, 1972. It is no doubt true that the real value of any given rise in money income is affected by an increase in prices. However, it is worth nothing that the Consumer Price Index (1949=100) which measures changes in the purchasing power of consumers'

money income more accurately than the Wholesale Price Index rose only marginally from 252 in August 1972 to 254 for October 1972. Government are fully conscious of the hardship to the people caused by rising price and to that end every possible effort is being made to stabilise the price level.

Countries which will celebrate their National Days in Asia 72

4598. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the names of the countries which will celebrate their "National Days" in Asia '72 Fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The list of countries which have celebrated and which will be celebrating their National Days in Asia 72 is given in the attached statement:

STATEMENT

Name of the Country	Date of National Day
1. Italy	7 November, 1972
2. U.S.S.R.	8 November, 1972
3. Canada	9 November, 1972
4. Australia	10 November, 1972
5. Spain	11 November, 1972
6. Malaysia	12 November, 1972
7. G.D.R.	13 November, 1972
8. Hungary	15 November, 1972
9. Austria	16 November, 1972
10. Bangladesh	18 November, 1972
11. Mongolia	19 November, 1972
12. Bulgaria	21 November, 1972
13. Belgium	23 November, 1972
14. Afghanistan	24 November, 1972
15. Libya	25 November, 1972
16. Turkey	26 November, 1972
17. Yugoslavia	27 November, 1972
18. U.S.S.R. Republic	29 November, 1972
19. Mauritius	1 December, 1972
20. South Korea	4 December, 1972
21. Thailand	5 December, 1972
22. France	6 December, 1972
23. Rumania	7 December, 1972
24. New Zealand	8 December, 1972
25. Japan	9 December, 1972
26. Poland	10 December, 1972
27. Africa (Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania & Zambia)	11 December, 1972
28. Czechoslovakia	12 December, 1972
29. Fiji	13 December, 1972
30. Sweden	14 December, 1972
31. Nepal	15 December, 1972

मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए की गई
कार्यवाही का प्रभाव

4599. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण
रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में की
गई कार्यवाही के प्रभाव का सरकार ने कोई
अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). यद्यपि अलग से किसी
एक उपाय के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाना
कठिन है तथापि सरकार को आशा है कि
मूल्यों के स्तर के स्थिर रखने के उद्देश्य से
किए गए उपायों का प्रभाव कुल मिला कर
अनुकूल ही रहेगा । यह बात उत्साहवर्धक
है कि अक्टूबर के मध्य से थोक मूल्यों का
सामान्य सूचकांक प्रायः स्थिर ही रहा है ।

देश से आयात की गई और वहां निर्यात
की गई वस्तुएं

4600. श्री अम्बेश : क्या विदेश
व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) भारत से बंगला देश को अब तक
निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं के नाम, मात्रा, मूल्य
क्या है ; और

(ख) अब तक बंगला देश से आयात
की गई वस्तुओं के नाम, मात्रा तथा मूल्य
क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) केवल अप्रैल
से जून, 1972 के महीनों के निर्यात आंकड़े
उपलब्ध हैं जिनके अनुसार निम्नलिखित
वस्तुएं बंगला देश को निर्यात की गई थी:-

(मूल्य लाख रु० में)
अप्रैल-जून 1972

वस्तु	इकाई	मात्रा	मूल्य
गेहूं	हजार में टन	229	19.66
अरंडी का तेल	हजार कि० ग्रा०	370	11
बज्रहन	में० टन	264	4
सीमेंट	हजार में० टन	38	74
काली मिर्च	में० टन	590	52
तम्बाकू अनिमित	हजार कि० ग्रा०	1679	70
महयोग (अन्य वस्तुओं सहित)			2317

1972 के बाद के आंकड़े उपलब्ध
नहीं हैं ।

(ख) 1971-72 तथा अप्रैल-मई
1972 के दौरान बंगला देश से आयात
मग्न्य थे । मई 1972 के बाद के आयात
आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

भारत में कार्य कर रही विदेशी कम्पनियों में लगी पूंजी

4601. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत स्थित विदेशी कम्पनियों में से प्रत्येक कम्पनी में किस-किस देश को कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगी है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : विदेशी कम्पनियों की प्रत्येक भारतीय सहायक कम्पनी में नियोजित विदेशी पूंजी, तथा उसको विदेशी धारक कम्पनी द्वारा इसमें नियोजित पूंजी की बाबत सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है । [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी—4047/72] भारत में कार्यरत विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं की बाबत, इस प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों को हिस्सेधारिता की बाबत सूचना, कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मिसल करना अपेक्षित नहीं है ।

Construction in Indo-Bangladesh Fish Agreement

4602. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report published in Calcutta 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' dated the 18th November, 1972 to the effect that Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact on fish import is in difficulty due to the obstructions created by some rich fish traders of West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa;

(b) whether out of 17 Centres opened by Bangladesh Government, fish for West Bengal and other parts of Eastern India is procured only from 3 Centres;

(c) whether the Commerce Minister of Bangladesh said in Delhi that due to failure on the part of Indian fish imports Bangladesh may face a deficit of Rs. 6 crore; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard and the role of Fish Corporation of India in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have seen the Press report in question.

(b) The India Bangladesh Joint Review Committee on Fish Trade decided at its meeting held in October last, that because of constraints of transportation, procurement on ration should commence from the five centres at Narayanganj, Goalundo, Khulna, Akhaura and Basantpur at a very early date and that three more centres, at Jessore, Sheola and Tamabil might be opened as early as possible.

Of the five centres selected for the first phase of operations, four have already been set up at Narayanganj, Goalundo, Khulna and Akhaura. Imports are already taken place from Narayanganj and Khulna and are expected to start very soon from Goalundo and Akhaura. Two more centres at Basantpur and Jessore are going to be opened shortly.

(c) and (d): The Bangladesh Minister of Commerce expressed the fear that there would be a shortfall in the offtake of fish. It was pointed out to him that there were no limitations to the import of fish at the Indian end but that according to reports available with the Government

of India, the problem was one of making arrangements in many of the centres in Bangladesh.

As the fish trade commenced only in October 1972, the value of imports is expected to be substantially lower than the limit fixed under the Agreement. As a result of measures which have been taken in recent weeks, it is expected that the pace of import will quicken considerably depending on the availability of fish in Bangladesh at prices which would enable fish to be sold in Calcutta and other markets at reasonable prices.

Import of Indian Films by Bangladesh

4603. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh is importing Indian films for exhibition in Bangladesh;

(b) the terms and conditions of the agreement with Bangladesh;

(c) the value of Indian films imported into Bangladesh; and

(d) the revenue from the export of Indian film and the amount received by the producers?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) terms of the Trade Agreement signed between the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh in 1972, films valued at 15 lakhs will be exported to Bangladesh from Bangladesh.

No film has so far been exported to Bangladesh.

(c) Does not arise

Clubbing of Income of Wife and Husband

4604. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of a seminar held in Calcutta on the 2nd September, 1972 in which about 100 women's organisations participated;

(b) whether the Seminar opposed Government proposal to club incomes of husband and wife together for Income-tax assessment; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) This matter has been under examination for the past sometime. The views of the Wanchoo Committee and Raj Committee in this regard are also under consideration.

Proposal to include Digha in the Tourist List of Central Government

4605. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Digha, the only Sea-Beach Health Centre of Eastern India bearing Orissa, has not been included in the tourist list of the Central Government;

(b) whether Digha is visited by a large number of Indian and foreign tourists;

(c) whether Digha Sea-beach has been accepted by experts as one of the best Sea-beaches found in India; and

(d) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to include Digha (West Bengal) in the fourth list of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the whole, it is visited by a large number of visitors to Calcutta. No facilities are available as the number of visitors to

(c) No such has been made in the report.

(d) have no such provision at present.

For Take-over of Hindustan Ball Bearings Ltd. Limited, Calcutta

(a) Will the TRADE be

(b) whether there has been demand for taking over Hindustan Ball Bearings Ltd. Limited, Calcutta

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

(a) The matter is under consideration.

Proposed by Shri Ram Group of Industries

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to

(a) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to include Digha (West Bengal) in the fourth list of the Central Government?

(b) whether the Charat Ram, Bharat Ram Group and Shri Ram Group are the same.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The companies shown as belonging to Shri Ram Group in the ILPIC Report were given 12 (twelve) industrial licences and (four) letters of intent during the period from 1-7-1970 to 1-7-1972. According to the ILPIC report, both Shri Charat Ram and Shri Bharat Ram belong to the said Shri Ram Group.

Complaints against Companies for Mismanagement

4608. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received by Government against M/s. Jay Engineering Works Limited and Bharat Ball Bearing Limited for unfair management; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Companies, West Bengal has received a complaint from the Life Insurance Corporation of India in regard to terms and conditions of appointment of sole selling agents by M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd. The Registrar has received a reply from the Company on the 4th December, 1972, which is being examined.

Regarding M/s. Bharat Ball Bearing Ltd. which is now known as Shriram Bearing Ltd., the Department has not received any complaint during the last six years.

**Recognition to International Air-
port, Authority Employees Union**

4609. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that a Trade Union in the name of "International Airports Authority Employees Union" has been formed in the Office of the International Airports Authority;

(b) if so, whether the management has recognised the Union; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir, not yet.

(c) The bulk of the staff of the Authority consists of government employees (from the Civil Aviation Department) and their absorption into the service of the Authority is under consideration. Being Government servants they continue to be governed by the respective conduct rules. The question of recognition of the union now formed will be considered on the basis of guidelines laid down for such recognition by the Ministry of Labour, when the status of these deputationists is finally settled.

Remittances by Companies

4610. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Reserve Bank of India issues bulletins of Foreign Exchange remittances made by companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): The Reserve Bank of India have not issued any bulletin giving information on remittances made by individual foreign companies operating in India.

**Remittance of service charges by
Coca-Cola Export Corporation**

4611. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 6427 on the 30th July, 1971 regarding remittances on account of profits by Coca-Cola Export Corporation and state:

(a) whether the enquiry conducted to examine the remittances on account of service charges of Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, the percentage of service charges allowed to be remitted as compared to exports; and

(c) if the percentage is not constant, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination.

**Night Landing Facilities at Airports
in the Eastern Region**

4612. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no night landing facilities at any of the 29 Airports other than Calcutta used by the Airlines in the Eastern region; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Night landing facilities are available at Agartala, Patna, Gaya, Gauhati and Mohanbari aerodromes and Gooseneck flares are available at twelve other aerodromes used by Indian Airlines for landing in an emergency.

Foreign Architects Engaged by Air India for Constructing Hotels at Juhu Beach in Bombay.

4613. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has engaged foreign architects for constructing its Hotels at Juhu Beach in Bombay and at other places;

(b) whether this goes contrary to the decision taken recently by the Committee on Public Undertakings not to permit foreign architects to be employed by Air India for such purposes and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant permission for employment of foreign architects for constructing hotels in the private sector also and not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An Indian firm of architects & consulting engineers has been appointed to provide architectural and structural engineering services. In addition, Air-India have entered into an agreement with a German firm for providing consultancy services for their hotel project with the approval of Government.

(c) Consultancy services of a foreign architect may be permitted in the private sector to the extent that these form part of the technical services to be made available by a foreign collaborator under an approved collaboration agreement in respect of a particular hotel.

मध्य प्रदेश के एक लाख से अधिक ग्रामदानी वाले उद्योगपतियों की ओर करों को बकाया राशि

4614. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व नरेशों और जमींदारों को छोड़ कर मध्य प्रदेश के एक लाख से

अधिक की ग्रामदानी वाले उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों की कुल वर्ष कुल ग्रामदानी कितनी थी; और

(ख) इन लोगों की ओर आयकर, धन-कर और अधि-कर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्यक्ष करों (आयकर, धन-कर, दान-कर तथा सम्पदा-शुल्क) के प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारितियों का वर्गीकरण उनके व्यवसाय अथवा आय के स्रोत के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता। तथापि, आयकर आयुक्त, मध्य प्रदेश, भोपाल के कार्य क्षेत्र में वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में पूरे किये गये अन्तिम कर-निर्धारण के अनुसार, जिन निर्धारितियों के मामलों में कुल आय एक लाख रुपये से अधिक थी उनके बारे में 31-3-1972 की यथास्थिति के अपेक्षित व्योरे इकट्ठे लिये जा रहे हैं और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन की पेज पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना

4615. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम का विचार मध्य प्रदेश की क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाई करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की जा रही है या किये जाने का विचार है ?

[illegible]

किसे जाने क्या


॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
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संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, मुंबई



THE

— 14 —

1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1971 में मध्य प्रदेश की औद्योगिक क्षमता सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। सर्वेक्षण के दौरान उक्त दल ने राज्य में कुछ पिछड़े जिलों का दौरा किया था जैसे बस्तर, बिलासपुर, भिण्ड, छतरपुर, छिन्दवाड़ा, देवास, होशंगाबाद, खरगोड़, मुना, पन्ना, रायपुर, रतलाम और सेवा। आधारभूत क्षमता, कच्चे माल और अन्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अध्ययन दल का यह विचार था कि निम्नलिखित ग्यारह पिछड़े जिलों में निवेश के अपेक्षाकृत बाढ़िया अवसर हैं :

बस्तर, बिलासपुर, रायपुर, देवास, होशंगाबाद, सागर, सिधौ, बालाघाट, रायगढ़, शाजापुर और गूना।

अध्ययन दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि राज्य सरकार और अन्य सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं को बाहर से उद्यमकर्तियों को आकर्षित करने के लिए मिल जुल कर प्रयास करना चाहिए और नेता वैक भी औद्योगिक अवसरों के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने में और इस तरह इन जिलों के विषय में सहायता करने में रचनात्मक भूमिका अदा कर सकते हैं। अध्ययन दल ने बहुत सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं और उद्योगों का सुझाव भी दिया है जिन्हें इन जिलों में शुरू किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध

जांच-पड़ताल

4618. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विधायक यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर विभाग के उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके साथ क्या हैं जिनके पास गत तीन वर्षों में लक्ष्मी जल आय के स्रोतों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक सम्पत्ति पाई गई है; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक अधिकारी के पास किन्तने मूल्य की सम्पत्ति है ?।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेंद्र) : (क) जी, कोई नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Expenditure on and Income from Asian Trade Fair in Delhi

4619. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total expenditure on Asian Trade Fair in Delhi has exceeded the earlier estimates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the actual expenditure and the earning expected from it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Against the provision of Rs. 5.83 crores for Asian Trade Fair, expenditure actually booked so far is Rs. 4.861 crores. Excess over the original estimates, if any, can be known after the accounts of the Fair are finalised. Expected earning from the Fair is over Rs. 2.00 crores.

Inter-Ministerial Disputes over the Santa Cruz Airport Electronic Centre

4620. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Ministerial disputes have arisen over the details of the airport electronics centre to be set up at Santa Cruz;

(b) if so, the nature of the disputes and

(c) whether the matter has been referred to the Cabinet for a final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Export Order from Spain for Non-
Traditional Items**

4621. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India got an order
for non-traditional export item worth
Rs. 25 lakh from Spain; and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The items of exports include
readymade garments, brass-ware,
woodware, EPNS ware, home furni-
shings, musical instruments, lock and
padlocks, silk fabrics, car aeralis,
dolls, sports goods, ivory products,
shirts etc.

स्पेन के साथ व्यापारिक समझौता

4622. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्पेन के साथ भारत का कोई
व्यापारिक करार हुआ है

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्पेन को करार के
अन्तर्गत कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं भेजी जायेंगी
तथा उनसे अनुमानित कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा
प्राप्त होगी; और

(ग) स्पेन द्वारा इस करार के अन्तर्गत
दिये गये प्रथम आर्डर का मूल्य कितना है
तथा वह किन-किन वस्तुओं के लिए है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपस्थित
(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). व्यापार करार की
एक प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई है ।
यह व्यापार करार उसी प्रकार का है जैसा कि
हम सामान्यतः मुक्त बाजार अर्थ व्यवस्था
वाले देशों के साथ करते हैं और इसमें किसी
प्रकार की निर्यात/आयात बाध्यताएं नहीं हैं ।

**भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में
विश्व बैंक का प्रतिवेदन**

4623. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने भारत द्वारागत
दो दशकों में की गई आर्थिक प्रगति के बारे में
तुलनात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया है और
अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य
विशेषतायें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). हाल ही में प्रकाशित
"भारत तथा विश्व बैंक समूह" नामक सूचना-
पत्र में विश्व बैंक ने यह बताया है कि 1951
से, जब से योजनाबद्ध आर्थिक विकास का
सूत्रपात हुआ था भारत की राष्ट्रीय आय
दुगुनी हो गयी है और भारत ने एक बहुत
बड़े और विविधतापूर्ण औद्योगिक ढांचे का
निर्माण किया है तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र में तीव्र
विकास की नींव रखी है ।

Contracts between Indian and Bulgarian Firms at Plovdiv International Fair, Bulgaria

4624. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts have recently been signed between Bulgarian and Indian business firms participating in the Plovdiv International Fair which concluded recently in Bulgaria; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the contracts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contracts concluded between Bulgarian & Indian business firms which participated in Plovdiv International Fair 1972 amount to Rs. 297.99,500/-. They cover items such as Leather and Leather goods, Sports goods, Linoleum, Cashews, Tea, Vacuum Flasks, Coir mats, Cufflinks, Oil Pins, Needles, Snap Fasteners, Scissors, Plastic and Abrasives.

Coarse Cloth produced by the Textile Mills

4625. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Textile Mills in each State which have not produced the minimum quantity of coarse cloth required under the regulations; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) under the scheme in force with effect from

1st June, 1971, the industry's commitment to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth every quarter is being fulfilled.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Officers and Staff for Colombo Plan Consultative Conference

4626. SHRI PANNALAL BARU-PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a full fledged Secretariat was established to deal with the Colombo Plan Conference at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the method adopted for the recruitment of staff;

(c) the total number of Officers/staff appointed category-wise; and

(d) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were also appointed in the Secretariat, and if so, their number, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Various categories of temporary posts were sanctioned for brief periods and these were filled by obtaining officials on deputation from the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) As these temporary posts were filled on deputation basis from the officials already in the service of the Ministry of Finance etc., no quota was fixed for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.

STATEMENT

Staff appointed for the Colombo Plan Conference Secretariat, Category-wise

1. Secretary General . . .	1
2. Deputy Secretary General . . .	2
3. Assistant Secretary General . . .	2
4. Committee Officers . . .	7
5. Officers in charge of Cells . . .	15
6. Investigators/Comparers . . .	10
7. Assistants . . .	20
8. P. A.s . . .	16
9. L.D.C.s . . .	12
10. Messengers . . .	15
	<hr/>
	100

Names of Parties given ad hoc Import Licences worth more than one lakh of rupees from 1970-71 to 1971-72

4627. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties together with their addresses who were given ad hoc import licences worth more than one lakh of rupees each during the period from 1970-71 to 1971-72; and

(b) the commodities imported and utilisation thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Particulars of all import licences issued irrespective of their value, (including the name of the party and their addresses) are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import Licences and Export Licences," copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Data regarding commodities imported against each import licence and utilisation thereof are not maintained.

Charges against Tea Industry Monopolists

4628. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Blitz' dated the 29th July, 1972, captioned "150-crore Loot by Tea Cartel" throwing some light on the racket involving building of huge foreign exchange reserves abroad by the few monopoly houses controlling India's Tea Industry;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign tea monopolists referred to therein who control India's Tea Industry and the precise nature of the charges levelled against them by the West Bengal Labour Minister; and

(c) whether any probe has been conducted into the racket and if so, through which agency and the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report stated to have been sent by the West Bengal Labour Minister regarding control of India's Tea Industry by a few monopoly houses has not been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to develop Goa as a Tourist Spot

4629. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop Goa as a tourist spot; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop the beaches at Goa for attracting destination tourist traffic. A survey to determine the developmental possibilities is underway. The nature and scope of the development will be decided after the preliminary report of the survey is made available early in 1973.

Leakage of Foreign Exchange

4630. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign currency is being exchanged clandestinely in Delhi and other places;

(b) if so, the extent of the national loss due to this illegal work; and

(c) how much foreign currency was exchanged by Government banks during last year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Government are aware that in some cities foreign exchange transactions take place otherwise than through banks.

(b) By the very nature of these transactions it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the loss involved.

(c) Total value of sales to and purchases from the public by the fourteen nationalised banks during 1971 are as under:

	(in 000)	
	Purchases	Sales
Sterling pounds	182,057	145,125
US	306,838	173,275
Canadian dollars	3,450	3,372

Raids by Income-tax Authorities in Bombay and Calcutta

4631. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI NAGESHWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether offices and residences of certain film financiers, producers and film brokers were raided by

Income-tax Department on the 14th November, 1972 at Bombay and Calcutta and if so, the names of the persons whose offices and premises were raided; and

(b) the amount of cash seized in each case and the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A

statement indicating the names of persons whose offices and residences were raided, and the amount of cash seized in each case, is attached. These cases are being investigated. Necessary action under law would be taken after scrutiny of the seized materials is completed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No. Name Cash seized

BOMBAY

1.	Shri R. Bhattacharya	..
2.	Shri S. S. Khokhar	..
3.	Shri S. N. N. Sippy	..
4.	Shri Amar Jeet	..
5.	Shri Sridas Damani	..
6.	Shri B. R. Pachisia	49,270
7.	Shri Champalal Kothari	..
8.	Shri Narottum C. Modi	..
9.	Shri Jawaharlal Munot	..
10.	Shri P. B. Zaveri	..

CALCUTTA

1.	Shri Harakchand Kankaria	18,840
2.	Shri Sridas Damani	..
3.	Musical Films Ltd.	12,325
4.	Sree Luxmi Pictures	..
5.	Damani Pictures (P) Ltd.	95,417
6.	Sardar Mull Kankaria	6,800
7.	Parasmal Deepchand	42,851
8.	Multanmal Kishanlal (P) Ltd.	5,572

NOTE: In both Calcutta and Bombay we have seized a substantial amount of jewellery and number of books of Accounts and documents, (including Pronotes, Agreements and Receipts) besides cash.

अभ्रक के निर्यात में गिरावट ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

4632. श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है?

बिदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(क) क्या अभ्रक के निर्यात में बहुत गिरावट आ गई है;

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Exports to U.S.S.R.

4633. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports to U.S.S.R. year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the principal items of export and the percentage of engineering goods in the total each year; and

(c) the measures taken to increase the export of engineering items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The value of exports to USSR during the last 3 years are given below:—

In Rs. crores

1971

211

(b) The principal items of export to USSR are tea, raw, semi-tanned and tanned Goat skins, Jute bags, Jute Cloth, cashew kernels including consumer packs, Cotton, Textiles, Coffee, Tobacco, Woollen Knit-wear, Spices, Ready-made garments, Mica, Raw wool, Raw jute, Castor Oil, H.P.S. Groundnuts, De-oiled cakes, various chemicals, Leather shoes and various engineering goods. The percentage of engineering goods including iron and steel products during 1969, 1970 and 1971 was 8.5 per cent, 9.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent respectively.

(c) The measures taken to increase the export of engineering goods to USSR, mainly, are:

(1) Increased provisions have been made for export of engineering items in the Trade Protocols for 1972 & 1973.

(2) New items like auto ancillaries, magnetic tapes etc. have been specifically included in the Trade Protocol with USSR.

Waiver of deduction of two months salary from gratuity of Central Government Employees

4634. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the question of waiving deduction of two months' salary from the gratuity payable to the Central Government employees who opted for Family Pension Rules 1964; and

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में कमी

4635. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहां तक सामान्य उपभोक्ता सामग्री का सम्बन्ध है पिछले तीन वर्षों में रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में कितनी कमी आई है;

(ख) क्या इस कमी के कारण आयकर निर्धारण की 5000 रुपये की न्यूनतम सीमा को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब से और कितनी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 1969 और 1972 (उन इस महीनों की औसत जिनके बारे में सब से हाल की जानकारी उपलब्ध है) के बीच भारतीय रुपये की क्रयशक्ति में, औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के प्रचलित भारतीय उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचांक के

अनुसार, जिसका आधार वर्ष 1949 है, 12.3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है।

(ख) सरकार का, आयकर के संबंध में 5000 रुपये की छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ग) छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि न करने के कारणों का विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

(1) यह जरूरी है कि आयोजनाओं के क्रियान्वर्धन के लिए विकास-साधन जुटाने के राष्ट्रीय प्रयास में यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक कर-दाताओं को शामिल किया जाय।

(2) जनवरी, 1971 के अन्त में आयकर विभाग के रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज आयकर-दाताओं की कुल संख्या 30.5 लाख है, जिनमें व्यक्तियों और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों की संख्या 26 लाख है। सक्रिय जनसंख्या की तुलना में आयकर-दाताओं का अनुपात बहुत कम अर्थात् 1.3 प्रतिशत है; कृषि-भिन्न कार्यों में लगे जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में भी यह अनुपात केवल 4.3 प्रतिशत है। यदि छूट-सीमा में वृद्धि कर दी जायगी तो यह अनुपात और भी कम हो जायगा।

सरकार की राय है कि आयकर का आधार काफी व्यापक होना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत अन्ततोगत्वा जनसंख्या का अपेक्षाकृत बहुत बड़ा भाग आयकरदाता हो।

(3) आय के निम्न स्तरों पर देय कर की राशि पहले ही बहुत थोड़ी है। कर-योग्य आय का हिसाब कुछ प्रकार की आय-दलियों को बिलकुल शामिल न करने के बाद और दीर्घावधिक बचतों के सम्बन्ध में और वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के मामले में, उनके द्वारा रोजगार के प्रयोजन के लिए किये जाने वाले यात्राव्यय के सम्बन्ध में भी, कटौतियां करने के बाद लगाया जाता है। शेयरों, प्रतिभूतियों, बैंकों में जमा रकमों आदि में किये गये निवेशों से होने वाली आय के सम्बन्ध में 3,000 रुपये तक की आय को कर-योग्य आय में शामिल नहीं किया जाता। जीवन बीमा, भविष्य निधि, आदि की मार्फत की जाने वाली दीर्घावधिक बचतों के सम्बन्ध में, इस प्रकार की बचतों की पहली 1000 रु० की सारी रकम की, कर-योग्य आय में से, कटौती कर दी जाती है। किसी वेतनभोगी करदाता द्वारा रोजगार के प्रयोजन के लिए किये जाने वाले यात्रा-व्यय के सम्बन्ध में, न्यूनतम कटौती की राशि 600 रुपया वार्षिक है। इन सभी उपायों का परिणाम यह होता है कि किसी ऐसे वेतनभोगी करदाता के मामले में, जिसकी सकल वेतन-आय 6,000 रुपया वार्षिक हो, कोई कर देय नहीं होता, बशर्त कि वह जीवन-बीमा, भविष्य निधि, आदि के रूप में 400 रुपये भी बचत करता हो।

श्री आर० पी० गोयका के अधीन
कम्पनियाँ

4636. श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा :
क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करें कि :

(क) आर० पी० गोयका ग्रुप की
प्रत्येक कम्पनी की प्रदत्त पूँजी, पूँजीगत मूल्य
तथा वार्षिक क्रय तथा विक्रय कितना है;
और

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक कम्पनी द्वारा
विभिन्न ऋणों से प्राप्त कुल राशि और प्रत्येक
कम्पनी की और आय कर और अन्य केन्द्रीय
करों को कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी)

(क) और (ख). सम्भवतः प्रश्न, 1964 में
एकाधिकार जांच आयोग द्वारा संरचित और
1969 की औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच
समिति द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त गोयन्का ग्रह
से संबंधित है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास
उपलब्ध सूचनानुसार 1969-70 वर्ष के मध्य
गोयन्का, ग्रह की प्रत्येक कम्पनी की प्रदत्त
पूँजी, परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य, वार्षिक क्रय
तथा विक्रय तथा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणपत्र
में दिये जाते हैं। 1969-70 में प्रत्येक
कम्पनी पर बकाया प्रतिभूत और प्रतिभूत रहित
ऋण की राशि भी इस विवरण-पत्र में प्रदर्शित
की जाती है। [प्रकाशय में रखा गया।
रेजिए संख्या एलडी-4048/72]

इन कम्पनियों पर बकाया आधिकार और
केन्द्रीय करों इत्यादि की राशि के सम्बन्ध में
सूचना संश्लेषित की जा रही है और बकाया के
पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

Employees belonging to S.C. and S.T.
on L.I.C. strength in Maharashtra
Circle

4637. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) the staff strength in Life Insur-
ance Corporation of India as on 1st
January, 1972 in Maharashtra Circle
and the number of employees belong-
ing to Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) whether the reservation quota
for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has
been maintained;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;
and

(d) what specific steps Government
propose to take to fulfil the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI
SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) On 1st
April, 1972 the staff strength of the
LIC in Maharashtra Circle was 11279.
Of these 364 belong to Scheduled
Castes and 25 to Scheduled Tribes. The
LIC maintains statistics on the basis
of the financial year and the required
information as on 1st January, 1972
is not available.

(b) to (d). The LIC has not been
able to appoint persons belonging to
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
in all the reserved vacancies, owing
to paucity of suitable candidates from
these communities. The unfilled re-
served vacancies are, however, carried
forward for three years. For persons
belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes,
the LIC has also relaxed the condi-
tions relating to age, qualifications and
marks for written and oral tests, and
charges concessional application fees.

Recruitment of candidates in Nationalised Banks of Maharashtra

4638. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the nationalised banks in Maharashtra have made recruitment of new candidates upto 1st January, 1972 and the number of candidates who have been selected during the period;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected during this period;

(c) whether the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes has been maintained; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to fulfill the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) With a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the banks, the Banks have been advised to take the following steps:—

(i) To prescribe lower standards of qualifications and qualifying standards for the members of these communities.

(ii) To restrict the temporary appointments of subordinate staff to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) To give wide publicity to vacancies according to the instructions of the Government.

(iv) To indicate clearly in the advertisements for recruitment the

percentages laid down for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and endorse a copy to the Department of Banking.

(v) To place a Report, after every major recruitment, before the Board of Directors giving the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited by the bank and the shortfall in percentage, if any, and reasons why the full quota has not been filled.

बिहार द्वारा लिया गया ओवर ड्राफ्ट

4639. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक बिहार ने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया से कितनी राशि का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चेतावनी दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ओवरड्राफ्ट के मामले में बिहार सरकार की स्थिति अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेश) : (क) 1 मई, 1972 से लेकर बिहार सरकार ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से कोई ओवरड्राफ्ट नहीं लिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : यह प्रश्न उद्भवित नहीं होता ।

Policy evolved on wages, income and Wealth

4640. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently evolved an integrated policy on wages, income and wealth; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The question of evolving an integrated policy regarding wages, income and wealth is under examination in the context of the overall strategy of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Scheme to curb Income of Highly paid persons in Private Sector

4641. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to curb the incomes of the higher paid people in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Income-tax Act, 1961 contains provisions to the effect that expenditure incurred by a taxpayer on account of payment of salary to an employee or a former employee or in providing any perquisite etc., to any such employee shall not be allowed as a deductible expenditure to the extent such salary exceeds Rs. 5,000 per month and such perquisites exceed Rs. 1,000 per month. The Department of Company Affairs also regulates the amounts of remuneration payable by companies to their managerial personnel. There is, however, no separate scheme drawn up specifically for curbing the incomes of the higher paid people in the private sector.

Target for collection under the National Savings Scheme

4642. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for collections under the National Savings Scheme during the current financial year;

(b) how much savings have been collected so far in the current financial year; and

(c) how does it compare with the savings collected during the last financial year in the corresponding period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The target fixed for net collections under the National Savings Scheme for the current financial year is Rs. 230 crores.

(b) and (c). The net small savings collections during the period April to September, 1972 amount to Rs. 98.69 crores (approximately) as compared to Rs. 50.47 crores during the corresponding period of the last year.

Ban on Import of Raw Jute

4643. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government not to allow import of raw jute from any country for any jute mills; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines, thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. Imports are being arranged through the public sector agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

Adverse balance of Trade with some countries

4644. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was adverse balance of trade with some countries during the years 1970-71, 1971-72; and

(b) if so, the magnitude of the adverse balance of trade, the names of the countries and the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4049/72].

Import of Metal Finishing Compound on Barter basis

4645. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was received by his Ministry for the import of huge quantities of metal finishing compound on barter basis; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों द्वारा केन्द्रीय ऋणों का व्याज देना

4646. श्री मूलचन्द शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य केन्द्रीय सरकार को व्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि देता है और किन-किन राज्यों द्वारा व्याज की कितनी-कितनी राशि देय है ;

क्या कई राज्य व्याज की रकम देने में असमर्थ हैं और फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें ऋण देती है और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो किन-किन राज्यों की ओर कितनी-कितनी व्याज की राशि बकाया है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग). वित्तीय लेखे और लेखापरीक्षा रिपोर्ट, 1970-71 के अनुसार, उस वर्ष प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा भुगतान की गई व्याज की राशि तथा व्याज की वह राशि (वर्ष के अन्त में बकाया) नीचे दी गई है जिसकी भुगतानी करने में चूक हुई है:—

(करोड़ रुपये में)

राज्य	1970-71 में भुगतान की गई व्याज की राशि	31 मार्च, 1971 को बकाया व्याज की राशि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	26.22	
2. असम	9.75	..
3. बिहार	28.16	..
4. गुजरात	12.34	..
5. जम्मू और काश्मीर	8.48	8.45
6. केरल	11.50	..
7. मध्य प्रदेश	19.48	..
8. महाराष्ट्र	11.95	..
9. महाराष्ट्र	19.96	0.10

(1)	(2)	(3)
10. मैसूर	15.10	..
11. उड़ीसा	15.88	..
12. पंजाब	9.81	..
13. राजस्थान	24.92	..
14. हरियाणा	7.38	..
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	32.37	..
16. पश्चिम बंगाल	0.01]	8.52
17. नागालैण्ड	0.82	..

प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार द्वारा 1971-7 में केन्द्रीय सरकार की अदा की गई ब्याज की राशि तथा 1972-73 में देय अनुमानित राशि इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

राज्य	1971-72 में अदा की गयी ब्याज की राशि	1972-73 में देय ब्याज की अनुमानित राशि
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	27.16	28.13
2. असम	15.47	14.88
3. बिहार	29.15	31.37
4. गुजरात	12.65	13.27
5. हरियाणा	8.00	8.74
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.22	4.86

(1)	(2)	(3)
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	..	14.10
8. केरल	12.65	13.16
9. मध्य प्रदेश	19.36	*
10. मेघालय	0.07	1.28
11. महाराष्ट्र	21.70	24.23
12. मसूर	16.06	16.95
13. मणिपुर	..	1.34
14. नागालैण्ड	0.94	1.05
15. उड़ीसा	17.55	20.30
16. पंजाब	9.88	7.94
17. राजस्थान	27.02	24.79
18. तमिलनाडु	21.73	16.52
19. त्रिपुरा	..	1.80
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	34.41	35.78
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	27.35	28.45

(*सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है)

उपर्युक्त आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं। चूंकि प्रमाणित आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इसलिये यह नहीं बताया गया है कि राज्यों ने ब्याज की कितनी राशि की अदायगी करने में चुक की।

सम्भव है कि कुछ राज्यों को अर्धोपाय सम्बन्धी अस्थाई कठिनाइयां हों। किन्तु चूंकि प्रत्येक राज्य के आगामी वर्ष के अनुमानों के अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व उसके अनुमानित साधनों और आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय (जिस में ब्याज की देनदारी शामिल है) के बारे में योजना आयोग और वित्त

मंत्रालय के साथ बातचीत होती है और आवश्यकता होने पर आयोजना भिन्न कमी को पूरा करने के लिये कठिनाई महसूस करने वाले राज्यों के लिये विशेष रूप से व्यवस्था की जाती है, इसलिये राज्यों को व्याज की अदायगी करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। राज्यों को या तो विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं, योजनाओं और आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये या मान्य नियमों एवं सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशियों के अनुपात में ऋण दिये जाते हैं। आवश्यकता होने पर व्याज की बकाया रकमों की वसूली को और / अथवा ऋण परिशोधन की राशि को राज्यों के लिये मंजूर किये गये नये ऋणों में समायोजित कर दिया जाता है।

भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन

4647. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन 1971 में भारत में किन-किन स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन किया गया और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सन् 1971 में किसी अन्य देश में हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया गया था और क्या भारत ने उसमें भाग लिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस देश का नाम क्या है और उसमें भाग लेने पर भारत का कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (अ) एवं (ख) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) सरकार ने 1971 के दौरान किसी भी अन्य देश में किसी भी हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनी का न तो आयोजन किया है न किसी में भाग लिया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

1971 के दौरान भारत में जिन स्थानों पर हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनियाँ आयोजित की गई थीं उनके नाम और उन पर हुये व्यय की कुल राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रमांक	प्रदर्शनी का नाम और स्थान	उस पर हुये व्यय की राशि
1.	हेण्डीक्राफ्ट्स बाजार, नई दिल्ली	रुपये 22,776.31
2.	इंडियन रेल एग्जीबीशन (भारत में 30 से 40 स्टेशनों पर गई)	1,44,861.25 1,27,763.18
3.	एग्जीबीशन आफ ईस्टर्न रीजन्स क्राफ्ट्स, बम्बई	9,920.42
4.	एग्जीबीशन आफ यू० पी० क्राफ्ट्स, नई दिल्ली	18,709.10
5.	एग्जीबीशन आफ आंध्र प्रदेश साडी नई दिल्ली	1,883.82

प्रमाण प्रश्नों का नाम उस पर हुए
और स्थान व्यय की राशि

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 6. कापट्स डिजाइन्स,
नई दिल्ली | रुपये
25,700.00 |
| 7. एम्बीबीशन आफ
आंध्र प्रदेश कापट्स, | 23,810.40 |
| 8. एम्बीबीशन आफ
पोरुलिया मास्क्स,
कलकत्ता | 412.95 |

वित्त मंत्रालय के अर्थ प्रभाग पर किया गया
व्यय

4648. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अर्थ प्रभाग पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना व्यय होता है और उसके कृत्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के अर्थ प्रभाग पर प्रतिष्ठान और अन्य व्यय तथा यात्रा व्यय के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष 8,70,000 रुपये खर्च होता है।

अर्थ प्रभाग, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग की एक परामर्शदात्री प्रशाखा है और उसका मुख्य काम, आर्थिक नीति सम्बन्धी प्रश्नों के बारे में मंत्रालय की परामर्श देने के उद्देश्य से अर्थ-व्यवस्था की प्रवृत्तियों का विश्लेषण करना और तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन करना है। यह प्रभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक

और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण भी तैयार करता है जिसे प्रति वर्ष संसद के सम्मुख पेश किया जाता है। यह प्रभाग सरकार की समूची मूल्य नीति के लिए जिम्मेदार है। यह प्रभाग संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिषद्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, भारत सहायता संघ, और विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय शिष्टमंडलों के लिये आर्थिक मामलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना-सामग्री सम्बन्धी विवरण भी तैयार करता है।

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के विमानों की हुई दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये जांच

4649. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स और एयर इण्डिया के विमानों की पिछले वर्षों के दौरान हुई सभी दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये सरकार ने जांच की

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या थे; और]]

(ग) सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री
(श्री कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी
हां। ७ दुर्घटनाओं में से सात
दुर्घटनाओं की जांच कर ली है। दो
दुर्घटनाओं की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी
प्रतीक्षित है।

(ख) जिन सात दुर्घटनाओं का जांच
कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है, उसमें से छः
विमानचालक की चूक के कारण और एक
यांत्रिक विफलता के कारण घटित हुई थीं।

(ग) दोषी विमान चालकों को सतर्क
रहने की चेतावनी दी गई और उन अन्य
चालकों को, जिनमें कोई कमी पायी गई,
उतने समय तक के लिये प्रधान विमान चालन
कार्य से हटा लिया गया जब तक उन्होंने
उपचारी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षणों के उपरान्त
अपेक्षित कुशलता प्राप्त नहीं कर ली। संबंधित
इंजीनियरों की भर्त्सना की गयी, तथा निरी-
क्षण क्रियावधि में संशोधन किया गया।
विमान कम्पनियों को प्रशिक्षण की ओर
अधिक महत्व देने के निर्देश दिये गये।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LACK OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE
TO RAJASTHAN FOR FINANCE/RELIEF

श्री नर चन्द्र डोगा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के
निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री
का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता
हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“राजस्थान के 12,500 गांवों में
व्याप्त अकाल को स्थिति पर काबू पाने
के लिये राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता
की कथित कमी।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI A. P. SHINDE) : As the House
is aware, Rajasthan is one of the States
which have been affected by scarcity

conditions due to drought during the
current year because of the deficiency
of the South-west monsoon. According
to the information received from the
State Government, 24 districts out of
266 districts in the State involving
about 19,000 villages have been affect-
ed. I would, however, like to inform
the Hon'ble Members that necessary
Central assistance for the purpose has
been provided and would continue to
be provided in accordance with the
prescribed procedure.

Earlier this year, in April, the State
Government requested us to depute a
Team to recommend ceilings of ex-
penditure for undertaking relief opera-
tions in parts of the State, where
scarcity conditions had been prevail-
ing as a result of partial failure of the
last Rabi crop. A Central Team visited
the State in May, 1972, and on its re-
commendations a ceiling of Rs. 2.18
crores was fixed for the months of
June and July, 1972.

The failure of the South-western
monsoon aggravated the situation and
affected a much larger area of the
State. As soon as we were informed
of the situation, immediately an ad-hoc
assistance of Rs. 1 crore was given
to the State for continuing the relief
works and it was decided to depute
another Central Team to make an on-
the-spot assessment of the situation.

Meanwhile due to damage caused
by floods in certain parts of the State,
a request was received from the State
Government for deputing a Team for
assessment of the damage caused by
floods. Accordingly, a Central Team
visited the State in September, 1972
and on its recommendations, a ceiling
of expenditure of Rs. 4.38 crores for
taking various measures for flood re-
lief in some of the Eastern districts
of the State was adopted.

The second Central Team visited the
State towards the end of November,
1972, and its report is expected within
the next few days.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, Central assistance is provided on the basis of the progress of expenditure within the ceilings adopted for the purpose. Rs. 2 crores have till now been released to the State Government towards relief expenditure. The expenditure till the end of September, 1972, as recently reported by the State Government, is well within the amount already sanctioned.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, my Ministry has given administrative approval for Rs. 3.4 crores for minor irrigation schemes, of which Rs. 75 lakhs have been released. In addition, we have given Rs. 1.28 crores as short-term loans on agricultural inputs.

The State Government has continued undertaking necessary relief measures which include opening of relief works, arrangements for drinking water supply, supply of fodder and opening of cattle camps, distribution of gratuitous relief and strengthening of the public distribution system of foodgrains. All the reasonable requirements of the State Government for foodgrains have been fully met by my Ministry.

Hon'ble Members will, therefore, kindly appreciate that there has been no lack of central assistance to the State Government, and also that all necessary steps to deal with the situation have been undertaken by the State Government. We are constantly watching the situation and keeping ourselves in close touch with the State Government and will take all measures as may become necessary from time to time to deal with the situation.

श्री भूषण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में 33,000 गांवों में से 19,028 गांव अनाज से पीड़ित हैं और 1.50 लाख आदमी अनाज से प्रभावित हैं। राज्य के 28 जिलों में भयंकर दुष्काल की स्थिति

है। लेकिन मैं राज्य का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिव्यता चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ महाराष्ट्र को बस करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, वहाँ राजस्थान को केवल दो करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। इसी तरह जहाँ महाराष्ट्र में 20 लाख लोगों को काम दिया गया है, वहाँ राजस्थान में केवल 40 हजार लोगों को काम दिया गया है। जहाँ तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, महाराष्ट्र को 5.93 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और राजस्थान को केवल 75 लाख रुपया दिया गया है।

राजस्थान की हालत बहुत चिन्ताजनक और दयनीय है। सारे राजस्थान में अकाल के बादल छाये हुए हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कई अखबारों की कटिंग आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। शायद देश के बड़े बड़े समाचारपत्र राजस्थान की स्थिति से परिचित न हों, लेकिन राजस्थान के समाचारपत्रों में इस आशय के समाचार छपे रहे हैं कि वहाँ गांव-गांव में भुखमरी है, लोग अपने परिवारों को छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं, बच्चे अपने माता-पिता से अलग हो गये हैं, आदि। "बदलता राजस्थान" में कहा गया है : "गऊ और पशुओं का मांस खाने पर मजबूर यह आदिवासी इलाका। लूट और चोरियों की वारदातें"।

हमारे मुख्य मंत्री भले ही यह कहें कि हम एक आदमी को भी भूख से नहीं मरने देंगे। लेकिन तड़प तड़प कर जीना तो जिन्दगी नहीं है और राहत देना तो इज्जत की जिन्दगी बखाना नहीं है। राजस्थान की समस्या हिन्दुस्तान की समस्या है। वहाँ डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 23,000 सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें खोली गई हैं जब कि हमारे यहाँ जो अनाज जमा था वह भी ले गये हैं।

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

राजस्थान कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है । उस पर 732 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है । उस की आर्थिक हालत लड़खड़ा रही है । महाराष्ट्र में बहुत उद्योग धंधे हैं लेकिन राजस्थान में कोई उद्योग नहीं है । हमारे यहां 7700 कुएं सूख गये हैं । इस के लिए हम को बिजली की आवश्यकता है । हम ने कई बार कहा है कि राजस्थान नहर को एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना कर जल्दी से पूरा किया जाये । बिजली से गहरे कुओं से पानी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ।

हमारे यहां 1.80 लाख जानवर बिना घास और चारे के हैं । 16 लाख कैटल को बाहर ले जाना है । हमें 82 लाख स्विटल घास चारा चाहिए । हमारे यहां अनाज की स्थिति बहुत चिन्ताजनक है । अगर आने वाले समय में हमें अनाज न दिया गया तो वहां भयंकर परिस्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी । राजस्थान में खरीफ की फसल खराब हो गई है । खरीफ की फसल से 25, 26 लाख टन अनाज पैदा होता है लेकिन इस साल दस लाख टन भी नहीं होगा । राजस्थान की ओर से 50 लाख टन की मांग की गई थी लेकिन केवल 10 लाख टन दिया गया है । आने वाले समय में कहीं राजस्थान में वही हालत न हो जाय जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कलकत्ते में हुई थी । लोग वहां भूखों तड़प रहे हैं काम नहीं है । मैंने एक बात यह भी कही है कि वहां 1 रु० 50 पैसे मिलता है इस में किस प्रकार मजदूर अपना गुजारा कर सकता है । मैंने कई बार कहा है कि इस भयंकर अकल की स्थिति में वहां धान महंगा हो गया है हम आप से धैर्य नहीं चाहते हैं धान चाहते हैं । अपना धान चाहते हैं काम चाहते हैं । हम ने आप से 50 हजार टन महीने की मांग की है लेकिन आपने 10 हजार टन दिया है महीने में केवल 50 हजार टन मिला है । अगर वहां वर्षा नहीं हुई है तो आप पानी की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं थोड़ा

थोड़ा पानी देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । इस लिये राजस्थान की सरकार की स्थिति की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाया है ।

अन्नासाहेब महोदय : आप ने इन से प्रश्न क्या पूछा है ?

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : मैंने राजस्थान कनाल के लिये पूछा है—उस काम को बढ़ायेगा या नहीं ? अनाज की मांग की है काम की मांग की है—2 करोड़ रुपया दिया है उस से काम नहीं चलेगा, हम ने 83 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I quite appreciate what the hon. Member says; he is anxious whether adequate relief is being provided to the unfortunate people of Rajasthan where drought in some districts is in a very severe form. The Government of India is well aware of it. I would only like to dispel the impression of the hon. Member that both the Rajasthan Government and the Government of India are doing their level best to provide the necessary relief. During the last 6-7 months three central teams were deputed. I do not know what are the difficulties but even the amounts which are recommended by central teams by way of relief—7 to 8 crores—is not spent; the expenditure was reported to be only 91 lakhs. If the State Government wants to take up still further additional programmes for relief, I think the Central Government will be in a position to give necessary support to Rajasthan Government. Drought relief is a state subject and the State Government has to take necessary steps and Centre comes in by way of assistance. There is a well established procedure; the Central teams can make objective studies. The last team went only in the last week of November and it will finalise its report soon. On the basis of that report the Government of India would be taking action and give massive support to Rajasthan. The figure the hon. Mem-

ber quoted about the supply of foodgrains is not correct. This month's allotment is 25,000 tonnes. The Rajasthan Chief Minister himself spoke to me and we allotted some maize; I do not know their difficulties but the Rajasthan Chief Minister said that maize would not be acceptable to them. It is a cheaper grain and if there is distress maize should be acceptable to them. (Interruptions) It is not only maize, we have allotted wheat also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Only 10,000 tonnes.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the face of genuine requirement of foodgrains, any grain which is consumed there should be readily accepted. But the Rajasthan Food Minister is here and we shall discuss with him genuine difficulties. May I assure the hon. Member that all reasonable requirements of Rajasthan will be met.

About cattle in Rajasthan, drought is frequent in western districts and migration of cattle takes place even normally. This year it is having an accentuated form. The State Government established 270 camps for organising migration of cattle and all help by way of fodder, etc. is given. (Interruptions) I have already said that about 7 or 8 crores was recommended and that amount has not been spent. We are awaiting statements from the Rajasthan Government and after they had utilised that money more assistance will be forthcoming from the Central Government. I can only say now that the central team's report would be finalised within 3-4 days and we shall take action.

As regards Rajasthan canal, already Rs. 11 crores had been provided and this year the Government of India proposes to step up further allotments in the coming months for the Rajasthan Canal. Unfortunately the Rajasthan Government does find it difficult to take people from other districts to the Rajasthan Canal area. I

learn that the Rajasthan Government is organising to take about 10,000 people to the Rajasthan Canal site. We wish Rajasthan Government is in a position to organise more people so that they are employed there and more production work is carried on.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): How much have they demanded and how much have you given?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: The demand was for 35,000 tonnes and we have given 25,000 tonnes.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी राजस्थान में अकाल की भयंकरता के बारे में मेरे साथी श्री डा. ने जोड़ी सी जानकारी दी है । मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान की हालत इस वक्त ऐसी है जैसी एक भेड़िये और एक गडरिये की थी, जो रोज़ कहता था कि भेड़िया आया, भेड़िया आया, लेकिन उस वक्त इतनी भयंकरता नहीं थी, लेकिन जब बाकई भेड़िया आ गया तो कोई बचाने नहीं आया । आज राजस्थान के अन्दर भी ऐसी ही भयंकरता फैली हुई है ।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज राजस्थान के अन्दर अकाल की स्थिति बड़ी भयंकर हो गई है—लेकिन सरकार का पूरा ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है । राजस्थान में अकाल की भयंकरता इस लिये भी और ज्यादा बढ़ गई है कि राजस्थान सरकार की अर्थिक स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है । राजस्थान सरकार को 45 करोड़ रुपये साल का ब्याज देना पड़ता है, जिस का परिणाम शायद यह है—जैसा माननीय शिन्डे साहब कह रहे थे कि 7-8 करोड़ रुपये के रिलीफ की सहायता मंजूर की गई है, लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार केवल 91 लाख रुपये बर्क कर सकी

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस रकम के खर्च न होने का कारण यह है कि राजस्थान सरकार जो मजदूरी देती है वह 1 रुपया, सवा रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया है, और इतनी कम मजदूरी पर लोग काम पर आने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि इतनी कम मजदूरी से उन का पेट नहीं भर सकता, उन के खाने के लिये आवश्यक अनाज भी नहीं मिल सकता। राजस्थान सरकार अपने साधनों से इस मजदूरी को बढ़ा नहीं सकती, जब कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार अपने यहां 3 रुपये दे रही है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 2 रुपये दे रही है। स्टेट्स के लिए इक्विटी-बिल मैचिंग ग्रांट न होने के कारण राजस्थान सरकार इस रुपये का उपयोग करने में कठिनाई महसूस कर रही है। यदि वह बात सच है तो क्या शिष्टे साहब यह आश्वासन देंगे कि राजस्थान में जो जमीन पर काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं उन का वाजिव हक मिलेगा, अर्थात् 2 रुपये, ढाई रुपये और 3 रुपये मजदूरी मिलेगी, जिस से कि वे खाने के लिये गल्ला प्राप्त कर सकें।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि राजस्थान की दूसरी भयंकर समस्या पानी की है। राजस्थान में पीने के पानी का अभाव है और यह पीने के पानी का अभाव वर्षा के न होने के कारण बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। जहां पर टैंकर्स जो है पानी लें जाते हैं वह इतने काफी नहीं हैं कि आने वाले महीनों में लोगों की पानी पीने की जरूरतों को पूरा कर सकेंगे। इसलिए क्या राजस्थान के लोगों को पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था करने का आश्वासन आप देंगे? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में जो दूकानें हैं फेयर प्राइज शॉप्स वह कितनी तादाद में खोली गई हैं और उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक गल्ला पहुंच रहा है या नहीं?

इसके साथ ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में एक बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि जिन इलाकों में फेसिलिटी रिलीफ का काम हो

रहा है उन इलाकों में मैटीरियल काम्प्लेनेंट्स के लिए आप कोई रकम नहीं देते हैं और राजस्थान सरकार के पास काम्प्लेनेंट्स के लिए पैसा देने के लिए नहीं है इसलिए क्या आप राजस्थान सरकार के सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे डाउट इरेडिकेशन प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत जो रुपया है उसमें से मैटीरियल काम्प्लेनेंट्स के लिए दिया जाये और फेसिलिटी रिलीफ से लेबर काम्प्लेनेंट्स के लिए रुपया दिया जाये - क्या इन बातों के लिए मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that Rajasthan faces a very difficult problem as far as drinking water is concerned, because nature is very unkind to large parts of western Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government itself has made provision of Rs. 1 crore for providing drinking water. They have plans for deepening 6,000 wells in difficult areas. To certain villages even transport arrangements for drinking water are being made by Rajasthan Government. The central team to which I made reference earlier would again make some recommendations bearing in mind the observations of the hon. member.

The number of fair price shops in Rajasthan is more than 7,000. If Rajasthan Government feel there is need to open more fair price shops in certain areas, they will take necessary steps in that direction. It is in their discretion to do it. Regarding wages, the Centre always stands for payment of reasonable wages to the workers. If Rajasthan Government wants to have a little higher wages which are reasonable according to the local conditions, the Government of India will not come in the way. About the ways and means position, the major issues can be taken up by Rajasthan Government with the Finance Commission. About the current ways and means position, the Government of India would be prepared to make even ad hoc advances or ad hoc grants for drought relief. But my information is at the moment the ways and means

position of Rajasthan Government is quite satisfactory. If they want to take up any relief measures, that should not come in the way.

Regarding material component, etc., it is a matter of detail to be looked into by Rajasthan Government.

श्री आनसाहेब भाई शर्मा (इंदौर) :
श्रीमान, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की मजबूरी आसानी से समझ सकता हूँ इसलिए जो स्टेटमेंट आपने किया है उससे मैं कुछ सहमत हूँ लेकिन राजस्थान की जो स्थिति है वह हमें भयंकर इस प्रकार से दिखाई देती है कि हमारा प्रदेश राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र आंध्र प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से घिरा हुआ है। मेरा सम्बन्ध मजदूर कार्यकर्ता के नाते इन प्रदेशों से बहुत ज्यादा रहता है। लेकिन जो कठिनाई राजस्थान को लेकर हमारे सामने आ रही है, रोजाना हजारों आदमी राजस्थान से चलकर हमारे पास आते हैं और हमसे कहते हैं कि हमें काम दिलाओ और जब एम्प्लायर यह कहते हैं हमारे यहां सरप्लस आदमी है तो हम उन्हें काम कहां पर दिलाये। हम रोजाना देख रहे हैं कि हजारों दोर राजस्थान से बने आ रहे हैं हमारे प्रदेश के अन्दर। मैंने यहां तक अपनी आंखों से देखा कि उज्जैन रोड पर एक गड़िया अपनी सैकड़ों भेड़ों को लेकर सड़क पर जा रहा था उधर से ट्रक आया और उसकी 50-60 भेड़ें उसके नीचे मर गईं। एक तो बेचारें भूख और प्यास से मरते हैं, देवी प्रकोप से मरते हैं और दूसरे कहीं जाते हैं तो इस प्रकार से मरते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सहायता आप दे सकते हैं उसे जल्दी दीजिए और ऐसी सहायता दीजिए जिससे उनका पूरा पड़ सके। पानी की कठिनाई हमारे प्रदेश में भी है। हम चारा भेज रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान में भेज रहे हैं। हम अनाज भी भेज रहे हैं। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर बड़े सख्त हैं। लेकिन आज पानी की हमारे यहां भी इतनी तकलीफ है कि कुआं में पानी नहीं, लकी ताकियों में पानी

नहीं सिवाय हमारी आंखों के और कहीं पानी नहीं है हमारा प्रदेश एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जिस तरह से बकस्यूह में अभिमन्यु घिरा हुआ था वही हालत आज हमारी भी हो गई है। हम महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान और आंध्र प्रदेश से चारों ओर से घिरे हुए हैं। सारा प्रेशर हमारे प्रदेश पर आ रहा है। तो हमारे प्रदेश में भी बिना अकाल के अकाल जैसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किस प्रदेश को कितना दिया, इसमें मेरी कोई भेदभाव की आशंका नहीं है लेकिन इतना जरूर है जो कुछ भी आप दें वह समय पर दें और इतना दें कि कोई भण्डार न भर सके अपना भेट भर सके, दोर और इनसान अपना पेट भर सकें। इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It can be very well appreciated that the main problem in drought affected area is to provide purchasing power by giving employment. Therefore, the central teams who go into these matters mainly make recommendations from this angle of providing employment. As I said earlier, if the Rajasthan Government want to take up a larger employment programme, we will support them. 10 districts of Rajasthan have been taken under the drought-prone areas programme. Though this year we have sanctioned only Rs. 2.22 crores, for the actual scheme the amount sanctioned is Rs. 16 crores. If Rajasthan Government want to expand this programme and want advance allocation in addition to the recommendation of the central team, we shall be in a position to help. Therefore, for providing employment in the Rajasthan canal or under the drought-prone areas programme and for normal relief programmes, Rajasthan Government should be in a position to meet the requirements of the situation.

श्री पद्मा लाल जाधवराज (गंगानगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे साथी डा. गंगा जी ने राजस्थान की स्थिति के संबंध में मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया और मंत्री महोदय को कुछ उलाहना भी दिया कि जहां महाराष्ट्र में इतनी रमिश मंजूर की गई, इतनी डूकान खोली गयीं वहां राजस्थान में उपका बरती गई लेकिन मैं नहीं कहूंगा कि हमारे सिद्धे साहब महाराष्ट्रियन हैं इसलिए महाराष्ट्र में इतनी डूकान खोली गयीं, मैं यह भी नहीं कहूंगा कि हमारे बित्त मंत्री महाराष्ट्रियन हैं इसलिए वहां पर अधिक राशि दी गई क्योंकि यह स्वाभाविक बात है, कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि जहां पर कोई होता है उसको कुछ जगाव भी होता है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाल के संबंध में भी हमारे राजस्थान के लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है। बिहार, महाराष्ट्र आदि जगह अकाल पड़ता है लेकिन राजस्थान की जो अकाल की स्थिति है वह परम्परागत सबिबों से, जब से संसार की रचना हुई है तब से ऐसी ही है। राजस्थान के बारे में एक महावरा है। किसी ने पूछा कि अकाल, अकाल चिल्लाते हो तो अकाल कहाँ है? एक सीधे साधे ग्रामीण किसान ने कहा कि मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अकाल कहाँ है :

पल पूगल घड़ भेड़ ते बाहू बाड़मेर।

जो यां हूँदयां जो धाणों डायो जयसलमेर।

ग्रामी अकाल की जो शुरुआत है, उसके पैर जो है वह बीकानेर जिले के पूगल जिले के हैं। अकाल का घड़ जो है वह नागीर के घड़तल जिले में और अकाल के बाजू है वह

बाड़मेर में है। और अगर अकाल के स्थायित्व को देखना है तो वह जयसलमेर में परमनिटली रहता है। तो यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है, सबसे स्पष्ट रही है अभी से राजस्थान अकाल का शिकार रहा है। राजस्थान में 68 का अकाल, 69 का अकाल आया और 70-71 की स्थिति ठीक नहीं रही। यह अकाल तो पड़ा यह कैसे तो राजपूतों, ब्राह्मणों और जाटों आदि पर भी पड़ा लेकिन इस अकाल के ज्यादातर शिकार हुए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कितने करोड़ रुपए देना चाहते हैं उस को। क्या जितना रुपया भी देना चाहते हैं जल्दी से जल्दी दें।

जैसा श्री शर्मा ने बतलाया आप मजदूरी के रूप में सड़क आदि बनाने के लिए रुपए देते हैं। लेकिन जब तक आप रा मंदीरियल नहीं देंगे, उस मजदूर का कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। जहां तक राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा धन मांगने की बात आती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अकाल कार्यों के लिए जो करया मंजूर होता है उस में अष्टाचार बहुत हुआ है। कुछ साधन-सम्पन्न लोग और सरकार के करप्ट लोग उस में भागीदार होते हैं। जिन कार्यों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए मंजूर होते हैं उन में 60 करोड़ रुपया भी नहीं लगाया जाता है। कई करोड़ रुपयों का करप्ट हो जाता है। इस पर भी निरीक्षण लगाना आवश्यक

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकतर जिले के भी जोखिम में हैं। निवेशकों ने अफवाहों और इंजीनियरों के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर अफवाहों में से 53 हजार रुपये की मात्रा अंतर्गत मुख्य मंत्री के तले में रखी थी जब कि वहाँ लोग भूखों मर रहे थे। क्या सरकार इस की जांच करायेगी? पहले आप इस तरह की अनियमितताओं के ऊपर नियन्त्रण लगायें उस के बाद धन दें। अगर आप इतना कर दें तो शायद पहले जैसा करणन आगे भविष्य में नहीं होगा।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया कि हम धन दे सकते हैं काम खोल सकते हैं, लेकिन पानी कहां, से दें, घास कहां से दें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 21 वर्षों से पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर हूँ। पिछले पन्द्रह सालों से हम लोग चिल्लाते आ रहे हैं कि राजस्थान नहर को युद्धस्तर पर निर्मित करायें। लेकिन पता नहीं इस में क्या राज है कि यह नहर पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। इस से पचास लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती है, वहां खेती हो सकती है, अगर इस नहर को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जायें। इस से वहां का भ्रम का अभाव होगा, बस होगी, वहां उद्योग चलेंगे सब कुछ होगा, लेकिन पता नहीं कि राजस्थान की क्यों भूखों मर रहे हैं। अगर वही इस में भी कोई निवेश है या नहीं, लेकिन मुझे अफवाहें

हैं, वही तो क्यों इस काम को पूरा नहीं किया जाता। (अवधान)

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पर पानी भी आ जाता है, काम भी खोले जाते हैं वहां इस बात का ध्यान जरूर रखा जाये कि काम ठीक से होता है या नहीं। मैं आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि मुझ को कहते हुए दुःख होता है। पता नहीं दूसरे साथियों ने कहा या नहीं, कि अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए दूकानों को जो भ्रम दिया जाता है उस की दुबारा बिक्री ब्लैक मार्केट में शहरों में होती है। अगर सरकार इस कार्य के लिए अन्न देती है तो उस के उपयोग पर भी उस को नियन्त्रण रखना चाहिए। आखिर इन सब बातों को करता कौन है? राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारी और वहां के कर्मचारी करते हैं और ओवरसिअर करते हैं। सब की मिली-भगत से काम होता है। जब तक आप हम पर नियन्त्रण नहीं रखेंगे तब तक वहां कार्य ठोक से नहीं चल सकतें हैं।

इस समय राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति नाजुक है, वह कजदार है। इस लिए उस को अधिक से अधिक धन जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाये और बिना व्याज के दिया जाये, सहायता के रूप में दिया जाये। जब रा मंटीरियल ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता राहत कार्यों के लिए तब होता यह है कि सड़क बनाने के लिए बोड़ी बहुत मिट्टी डाल दी जाती है। बाव में कह दिया जाता है कि मिट्टी की बोड़ी गई थी लेकिन रस्ता बने नहीं तो कुछ नहीं। उन लोगों के

[श्री प्रसाद लाल बाबुलाल]

पास न तो कंकीठ है न और कोई रा-
मैटीरियल है। इस तरह से उन को
गोलमाल करने का मौका मिल जाता है।
जो प्रकृति है वह भी उन को इस मामले में
सहायता करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से
प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ कि वह धन और
रा मैटीरियल देने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं।

राजस्थान में फौमीन कोड बना हुआ
है। उस के अन्तर्गत लोगों को सवा या
डेढ़ रुपया रोज मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं
कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का
श्रम कानून है उस के अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों को
मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए।

जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने बताया
वहाँ पर गड़रिये अपनी भेड़ें ले कर आते
हैं उन की भेड़ मोटर से कट गई। सूरत
गढ़ में एक किसान अपनी भेड़ ले कर आया
तो उस की रेलगाड़ी से 300 से ज्यादा
भेड़ें रात में कट गई। वहाँ पर इतनी
दुर्दशा लोगों की हो रही है। मैं कहना
चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब होते हैं न तो
उन का कोई धर्म रहता है, न ईमान रहता
है, न संस्कृति रहती है न सम्यता रहती
है और न चरित्र रहता है। जनता
भूख से बरबाद हो जाती है। इस लिए
आप को उन लोगों के लिए स्थायी हल
दुलना चाहिए। जब तक आप स्थायी
हल नहीं दूँगे तब तक राजस्थान के लोगों
का कोई भला होने वाला नहीं है।

मैंने सारी बात संजोच में कह दी
केलिये किट कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल को भी

धन दें उस पर नियंत्रण रखें। इस
मामले में गरीबों का विशेष ध्यान रखा
जाय। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होना
कि बगैर कोई काम हुए हमारे यहाँ पुलने
क्षेत्र में मजदूरी का दो लाख रुपया दे दिया
गया। कांग्रेसी सदस्य होते हुए मैंने तो
बार बार कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है,
लेकिन पता नहीं क्या राज है कि अकाल-
ग्रस्त क्षेत्र की इतनी दुर्दशा हो रही है।
मैं बहुत दुखी हूँ। मैं एक राष्ट्रीय विचार-
धारा का आदमी हूँ और यह राष्ट्रीय सरकार
है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक है, लेकिन हमारे
यहाँ के लोग भूख से परेशान हैं और दुखी

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As
far as irregularities and alleged mal-
practices are concerned, we have
drawn the attention of the Rajasthan
Government from time to time, and
my information is that the Rajasthan
Government has taken a number of
steps to improve the working of the
relief operations. As far as the
pattern of assistance is concerned, it
is a much wider issue. But the pre-
sent pattern of assistance is, when-
ever there is any natural calamity or
drought, 75 per cent of the total
amount is given by the Centre. Out
of this, 50 per cent is grant and the
balance 25 per cent is loan. The other
25 per cent has to be provided by the
State Government. If the hon. Mem-
ber has any grievance about this
pattern, either the State Government
or the hon. Member can take up this
matter with the Sixth Finance Com-
mission, which is going into these pro-
blems just now.

Coming to the Rajasthan Canal be-
fore coming to the House today I
consulted the Irrigation and Power
Ministry. They told me that they
propose to step up the allotment for

the Rajasthan Canal from Rs. 11 crores to 16 crores next year. So, if the Rajasthan Government spend the funds already made available, I think it should be possible to take up larger relief work.

Lastly, I want to say that we do not discriminate between State and State. The people of all States are our brothers and sisters. Therefore, wherever there is flood or drought, we are duty-bound to give relief, whether it is Maharashtra, Gujarat or Rajasthan. There are Central teams of the Planning Commission which do on the spot, study and make recommendations. The Central Government take action on the basis of those recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ganesh.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I will permit them to make short submissions, but only after this is over. (*Interruptions*) They are speaking without my permission. So, it will not go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: * * *

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. (*Interruptions*) * * Do you think this is the proper way of addressing the Chair? I am not calling anybody. (*Interruptions*) * *

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GIFT-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, WEALTH-TAX, (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, INCOME-TAX (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.

R. GANESH) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Gift-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 706(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972 in (English version) and S.O. 4039 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4028/72*].

(ii) A copy of Wealth-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 707(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972 (English version) and S.O. 4040 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4029/72*].

(iii) A copy of the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972 published in Notification No. S.O. 708(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 15th November, 1972 (English version) and S.O. 4041 published in Gazette of India, dated the 9th December, 1972 (Hindi version) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4030/72*].

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) about Notification's mentioned above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4031/72*].

(3) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 468(E) and 469(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th November, 1972, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4032/72*].

COST ACCOUNTING RECORDS (VANAS- PATI) RULES

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AF-
FAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA
BARUA)—**

(4) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cost Accounting Records (Vanaspati) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1529 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4033/72.]

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND REVIEW AND REPORT OF M.M.T.C. OF INDIA LTD. FOR 1971-72

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1971) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Different Varieties of Jute Goods.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 18016/1/71-Tex(D), dated the 12th December, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons as to why the documents mentioned at (1) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (1) (i) above simultaneously.

**Not recorded.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4034/72.]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4035/72.]

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not calling anybody. (Interruptions) Nothing is going on record because I did not call anybody. (Interruptions) ** There is nothing before the House. All of you please sit down. (Interruptions) ** That is not the way to do. I am not allowing anybody. May I request all of you to sit down? As I said in the very beginning, I will call you later. (Interruptions) ** Why do you defy the Chair?

कुछ को तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन करना चाहिए ।
रोज इत पन्द्रह मंत्र इस तरह से खड़े
हो जायेंगे तो आपका खयाल है कि नेयर
उस के लिए रोज तैयार हो जाया करेगी ?
यह बड़ी गलत बात है । इस तरह से
आप रोज करेंगे तो बात नहीं बनेगी ।
मेरे पर इसका असर बड़ी पड़ रहा है ।
(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I am not allowing anybody. We are on item 6 of the Agenda.

Prof. Madan Dandekar and some other members then left the House.

श्रीमान सहीदय : आपको पता था और आप अपने बिल में जानते थे कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं ला सकती है (इंटरपोज) किसी की गाड़ी जा रही है या किसी का प्लेन जा रहा है, तो वह जाए।

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1972.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 14th December, 1972, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971, be further extended up to the last day of the Eighty-third Session of the Rajya Sabha."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the

current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th December, 1972:—

(1) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1972.

(2) The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1972.

12.45 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their First Report on Audit Report (Civil) 1970—Appropriation Accounts (Civil) 1968-69 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Industrial Development and Department of Rehabilitation.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I beg to present the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, on 'Accounting Matters'.

12.46 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): With your permission, I rise to announce the....

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I beg to lay on the Table of the House the Government business for the week commencing 18th December, 1972.

Statement

With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 18th December, 1972, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The National Library Bill, 1972.

The Richardson and Cruddas Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill, 1972.

(3) Consideration of a Resolution regarding Railway Convention.

(4) Further consideration and passing of the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee.

(6) Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1971-72 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

(7) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1972.

The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh - Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Seaward Artillery Practice (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill, 1972.

The Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि बोनस के सवाल पर डाक-तार विभाग, रेलवे विभाग और डिफेंस विभाग के हजारों कर्मचारी बाहर डिमांस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए भाड़े हुए हैं। कांग्रेस की, आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की यूनियनें भी इसमें भाग ले रही हैं। वे मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन को बोनस मिलना चाहिए और पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट तत्काल आनी चाहिए, ताकि उसको लागू किया जा सके। सरकार को बर्कज की इन मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
You are aware, Sir, that more than a lakh of railway employees are demonstrating before the Parliament House—they have not been allowed to come here; they are at the Boat Club—against the glaring injustice done to them by the Government in the matter of payment of bonus. There is no question of railway employees alone; 28 lakhs of Central Government employees, State Government employees and all wage-earners should be paid bonus. I want the Minister to make a statement on this, in case Adjournment Motion is not acceptable.

Secondly, Sir, there has been delay in the submission of the report by the Pay Commission. It has been delayed to this extent that I doubt whether it will be submitted before this House adjourns *sine die*. The Minister is unable to make a statement assuring that the report will be submitted during this month. As a protest, I would like to walk out....

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he speaking with your permission, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me explain the whole position. In the beginning I explained to them that the proper stage would be under item 10 when the Minister comes out with the statement announcing the next week's business. But they would not listen to it and they were insisting.. (Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Government may do whatever they like. But I warn the Government that in case they do not take note of this, the employees would force them to accept their genuine demand. As a protest, I am walking out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Next week is the last week of this Session. I would like to have an assurance from the Minister if they are going to bring the Anti-Defection Bill. The Anti-Defection Bill has become the biggest joke of the Century. In the meantime, defections are taking place. In the State of Orissa, defection has taken a very large proportion and under the very connivance of the Government of today. No less a person than the Governor has gone to meet Mr. Nilamony Rautray, as has appeared in the paper today. (Interruption) In the last Session also I requested them to bring the Anti-Defection Bill, and I brought to your notice how the Orissa MLAs were kept in the Haryana House which is

infamous for Ayarams and Gayasams and this House never took any notice of that.

13 hrs.

Taking into consideration all the factors, I would like to know the timing of the Anti-Defections Bill. In spite of the recommendation of the Committee on Defections where all Parties were represented and which included jurists like Mr Setalvad, Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Seervai and in spite of their recommendations and in spite of the eloquent speeches in the Speakers' Conference that there should be an end to defection, the Government is not moving an inch. So, I would like to know when they are going to bring this Bill or are they going to wait till this Operation Tamil Nadu is over or till Shrimati Nandini Satpathy presides over a Ministry of defectors?

My second question is regarding a discussion on these Railway employees. It is a serious matter and an adjournment motion would have been more appropriate. But there has been a definite discrimination between the employees of the Central Government Undertakings and the employees of the Railways..

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever there is a dispute between the employer and the employees, there should be an adjournment motion here in this House? Tomorrow some people will have a dispute in a Department or in a firm and you come out with an adjournment motion here because it is a question of bargaining?

SHRI P. K. DEO: No, Sir. Their demand is genuine and there should be a debate on this at least next week....

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, there are other means, but not in this way.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I would like to have a categorical reply from the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs as to when they are going to accede to a discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I want to draw the attention of the House to the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in regard to the delineation of our border with Pakistan. Giving the information about the Lahore Pact signed between the representatives of Indian and Pakistani Armed Forces, the Minister of External Affairs made a cryptic statement in his over-zealous attempt to salvage the Simla Agreement. In his laconic statement, the Lahore Pact has been variously described by the Government spokesmen as rationalisation of the Indo-Pak boundaries and as an adjustment based on give-and-take basis. The Government owe it to the nation to clearly inform the people about the exact extent of the Indian territory given to Pakistan and the area taken from Pakistan. The Government have also agreed to draw the international boundary in Jammu and other sectors. It should be clearly stated whether this is giving and taking of territories either belonging to India or to Pakistan before the outbreak of the last Indo-Pak war and what is the basis of drawing this new international boundary.

This information is absolutely essential for the Lok Sabha to know because it involves serious constitutional issues. According to the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Indian Constitution, not even a tiny piece of the Indian territory can be given to Pakistan nor a similar tract of land can be permanently acquired from Pakistan without the necessary constitutional changes and a constitutional discussion in this House.

In accordance with a previous Indo-Pak agreement the Government of India decided to give an Indian enclave called, Berubari in West Bengal to the former East Pakistan, but the Calcutta High Court as also the

Supreme Court struck it, ~~which~~ violated the constitutional provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution.

I demand, this is such an important matter and we are going to draw the international boundaries....

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't make speeches. Don't create an occasion for a speech on anything that comes to your hand. It is better if you suggest that this should also be kept on the agenda.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am submitting to you that this is such an important matter that the Government should not make a cryptic and laconic statement and the Government should come out with fuller information and a discussion should be held on the basis of that.

Lastly, ..

MR. SPEAKER: You are again making a speech. This is a very bad practice.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Opposition has staged a walk-out. Now, I want to take advantage of this occasion. At least, you, in your wisdom, should see that such things do not happen every day. Sir, not hundreds, not thousands, but lakhs of employees of the Central Government have come from all over the country, from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Gujarat to Kamrup.... (Interruptions) Sir, it involves a serious policy of discrimination between one kind of workers against the other. I urge upon you that you should ask the Government to make a statement on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose, Prof. Madhu Dandavate—~~they~~ have gone.

RAJ BAHADUR: My hon. friend, has raised the question about the Anti-Defections Bill. I may assure you that we are very seriously examining the whole matter. But many complicated questions of constitutional law have arisen. The Bill is not yet ready and we would certainly like to take a final decision about it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: When? After the horse is stolen?

MR. SPEAKER: The horses are still there for trade.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About the matter raised by Prof. Samar Guha, I have no comments except to say that the points he has raised are hardly relevant to the statement that the External Affairs Minister has made.

13.10 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the 30th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 30th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

13.11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE ALLEGED BURNING OF HOUSES IN CERTAIN VILLAGES IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You want to make the statement? You may lay it on the Table of the House. We are already late for the lunch.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the recent incidents at villages Sajni and Nonari in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh.

Statement

Mention has been made, during the course of the proceedings of this House, regarding the incidents which occurred in villages Nonari and Sajni of District Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. According to the information received from the State Government, on November 14 and 15, a serious incident took place between two rival communities in village Nonari during which two persons were killed and some houses of a particular community were alleged to have been burnt and looted. 11 persons received injuries. The State Government are considering the question of giving financial relief to those who may be in need. Six cases have been registered in this connection and are being investigated by the C.I.D. Fourteen persons were arrested.

Another incident involving members of two different communities, occurred in village Sajni, on December 12, in which about 43 houses were partially burnt and some persons sustained injuries. Cases of arson, riot and loot have been registered and 24 persons were arrested—17 for substantive offences and 7 under the preventive provisions. The Station House Officer

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

concerned has been placed under suspension. Senior officers have visited the scene of occurrence and the situation is reported to be under control.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have instituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, an inquiry by a retired Judge of High Court, into the incidents which occurred in villages Nonari and Sajni.

13.11 hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up further discussion on the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill after lunch. Shri R. V. Bade was on his legs. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi on the 14th December, 1972, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

Shri R. V. Bade may now continue his speech.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (बारगोन) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं स्टेट
फाइनेंसियल कॉर्पोरेशन अमेंडमेंट बिल

पर बोल रहा था और उसमें मैंने विशेष-
कर एक बात कही थी कि कोआपरेटिव नहीं
है। किस प्रकार से पैसा यूटिलाइज होता
है उसके बारे में कन्फ्यूज नहीं है। आज मैं
आपके द्वारा बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे
ज्यादा पैसा स्टेट फाइनेंसियल कॉर्पोरेशन
से महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु को मिला है
और मध्य प्रदेश को न तो बैंक से और न
सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसा मिला है। इसमें
ग्राल इंडिया इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक भी काम करते
हैं और कोआपरेटिव बैंक भी काम करते
हैं और उसके साथ में स्टेट फाइनेंसियल
कॉर्पोरेशन भी काम करते हैं लेकिन मैं
बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक लाख
70 हजार स्माल स्केल यूनिट्स हैं जिनमें
से केवल चार हजार को ही मदद मिली है
और बाकी को कोई मदद नहीं मिली है।
इसका कोई कारण हमारी समझ में नहीं
आता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे मंत्री जी को यह
बताना है कि हमारी स्टेट में जो डायरेक्टर
आफ इंडस्ट्रीज रहते हैं वह एक आई ए
एस आफिसर होते हैं और उनको इस
बात का कोई ज्ञान नहीं रहता है कि कौन
सी इंडस्ट्रीज वहां पर पनप सकती है
और कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज को मदद करनी
चाहिए। इस संबंध में वहां से कोई डाय-
रेक्शंस नहीं मिलते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता
हूँ कि वहां पर कोई टेक्निकल आफिसर
रखा जाय ताकि वहां पर कॉर्पोरेशन का
काम अच्छी तरह से चल सके।

मेरे पास सन् 1972-73 की एनुअल
रिपोर्ट है इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेड एंड डेवलपमेंट

इस इशिया जिसमें कहा गया है कि एक तलवार कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट न तो लाइब्रेरी में है और न कहीं और एविलेबिल है।

"In order that the SFCs may play an effective role in stepping up the tempo of industrial development by the States as well as to discuss important problems that the States were confronted with, a conference of chairmen and managing directors of the corporations was convened by the Finance Minister on November 3, 1971, at New Delhi; in pursuance of one of the recommendations, a working group under the chairmanship of Shri R. L. Takwar, Chairman, State Bank of India was set up to examine the scope for and formulate the mechanics of coordination between SFCs and commercial banks in assisting industries in the small and medium sectors."

तलवार कमेटी जो नियुक्त की गई थी उसकी रेकमैण्डेशन्स क्या हैं उसके बारे में यदि मंत्री जी कुछ कहेंगे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

अब मैं क्लोजेज के संबंध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अब मैं क्लोजेज पर आता हूँ। क्लोज 4 में स्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज और मीडियम स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज के वास्ते प्राविजन होते हुए भी कहा गया है :

The special class of shares so allocated under sub-section (1), shall be,—

(a) divided into such number of shares of the same face value as the State Government may, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, determine;

(b) subscribed by the State Government and the Reserve Bank and they may do so in such proportion as may be agreed upon by and between them and the Financial Corporation shall make allotment of such shares accordingly.

इस में शेयर क्या होंगे क्या नहीं होंगे इस के बारे में कोई खुलासा नहीं किया गया है।

आगे चल कर क्लोज 10 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the Board may, if in its opinion it is necessary in the public interest so to do, permit the managing director to undertake at the request of the Central Government or the State Government or the Reserve Bank, such part-time honorary work as is not likely to interfere with his duties as managing director."

पार्ट टाइम नियुक्ति करेंगे। साथ ही यह भी कहते हैं कि ऐसा पार्ट टाइम मैनरेरी वर्क जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर की इंट्रीज के साथ इंटरफियर न करे। इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

इस के बाद क्लोज 14 में कहते हैं :

"Provided that the State Government may, in consultation with and after obtaining the advice of the Reserve Bank, specify the class or categories of posts in respect of which appointments may be made by the Board on such remuneration and other conditions of service as the Board may determine."

[श्री श्रीरं. बी. बी.]

लेकिन धर्म का जो प्राविजन है उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ :

"and no regulation made under this Act shall apply to such posts in respect of matters so determined by this Board".

इसका मतलब क्या है? ऊपर तो कही है कि वह अप्वाइंटमेंट करेंगे लेकिन बाद में कहते हैं कि बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित मामलों में जो इस तरह के अप्वाइंटमेंट किये जायेंगे उन पर इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कोई रेगुलेशन लागू नहीं होगा। इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

उसके बाद क्लॉज 28 में लिखा हुआ है:

In section 48 of the principal Act, for sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted, namely:—

"(3) All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि कौन से ऐसे रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट होगा। इसके बारे में पन्द्रह बीस रोज पहले पार्लियामेंट में सवाल आया था। जो रेगुलेशन पार्लियामेंट के समने नहीं रखे गये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध को इन्डेफिनाई किया गया था, लेकिन वह कौन से रेगुलेशन थे इसका पता नहीं था। बाद में आपने अपनी बुद्धिमत्ता से उस वाद-विवाद को एंडजर्न कर दिया था। इसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से रेगुलेशन हैं जिनका आप रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट करना चाहते हैं। मेरा केवल यही कहना है कि इस प्रकार का जो प्राविजन है वह बहुत डैन्जरस है। ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये

क जो रेगुलेशन हमारे सामने नहीं है उनको रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट दिया जायेगा।

स्टेट कारपोरेशन जो हैं उनका कर्म कैसा चलता है इसके बारे में कोई स्टडी नहीं की गई है। अलग अलग स्टेट में किस तरह से काम चलता है, पूरा पैसा कितना दिया जाता है, उसका यूटिलाइजेशन होता है या नहीं। जो नई स्कीम है पैसा देने की उसमें 75 परसेंट इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने कर्जा वापस नहीं किया है क्योंकि यूटिलाइजेशन पर आपका लक्ष्य नहीं है। कोर्पोराइजेशन कैसा होना चाहिये इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। आप स्माल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देते हैं और बैंक भी कर्जा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में खुलासा करेंगे कि कहां इंडस्ट्री शुरू करनी चाहिये कहां नहीं करनी चाहिये, पैसा का ठीक यूटिलाइजेशन होना है या नहीं और उसमें पूरा कोर्पोराइजेशन होता है या नहीं। अगर वह खुलासा कर दे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

यह जो कारपोरेशन का बिल लाया गया है उसके बारे में हमारी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। बिल का उद्देश्य अच्छा है लेकिन जो वर्किंग है वह अच्छी नहीं है। स्टेट कारपोरेशन के भी उद्देश्य अच्छे हैं लेकिन वह अच्छी तरह से फलीभूत नहीं हो सकेंगे, इसी ही बात है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा देश में जो 19 स्टेट कारपोरेशन बनाये गये हैं उनको कितनी पैसा मिलेगा और से और कितना मिलेगा बैंक से। इसके बारे में कोई फाई-टैरिफिंग रखा गया है या नहीं?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SRI
MATTI SUSHILA ROHTAGI); Mr.
Deputy-Speaker Sir....

AN HON. MEMBER: You should
thank them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: In
the normal and correct procedure, I
would have liked very much to thank
every individual Member who has
participated in this debate and has
added to the stature and standing of
the debate as a whole.

At the outset I should like to say
that though many Members have made
valuable suggestions, many of them
were really beyond the cope and
ambit of the Bill. Before I go into
provisions of the Bill and reply to the
points raised about them about legal
and drafting points, may I take the
House into confidence about the objec-
tives and intentions of the Govern-
ment in bringing forward this Bill.

If the House thinks for a moment, it
will realise that three Bills have been
brought before the House; they are
really pioneers in a way. They have
added greatly to the statutes on bank-
ing and are in consonance with the
concept of nationalisation of banks.
In the conference which the Finance
Minister had in November last, certain
important suggestions emerged and
these three amending Bills are in the
nature of follow-up action in respect
of lending institutions as such and
irrespective of party affiliations Mem-
bers, I hope, would welcome the spirit
of enlargement and expansion which
is behind these Bills. If we understand
each other better, scope for differences
would become less.

Hon. Members should realise the
objectives of these Bills. There are
banking and financing institutions in
our society. There are other sectors
of society, industry, etc. who may be
big or medium or small who want to
enlarge the sphere of industrial ac-
tivity and want to secure more finan-
cial resources. If it is the entrepre-
neur, his case will have to be

scrutinised under the Industrial and
Regulative Trade Practices Act and
other relevant laws. If it is a core
sector or heavy sector, he is entitled to
loans within certain conditions. Co-
operatives cater to the weaker sec-
tions of society and they need special
emphasis. There may be a new
entrepreneur or a technologist or an
engineer and he may want to have an
industry started. There are medium
industries. If these people want to
expand greater resources have been
placed at the disposal of these lending
institutions.

You rightly intervened yesterday to
point out the scope of this Bill. The
Bill goes to the grass roots; so to say
and deals with smaller man's partici-
pation, small entrepreneurs. Money
should not stand in the way of these
people who have ideas and schemes.
They may want a little foreign ex-
change to set little ancillary industries.
The quantum of money guaranteed by
the SFC does not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs.
There was an argument that SFCs
cater to the big houses. That argument
automatically is untenable because it
goes upto Rs. 30 lakhs only. I do not
know how with this limit it can serve
the interests of monopoly houses. They
have to go to other agencies like IDBI
or whatever it is. This does not cater
to the requirements of monopoly houses
or big houses.

Another deterrent is that if the
total paid-up capital and that reserves
of an industrial concern are more
than Rs. 1 crore, it is not entitled to
any assistance from the SFC. That
also ensures that big industrial and
monopoly houses will not be able to
get any assistance from the SFC. The
primary task of the SFC is to look
after the medium and small industries.

The break-up I will give later.

SRI R. V. BADE: There was a
complaint that the banks encroach
upon the business of the SFCs. Has
the Government looked into it?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: If
the hon. Member gives any specific

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi] instance, the Government would be happy to look into it because we shall not tolerate any discrepancy or over-lapping or interference.

An important objective of the Bill is to bring into the ambit of SFCs a number of other concerns which so far have been precluded from the financing operations. There will be more facilities available to set up more ancillary industries. All these three Bills aim at promoting entrepreneurship, production and export and earning more foreign exchange for the country. That in itself is a very laudable object which any hon. member can take exception to, irrespective of the party to which he belongs. The three Bills form part of one entire total picture to promote industries, open out new avenues for new entrepreneurs and earn more foreign exchange for the country, which is something to be welcomed by every hon. member.

Now coming to the points raised in the debate, there was some criticism about the creation of a special class of capital by the State Government and the RBI. If we examine it, the charge is not tenable. We find that charges of regional disparity have been brought from time to time. We do know there is regional disparity and the Planning Commission, Ministry of Industrial Development, Finance Ministry and other concerned Ministries are trying to remove it some way or the other. The Planning Commission has already got the names of the backward districts in the country. A survey report has been prepared by the IDBI in collaboration with other financial institutions and they have even identified which particular industry can be started in the various backward districts. To a very great extent it is now the responsibility of the State Government, whether it is M.P., Assam, U.P. or Rajasthan, to fully utilise the resources placed at their disposal. The initiative lies in the other court. I think the SFCs can be really helpful in this matter. There has to be a greater co-ordination between the SFCs and the State Governments. The creation

of a special class of capital will encourage setting up of industries in backward areas because it does not involve any burden of dividend on the capital. Money can be lent at special concessional rates and this will go a long way in removing backwardness, provided full utilisation is made of it.

Another important feature is that there has been a 50 per cent increase in the borrowings from RBI. This liberalisation places more resources at the disposal of SFCs. This shows the intention of Government to make more money available for purpose of starting industries. Of course, it will depend upon how far we are able to utilise it. This increase by 50 per cent at one stroke should be really welcome.

An hon. member, who is not present at the moment, took objection to the amendment seeking to add the words "and after obtaining the advice of" after the words "in consultation with" in section '0, on the ground that it infringes on State autonomy. This is a federal structure and we realise that the autonomy of the States should be respected to the extent possible. It is not the intention of Government to do anything which in any way hurts the autonomy of States. Here we are only trying to take the expert advice of an expert organisation like the RBI in the appointment of the managing director who holds a key position. When we are placing more resources at the disposal of the SFCs and when there are greater responsibilities attached to the managing director, there is greater need for precaution and expert advice. In fact, this provision should be welcomed. In the past sometimes managing directors were appointed without taking the advice of the RBI and within a couple of months they had to go and the work had to suffer. It is in order to improve the standard of work and calibre of the people chosen as managing directors that this amendment is being made. This should be a very healthy

also keeping the autonomy of States in the proper perspective.

There is a slight relaxation about security and more importance is placed on the project approach. This is an extremely welcome feature. That shows the concept of banking after nationalisation. It is the intention of the Government that if it is a viable scheme, if it has a feasibility report and creditability behind it, the project should be allowed to go ahead and it should not be tied down by security alone, considering the urgency and need for production of that item. It means less emphasis on security and more emphasis on feasibility and viability, which is a welcome feature.

Another point raised by Mr. Panda was about the increase in the ceilings of the total assistance to a company. He also said the words "a company" have been used, which is a very general term. I would like to say that we do not want the financial assistance to be limited to a private company or a public limited company. We want to throw it open to all the industrial fields. It is upto the entrepreneurs to take full advantage of it. There are no reservations here, except that the quantum of money should not exceed Rs. 30 lakhs in the case of a limited company and Rs. 15 lakhs for proprietorship. These are the only ceilings. All companies are eligible to this financial assistance.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Out of 1,70,000 registered small-scale units, only 4,000 have received assistance from the SFC's. Why not the others?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I will come to that. I feel the Government stand is absolutely justified in so far as this provision is concerned.

Mr. most hon. members who spoke yesterday are not present, though I have got answers for all the points they raised.

A point which was raised yesterday by Mr. Chatterjee and which has been mentioned by Mr. Bade today is about section 28. Mr. Chatterjee said that this was in violation of the structures of the Supreme Court. This is not the case. The Law Ministry has not made any error while drafting the Bill. They have been cautious and there is nothing to show that they have been careless. As a matter of fact, I have the ruling of the Supreme Court before me. If hon. members want, I can quote it. It only justifies this section which we have put in here. Section 28 reads thus:

"All regulations made under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette and any such regulation shall have effect from such earlier or later date as may be specified in the regulations."

The point is, if there is any necessity for giving retrospective effect in the case of any revision of pay, allowances, etc., those people who are working here should not suffer. But it should be in consonance with the law here and it could be allowed to have retrospective effect. Therefore, what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said is not tenable and is not substantiated by the ruling of the Supreme Court. It has laid down that,

"Parliament I can delegate its legislative power within the recognised limits. Where my rule or regulation is made by any person or authority to whom such powers have been delegated by the legislature, it may or may not be possible to make the same so as to give retrospective operation. It will depend on the language employed in the statutory provision which may in express terms or by necessary implication empower the authority concerned to make a rule or regulation with retrospective effect."

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Therefore, the argument advocated by Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not right or in the light of the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Shri Bade would like to know the figures of the small-scale units which received assistance from these institutions. In 1971-72 about 4,700 units from the small-scale sector received assistance and the percentage works out to over 90 per cent. In terms of money, out of a total of Rs. 63 crores, Rs. 50 crores have gone to that sector, that is, about 75 per cent.

SHRI R. V. BADE: There are one lakh registered small-scale units and only 4,700 units have received assistance. Is the hon. Minister satisfied with this figure?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would say 'Yes'. The SFCs have financed 15,500 units from their own funds. Then, because they act as agents, they have assisted another 15,000 units. Then, the SFCs do not handle loans of less than Rs. 10,000 which are handled by the Directorate of Industries. Further, SFCs are not the exclusive agencies. Scheduled commercial banks also give loans to small scale units. If you add up all those units, the total may come to 30,000 or 40,000.

A question was asked about the Talwar Committee. That committee is yet to submit its report. As soon as the report is received, it will be considered and necessary action taken.

So far as implementation is concerned, there are organisations like the Director of Industries of State Governments, and the Small Scale Industries Service Institute in every State. They provide the raw material and other services. The SFC has to co-ordinate with other agencies and play a positive role in conducting surveys and identifying potential areas and potential entrepreneurs to come forward with schemes for assistance. So, I would say that the ball is in the

other court. Hon. Members who are so keen that their States should prosper should know that these financial institutions are there to serve the entrepreneurs and industries. I would request hon. Members to take more interest in these matters. These institutions are at their disposal to assist new entrepreneurs and new industries.

SHRI R. V. BADE: The hon. Minister wants to put the ball in the other court. The Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill says:

"In regard to non-recurring expenditure, the Central Government will have to contribute capital to the special class of shares referred to in clause 4 of the Bill."

I want to know why the Central Government is giving more money to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and not Madhya Pradesh, which is a backward State.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have dealt with this point while dealing with the Bill to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. So far as Orissa is concerned, even though Shri Panda says that the Orissa Government has sent an application, to the best of my knowledge, no application has been received from the Orissa Government. It may be on the way. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, it happens to have a network of sugar co-operatives.

MR. DEPUT-SPEAKER: He wants more money to be given to Madhya Pradesh. You may consider it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): To what extent has the survey of industrial potentialities progressed? Without that, help to the small-scale industries is meaningless.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The IDBI has set up a survey team which has surveyed about 15 States. About 8 or 9 States remain to

ports have been prepared on industries which are suitable for particular districts in the backward regions, based upon labour potential and raw material resources. So, it is now for the State Governments to take the initiative.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. Yesterday Shri Somnath Chatterjee expressed certain reservations with regard to a number of clauses, which I thought had a certain amount of substance in them. I then suggested to him that he might seek to remedy them or improve them by suitable amendments, which he had sent in the morning. However, since he is not here, the question does not arise.... (Interruption). A copy of that has been given in advance to the Minister. I think she has covered them in her reply.

Now the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 16.—(Amendment of section 26).

Amendment made

Page 6, line 16,—

after "any arrangements" insert—

"under clause (a), (ca) or (g) of" (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

2936 LS—9.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 28, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up the next item....

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): On a point of submission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Coutal): I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the most irregular procedure. I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I want to take a minute only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way how the House should be treated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Unless there has been some extra-ordinary situation, I would not have sought your permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say it is extra-ordinary, it has to be listened to. We will hear what is extra-ordinary. But at the same time, I would like the hon. Members also to speak with responsibility and establish that it is really very extra-ordinary. But under the garb of "extra-ordinariness", to say all kinds of things will be most irregular.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, since morning I could not attend the House because I was leading a procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Posts and Telegraph employees....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just a minute. I think, this question was raised in the morning also. Is it so extra-ordinary now?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question was raised in the House in the morning. It is not a new thing. I do not understand what extra-ordinary thing is there. This thing featured in the House in the morning. This is not a new thing.

What is extra-ordinary to me is that the thing which is over is being raised again.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I was not present in the House in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is no fault of anybody.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: A procession of more than 1 lakh Railway employees, Posts and Telegraphs employees, Defence employees and other industrial employees of the Central Government have marched through the city of Delhi. They have assembled at the Boat Club....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing new.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Now, what is extra-ordinary is that if the Government is not going to take seriously the problem for which these employees have assembled, that is, the bonus to be paid to the industrial employees of the Central Government, really an extra-ordinary situation will arise in the country within a couple of days....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not yet extra-ordinary. You say, something extra-ordinary will arise.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: More than 1 lakh employees who have spent

their own money and who have come from all parts of the country have assembled here and that is, definitely, an extra-ordinary situation. They have assembled here to put up their demand for minimum bonus to be paid to them. I want the House to take notice of it. The Government should take notice of it. I demand that the Government should make a statement on this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity. Why I say it is extra-ordinary is that in the morning, the hon. Speaker observed that these are daily happenings, and we contended....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, that observation is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There may be demonstrations, agitations, processions, near the Boat Club. But this does not happen every day that the employees of the Railways, the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs, the employees of the Defence and other industrial employees of the Central Government, from all parts of the country from Jammu and Kashmir, from Tamil Nadu, from country, not in thousands but nearly about 2 lakh employees have assembled....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is extra-ordinary?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are not the employees of private concerns....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me check the record. Mr. Guha, you made a submission on this very question in the morning. I will not allow you....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In half a minute I will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way the House should be treated. I am told, all that was not

recorded. Although it was not recorded, you did make an attempt to make a submission. It is a question of procedure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not made the point yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will listen for half a minute only. After that, I am going to order that nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why I say it is extra-ordinary is because these employees are the vital arteries of the Government. The Government should take this thing very seriously. The Railway employees, the Defence employees, the Posts and Telegraph Department employees, are the arteries of the Government and they are for the security of the country. If these people are agitated, then it may be not in the national interest. The Government should come out with a statement that they should also get bonus. They are also the workers of Government undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very unhappy about the whole thing. There is nothing extra-ordinary. The only extra-ordinary thing is that this very same thing has been brought again here in a most extra-ordinary manner.)

We now take up the next item of business before the House.

14.50. hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the

augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance promulgated on 30-10-72 which the management of 46 sick textile undertakings was vested in the Central Government, pending their nationalisation.

As the hon. members of this House may be aware, from time to time, Government has had to take positive steps to overcome fall in production of textiles and resultant unemployment, arising in certain textile undertakings on account of mismanagement and other financial and technical difficulties. Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Government has taken over the management of 57 textile undertakings, which had either closed down or were at the point of closure. Thereafter, a careful assessment has been made of the need for repairs and modernisation and working capital of these units. Large investments of public funds have been made to restore the units to a stage of profitable operation. As a result, members will be glad to know that annual production of over Rs. 200 crores of yarn and cloth has been achieved, and employment has been restored to 1 lakh workers. The mills under the management of the Central Government also exported textile goods worth over Rs. 8 crores last year. In respect of 45 units, detailed modernisation programmes have been framed involving an investment of Rs. 17 crores; and a major portion of the outlay has been spent. In short, Government is acting in a very serious and purposeful manner to rehabilitate the undertakings which have come under its control, so that production of textiles, which is an essential commodity, should be augmented and employment should be maintained at normal levels.

Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Bill

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

In addition to the above, Government has appointed a Committee to go into the problems of weak and marginal textile units and suggest measures needed to overcome the special difficulties faced by these units. Government will do its utmost to help such units to run efficiently and implement their modernisation programmes, wherever the existing managements show a genuine interest and constructive capacity to undertake such programmes.

Besides the 57 units brought under Government management under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, Government had been studying the situation in respect of certain other units as well, which were either lying closed or showed symptoms of "sickness" which, sooner or later, would result in the closure of the units. There were units wherein serious fall in production had already been noticed, and the mill-companies concerned were facing insurmountable technical and financial difficulties. There were certain units wherein, the companies concerned had given the undertakings on lease to third parties, on account of their financial difficulties, and it was obvious that the lessees were only interested in short-term gains and would do nothing to rehabilitate the units concerned on a long-term basis. In some other cases, Investigation Committees appointed by the Government had clearly recommended the take-over of management by Government, in public interest, but legal hurdles had been created by the vested interests and management could not be actually taken over by the Government. In another category of cases, the mill-companies owing the undertakings were ordered to be liquidated on account of financial difficulties, and the prospect was that the fixed assets of the units would be sold off by the liquidator, in whole or part. In yet another category of cases, Investigation Committees had been appointed to go into the problems of the undertakings, which were showing serious

signs of "sickness" and though the final reports had not been received, there was adequate evidence available to show that the units were, in fact, "sick" and could not be allowed to drift into complete failure and closure.

It was to solve the problems connected with the above types of "sick textile undertakings" that Government had to contemplate special measures, which led to the promulgation of the Ordinance, which the Bill under consideration seeks to replace. Under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, management of a sick unit can be vested in the Central Government for a period not exceeding 15 years. The question arose, what would happen to the large investments of public funds required to rehabilitate the units, after 15 years were over? Could Government afford to ultimately return the undertakings to the former managements and shareholders?

After careful consideration, it was decided that as far as sick textile undertakings are concerned, short-term remedies would no longer suffice, and nationalisation of the undertakings would have to be resorted to in the public interest. Another consideration favouring this decision was that once these units had been properly rehabilitated, a production-base would be available with the Government to augment the production of cheaper varieties of cloth needed by the common man. Government would thus be in a better position to ensure that this very important commodity is made available to the economically weaker sections of our community at the most reasonable prices.

While thinking on the above lines was in progress, a genuine apprehension arose that there might be an effort on the part of management of the undertakings whose nationalisation was being considered, to fritter away the assets of the undertakings on a large scale. This made it necessary for Government to take over the

management of 48 sick textile undertakings on an immediate basis by promulgation of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Ordinance.

The Bill provides that the management of the 48 sick textile undertakings taken over as per Schedule 1 having vested in the Government, the individual units will be placed under the control of Custodians to be appointed by the Central Government. It is also provided that Government may appoint a Custodian General in order to exercise overall supervision over the working of the Custodians and provide necessary guidance. In pursuance of this provision, the Government appointed the National Textile Corporation as the Custodian General for all the 48 sick undertakings. It is also provided that any money advanced to the undertakings by the Central and State Government for working capital and modernisation will have priority over other debts of the company concerned.

I have no doubt that the enactment of this Bill will go a long way in strengthening the ailing part of the textile sector which, we wish to ensure, is rehabilitated. This will enable us to maintain production and employment at maximum levels and also ensure production of cheaper varieties of cloth for the common man. Steps are also afoot to make some of these units export-oriented in the long run.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for

matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Only a few minutes are left out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Use those three minutes.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: At the outset, I must that I do not know what exactly is the policy of the Government. Some time back a statement was given—I may be corrected, if I am wrong—that there is no contemplation on the part of the Government to nationalise the textile industry. This was a statement made by the Minister. Yet, it is contradictory to say that, to prepare the ground for nationalisation, they are taking these steps. This is also a political stunt. I would humbly appeal to the Minister not to mislead the people of our country. You will never nationalise the textile industry as a whole. That is your political base. You cannot charge these employers who have looted our country for so many years. After frittering away all the funds of the public, they are now sick. The whole industry is now sick because the purchasing power of the people has gone down and prices have gone up. So, how can you save this industry until and unless you nationalise the industry immediately? Do not allow these big sharks to further exploit and plunder our people. My first point is that the Government must immediately come forward with a categorical policy statement that they are nationalising the textile industry which is in doldrums. There are reasons for this. There is steel price equalisation policy; the price of steel is the same all over India. But the prices of raw cotton are not the same, on the same pattern as steel price. The West Bengal millowners have to pay more than what the Gujarat millowners pay for the raw cotton. The same is the case with Punjab. West Bengal millowners and Bihar

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]
millowners also have to pay more....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will continue on Monday.

Now we take up the Private Members' Business.

15 hrs.

RIVER CORPORATION BILL*—

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of River Corporation for the regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a River Corporation for the regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha—he is not here.

15.01 hrs.

NATIONAL RIFLE TRAINING SCHEME BILL

By Shri S. C. Samanta—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Samanta to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting.

Shri B. R. Shukla.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): The aims and objects of this Bill are no doubt very attractive and alluring. They are also laudable. But I am afraid I have to oppose the passage of this Bill on the ground of its practical difficulties because the Bill envisages that there should be a provision for compulsory training in rifle-shooting. We are aware of many provisions, compulsory in nature. In the Constitution itself we have provided in the

Chapter on directive principle that there should be a free and compulsory primary education throughout the length and breadth of the country. But, even after a lapse of 25 years, this basic and elementary requirement of the country has not been fulfilled because of financial and other considerations. Now, therefore, my submission is that if this Bill is passed, then the State would have to require a huge financial allocation for imparting this training because persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years are required to be compulsorily imparted training in rifle-shooting. Now, wherefrom would such huge resources come? Already we have reached the point of saturation in the matter of taxation. We have not been able to provide two square meals a day to the teeming millions of this country. We have not been able to provide sufficient clothing. We have not been able to provide primary education. So, when these basic necessities have not been fulfilled on account of financial stringency, then to say that there should be a provision for compulsory training in rifle-shooting would be an idle dream.

Now, the second apprehension which occurs to my mind is the problem of law and order. Already, when there is a training which can be designated as paramilitary drills and when the country is in a state of turmoil and disorder because of the lathi training and for which an amendment to place a bar has been brought in the Indian Penal Code during the last session, then, if the people are imparted training to handle rifles, there would be chaos in the country in the present set-up. That is my apprehension.

Therefore, my submission is that there should be a provision for increasing the number of rifle clubs and they should be voluntary in nature and there should be put restrictions on the membership of those clubs. Only desirable elements should be accepted and admitted as members of

these voluntary clubs. We have a scheme of NCC for training the youth in the military science in the different Universities. There also, on account of the inadequacy of funds, all the student of the Universities or colleges have not been able to receive military training. Then, how can be a full-fledged scheme of imparting training to all and sundry in this country for persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years?

Therefore, while appreciating the concern of the very senior Member who has introduced this Bill and while appreciating the laudable motive behind it and the intention behind this Bill, I am afraid that we have not reached that stage of development in this country where the passage of this Bill is at all desirable and necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I notice that this Bill relates to the Ministry of Defence and also there is a letter from the Minister of Defence dated 18th July, 1972 through which he informed the House about the contents of the recommendation of the President for the consideration of the Bill. But I do not see anybody from the Ministry of Defence here. How can we go on?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not from the Defence.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Part of it relates to the Home Ministry also and as the Minister of State in the Defence Ministry was otherwise busy, he asked me to handle it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): He must be present here.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There is something with which the Home Ministry is also concerned because the Rifle Training Scheme which Mr. Samanta referred to, pertains to the Home Ministry. So, this Bill pertains to the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry as well. It is not true that the Home Ministry has nothing to do with this Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We have no objection to Mr. Mohsin or any

other Minister from the Home Ministry sitting here in the House. Our objection is that one of the Ministers of the Ministry of Defence should have been present as you have rightly pointed out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not pointed out anything.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: But somebody from the Defence Ministry should be present. He said that the Home Ministry also is concerned with it. We have no objection to his being present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, we have received no information that you will be handling the Bill, although I have no objection to your handling the Bill.

But I should point out that in all cases like this it is necessary that the Chair or the Speaker should be informed that the responsibility for this particular Bill has been transferred from this Minister to that Minister.

MR. RANA.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach): I rise to oppose this Bill. I accept the object of the Bill that every man in India should know rifle-shooting but the compulsory part of it is the most objectionable. A thing is learnt more by voluntary methods than by compulsory methods.

Rifle is a weapon which we use now in the place of spears, arrows or swords. But everybody must know how to handle a rifle. The method of training them is not right because making anything compulsory makes it abhorrent to the people as a general rule.

Rifle training is already being given in so many fields, for example, in the Defence Services, then in the Territorial Army, the Home Guards, NCC and the Gram Rakshak Dal. Then there is the National Rifle Training Association and other clubs and they also organize civilian rifle training where elementary rifle training is imparted.

I have admired the object with which this Bill is introduced. But

[Shri M. B. Rana]

the way it is to be worked out is not right. I request that Mr. Samanta should either mend the Bill or withdraw it and leave this to voluntary organisations like the Gram Rakshak Dal etc. That would be a wiser course and more people will be trained in that way. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard Mr. S. C. Samanta and other hon. Members who have actively participated in the discussion on this Bill which has got a very laudable object of training the civilians in the rifle training so that they could form a second line of defence and with a view to strengthening and invigorating the youth of our country.

Sir, there cannot be any other opinion as far as the object of the Bill is concerned. Mr. Samanta has mentioned this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for this Bill. He said he has brought forward this Bill with a view to train our youth within the age limits of 20 and 30 years, so that they could form a 'second line of Defence' to be of help if an emergency arises. And, the background for his bringing forward this Bill is this. The aggression of the Chinese in 1962 perhaps still haunts his memory. In 1962 when the Chinese committed aggression of our country, he feels, we had not so much of strength to counteract the aggression.

Sir, I beg to differ from him. India never lagged behind—either in strength or in numbers—in counteracting the aggression of the Chinese in 1962. The fact of the matter is that the aggression was surprising and also sudden, which was never expected by India, and that too, from a socialist country, (An hon. Member: So-called) so-called socialist country, with whom we had friendly relations. So, that was, if I may say so, rather a surprise attack. It was a stab in the back and India was taken unawares.

If any reverses had been there at that time, it was not because of want of sufficient men or want of strength of our army.

I do appreciate the mind of the Mover of the Bill that we have to be prepared for all emergencies. But I would like to point out that at present we do have such organisations in our country to train our youth. For example, we have got the Territorial Army which trains our youth in this line. It is composed of citizens between the ages of 18 to 35. It gives training to citizens who volunteer to receive such training in their spare time. In the event of any national emergency or war, they may be called upon to bear arms for the defence of the country. The present strength of the Territorial Army is 50,000. Added to that, we have got the N.C.C. (National Cadet Corps) which imparts military training to the able-bodied students studying in schools and in colleges and also the universities and its aims are to train and develop leadership among the students and build up character and comradeship among the students and also foster the ideals of service and to stimulate interest in them for the defence of the country and also to build up a sort of reserve for the armed forces. The current strength of the N.C.C. in the senior division is of the order of 6 lakhs. In the junior division, it is 7 lakhs. Thus it can be seen that we have got sufficient number of people undergoing training in the senior and junior divisions of the N.C.C.

In addition to this, we have got 2 more training schemes under the Ministry of Home Affairs also.

Hon. Members are aware that we have got the Home Guards Scheme also. Under the Home Guards Scheme, there is a provision to train 7 lakhs of people in the country.

Hon. Members are also aware that the border areas are also given training in the use of fire-arms wherever

we have got borders with other countries. This is the position as far as Home Guards are concerned.

Besides this, we have got a Civilian Rifle Training Scheme, on which the Member has emphasised. This Civilian Rifle Training Scheme came into force in 1954 consequent on a Resolution having been passed in the Lok Sabha to that effect. This was intended to train the members of the public on the use of fire-arms. The training was to be given under the supervision of police officers at police stations. The scheme was revised in the year 1963. A Central Board of Civilian Rifle Training was constituted in 1964. The period was 3 years. The term has expired and recently a new Committee is being appointed and orders are being issued in that respect.

26,000 rifles of 0.22 bore have been imported and supplied to the State Governments for this training. Up to the end of the last year, 64 lakhs of persons have been already trained.

Therefore, from all these existing schemes, hon. Members will appreciate that there are enough training facilities to train our youth in the Territorial Army, in the NCC and in the Home Guards.

So, I feel, we need not be so much anxious about our second line of defence.

And, added to these, we have got the Border Security Force also, about which hon. Members are also aware. They indeed played a prominent role for the defence of our country in the recent conflict with Pakistan.

I need not mention about the strength of our army so much now because, as is known to everybody, they have shown their bravery in every direction, both in the east and the west during the recent conflict with Pakistan.

We have therefore got sufficient strength to counteract any attack from any country. So, Sir, the Members need not be apprehensive about the second line of defence. We are already prepared. We have got sufficient strength of the Indian Army to counteract any attack.

While I do appreciate the intention of the Mover of the Bill which is intended for the security of the country, to train our youth etc., I would like the Hon. Mover also to appreciate the point of view that there is no need as such at present. We have got sufficient strength trained personnel already. Youth are also being trained in schools and colleges. Citizens also are given training under the Rifle Training Scheme. Citizens are having scope also to join Home Guards; they can join the Territorial Army. Therefore, there are enough facilities for those who desire and there is no need for compulsory recruitment or compulsory military training.

AN HON. MEMBER: There will be colossal expenditure.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Apart from expenditure, I do not think it is necessary because I do not think that any apprehension should go round in the country to the effect that there is something ahead, that some dangers will arise for us and therefore we are preparing for such an act now and all that. Let not that impression go round because it would involve huge training in the country. I assure hon. Members that there need be no worry as far as the security of the country is concerned. As far as the defence of the country is concerned, we have got a very strong Army, Navy and Air Force. Our youth are also trained. Once they are trained in the use of rifles, we have to keep on training them. Otherwise, after many years, if they do not handle the rifle, they may forget. For example, I was myself a member of the University Officers' Training Corps in my college days; because the NCC senior division

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

was called the UOTC or the UTC at that time. But after I left the college, I have not handled a rifle, and I do not know whether I shall be able to handle it again. What I mean to say is that once a person has got the training, he has got to keep up the training. For instance, if my hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh leaves off the practice for some time, I do not think that he would be so accurate in his shooting, and, so, he will have to keep up the training so that he would be well up in it all the time. Apart from the expenditure that this may involve, it is not necessary at the present moment.

I do not dispute the sincerity behind this Bill or the spirit behind the Bill. If need be, if such an emergency arises, if any such occasion arises, we may certainly consider bringing such a Bill, but at the present moment, I do not think that it is necessary and, therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Mover to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I am astonished to hear the hon. Minister asking me to withdraw the Bill. He has just now referred to the Lok Sabha resolution of 1954. That was my resolution as amended. The Government of that day under the Ministership of the Home Minister Dr. Katju had accepted it. What he said at that time and what the present hon. Minister has said are to be compared with each other. My hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh was present at the time of the debate on my resolution in 1954 and he would recall what had happened. I have moved this Bill only with the intention that some items should be codified and brought in the form of a Bill. The idea has been accepted by Government. The NCC was there, the Home Guards were there and everything else was there. And yet this resolution was passed. The resolution read as follows:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to inculcate discipline,

marksmanship, initiative, and leadership in the youth community, Government should immediately provide all proper and practicable facilities to rifle-training institutions in India."

This was the resolution passed in 1954. In 1963, the civil rifle-training scheme was renovated, as the hon. Minister was just telling us. I wanted to codify that renovated scheme and nothing else. Some of my friends who were speaking about expenditure said that there would be further expenditure and we would not have the necessary money for it. As Members of Parliament, we know how much we spend on the Defence and Home Ministries. If there be necessity, money will come as it is coming now.

My intention was to have a central board for the training scheme. That Central board and Central scheme were formed in 1954 after the resolution was passed. State Boards were also to be formed, but I think there are no State Boards.

As regards the civilian people, it is necessary that they should keep on being trained for years to come. They will be given training for six months, and after that they will know now to handle the rifle, and when emergency comes, they will be called and all at once they will join and wage the war.

With this end in view, I wanted to codify the civil rifle-training association. If Government think that the things that were mentioned in the resolution are being carried out, I shall be the first man to withdraw my Bill. If Government take the responsibility to see that civilian people will be called and they will be helped to go to the rifle-training institutions, then I shall have no hesitation in withdrawing the Bill. If sufficient assurance is given to me that the things that I have mentioned in the Bill would be taken up by Government, I am prepared to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As I have mentioned already, the central board has been formed, and we have requested the State Governments also to form such State Boards. There is no bar to any citizen being trained in the use of rifles. We do not bar any citizen from going to a rifle training institution and enlist himself as a member and get himself trained. But what we do not want is compulsory to train every youth between the ages of 20 and 30. We do not want the element of compulsion that everybody will have to get himself trained in the use of rifles. Certainly, these institutions are there to welcome them and give training to whosoever wants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I ascertain from Shri S. C. Samanta whether he would like to withdraw the Bill or not, I shall first put the amendments to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House and dispose them of first.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1973."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Dharnidhar Basumatari, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri S. M. Siddayya, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Shri Subodh Hansda, with instructions to report by the last day of the second week of the next session." (5).

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri S. C. Samanta want to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill to provide for compulsory training in rifle-shooting to all able-bodied citizens between the age of twenty and thirty years".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. Samanta: I withdraw the Bill.

15.28 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I consider it a unique honour to have the opportunity once again to introduce a Bill to get recognition for the Rajasthani language and to have it placed on the Eighth Schedule in its rightful place. In 1967-68, I had brought forward a similar Bill before this House.

I am very happy to say that since the last time I had brought forward my Bill before the House, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised Rajasthani on a par with the other languages of India. I believe that this happened last year.

I would like at the very outset to clarify my position. I am one of those who want to see that Hindi becomes the lingua franca of India, and that each and every citizen of India learn to speak Hindi. I should like to see Hindi as the link language. When I

[Dr. Karni Singh] bring before this House a Bill to have Rajasthani recognised I am not in any way trying to minimise the importance of Hindi or remove the cohesive language that we are trying to work out. But the fact remains that States all around Rajasthan, for that matter all over the country, have their regional languages, Punjab, our border State has Punjabi recognised; Gujarat, south of us, have their language. Maharashtra has its language. Of course South has a variety of languages and so has Bengal and Orissa and so on. It is not the intention of any Rajasthani, whether inside this House or outside, to try to do anything to bring about the disintegration of the country. Far from it. Our intention is and it has been accepted by the country that through the recognition of regional languages the cohesiveness in each State increases. Two crores or more speak Rajasthani today. For some unfortunate reason Rajasthani has not been recognised as a language and this is exactly what we want to correct. Only 34 per cent of Indians speak Hindi. I should like to see 100 per cent of Indians speak Hindi. But we have to recognise certain facts. If the argument is put forward that if Rajasthani were recognised today a great, big chunk of what may be called Hindi-speaking area will disappear, I think it is wrong, because whether you regard Rajasthan as a Hindi-speaking area or not, you have to contend with the basic fact that we Rajasthanis learn Hindi; we do not speak Hindi from our birth. We go to school or college and we have learnt Hindi. We do not object to that. One fact does remain that at the time of our birth in early school years we know Rajasthani which is our mother tongue, just like Punjabi, Gujarati or Marathi.

I believe the census figures are not out. But I was told that in the last census almost two crores of people were supposed to be Rajasthani speaking. They were scattered all over the world. I can tell you from my long

travels. I have been to Madras and Calcutta and I found people speaking Rajasthani as they were from our State. Even in Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, England, all over the place where Rajasthani people are, they generally speak in their own language. There is nothing bad about it, because after all the language that you learn from your childhood is the language in which you wish to speak.

I am no authority on linguistics and languages and I happen to be one of those lucky men who drew the ballot today to have my Bill before the House. But I will substantiate what I say by extracts from some of the world's topmost people, particularly some of our big leaders in the country whose pictures adorn the Central Hall today. I think that what they say will carry more force than what I say. If you will give me a little time I shall substantiate what I say from some of the learned quotations from our great leaders.

Mr. Nehru, the man I have always respected from my childhood, I shall quote first and foremost. At the Rajasthan Sahitya Sammelan in Jaipur, Pandit Nehru said:

"We must clearly understand that we desire the development of the provincial languages like Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Telugu, Kannadi, Malayalam and Rajasthani".

Mark the word Rajasthani.

"In each province its own language comes foremost". "Some people talk of one nation, one culture, one language. That cry reminds me of some of the fascist and nazi slogans of old. We are one nation, of course. But to try to regiment it in one way will mean discord, conflict and bitterness".

It is often said by many persons that Rajasthani should not be recognised and then when I ask those people whether they have their own State language, they admit that they have. I should like to make this quite clear.

We Rajasthani are prepared to make any sacrifice for our nation provided there is a time-bound programme brought before this House that all the major languages of the country, within a period of ten or 20 or 30 years, will all be put away and that Hindi will become the only language of the country. In that case I am prepared to withdraw my Bill right now. But if it is the desire that other State languages should continue, I must respectfully submit that it is my desire as a citizen coming from Rajasthan and as a proud Indian that the Rajasthani language must also have its due share and given equal status with the languages of our neighbouring States.

Often the argument is put forward that in Rajasthan there is not one language; there are various dialects. I shall go into that a little later. I can say this much. No matter what language and no matter in what country you have dialects changes will take place. They say in Rajasthan Jaipuri, Bikaneri, Jodhpuri, Udaipuri; etc. is spoken but it is true that it is the same language, the same derivation. If you go to the United States and visit the Northern States and the Southern States, the same English is spoken differently and there are dialect changes; yet it is called English.

AN HON. MEMBER: It does not sound like English.

DR. KARNI SINGH: You ought to answer that. Take England. You go to Wales, Scotland, or the London area or Southern England. They do not speak English the same way; it is still the Queen's English. Therefore to merely say that just because dialect changes have taken place and so Rajasthani is not a language, I am afraid, is not fair. You go to the villages today. Little children speak Rajasthani; they do not speak Hindi. I want to say that children in every corner of the country should learn to speak Hindi but that does not do away with the fact that Rajasthani is our

mother tongue. How the States in the South have developed because of their language and how the States in the East have developed because of their language. Because children at the smallest age are able to grasp what is being taught. I can tell you from my experience that in the smaller classes—Mr. Nahata would bear me out because we come from the desert regions—in the desert regions the school teachers have to teach Hindi by translating it first into Rajasthani and then explaining it in Hindi. That is not unusual because after all the child cannot grasp it all that quickly.

Because of the richness of its literature too it has a right to be recognised as a language; its right for recognition cannot be disputed, in my opinion. We only have to go the great Meera Bhajans which are world famous today; many of them are in Rajasthani and she came from Rajasthan: we are proud of her.

Dr. Becomfield, an eminent America Scholar has in his book "Language" also recognised Rajasthani as one of the major languages and place it as the 25th language of the world in relation to the number of people speaking it. Another great authority on languages, the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee says.

"But Bardic (Rajasthani) poems are also important as literary documents. They have a literary value and taken together form a literature, which better known, is sure to occupy a most distinguished place amongst the literature of the new Indian vernaculars."

Dr. Tessitori of Italy who visited Rajasthan 75-80 years ago, while reviewing the work 'Krishna Rukmanir-Vell' by Rathore Prithviraj of Bikaner—one of my ancestors, I am proud to say—says:

[Dr. Karni Singh]

"This Veli of Krishna and Rukmani by Rathore Prithviraja of Biakaner, is one of the most fluent gems in the rich mine of Rajasthani literature."

Look at some of the published works. I have a list of 200 books here, far too many to read out. I have collected a whole lot of books here; they are all books in Rajasthani and it cannot be said that this represents a minority. There are far too many. I would like to make another quotation from another very learned scholar the Chancellor, in fact the pounder of the Benaras Hindu University, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya:

"राजस्थानी वीरों की भाषा है। राजस्थानी साहित्य वीरों का साहित्य है। संसार के साहित्य में इसका निराला स्थान है। वर्तमान काल के भारतीय नवयुवकों के लिये उसका अध्ययन होना आवश्यक है। इस प्राण-से-भरे साहित्य और इसकी भाषा के उद्धार का कार्य होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मैं उस दिन की उत्सुक प्रतीक्षा में हूँ, जब हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में राजस्थानी का सर्वांगपूर्ण विभाग स्थापित हो जायेगा।"

The picture of the great man hangs in the Central Hall. I will quote another great man, Rabindranath Tagore:

"भक्ति रस का काव्य तो भारत-वर्ष के प्रत्येक साहित्य में किसी न किसी कोटि का पाया जाता है, परन्तु राजस्थान ने अपने रक्त से जो साहित्य निर्माण किया उसकी जोड़ का साहित्य और कहीं नहीं पाया जाता।"

I underline the word bhasha because they say Rajasthani is only a dialect and not a language.

"राजस्थानी भाषा साहित्य में जो एक भाषा है, जो एक उद्गम है, वह केवल राजस्थान के लिये ही नहीं सारे भारतवर्ष के लिये गौरव की वस्तु है। राजस्थानी भाषा के प्रत्येक दोहे में जो वीरत्व की भावना और उमंग है वह राजस्थान की मौलिक निधि है और समस्त भारत के लिये गौरव का विषय है।"

Now, we have to go back a few centuries. Abul Fazil in his book Ain-e-Akbari writes:

"Throughout the wide extent of Hindustan, many are the dialect that are spoken and the diversity of these that do not exclude a common inter-intelligibility are innumerable. These forms of speech that are not understood one of another are the dialect of Delhi, Bengal, Multan, Marwar—what we now call Rajasthan—Gujarat. Telingana, Marhatta Karnatik, Sindh; Afghan of Shal (between, Sindh, Kabul and Kandhar), Baluchistan and Kashmir."

Coming to the yardsticks of a language, The Sahitya Academy has laid down certain requirements before a language can be recognised. They are structurally independent language, grammar, continuous history and tradition for three centuries, and a dictionary. I will go through these one by one. Regarding grammar, we have this pamphlet:

राजस्थान भाषा प्रचार सभा, जयपुर द्वारा आयोजित आधुनिक राजस्थानी गद्य के सर्वमान्य रूप-निर्धारण की समस्या विषयक विचार गोष्ठी।

This refers to all the grammar books that have been published. Every language must have a dictionary. I think very few hon. members in this House would perhaps know that we

have a huge compiled work, a dictionary, in Rajasthani language. There are three volumes but I have only two, produced by the very notable scholar, Sitaram Lalsa, from Jodhpur.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it from Rajasthani to Hindi?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I think it uses Rajasthani to explain Rajasthani. Then comes the requirements of literature. I have already exhibited to you a book list of 200 books. Then there should be periodicals. I have got here a complete list of periodicals brought out in Rajasthani from various parts of Rajasthan like Rahstra Bharti, Bikaner, Ledesar from Calcutta, Rajasthani Vir from Poona, Parampara from Jodhpur, Shodh Patrika from Udaipur, Sanyukta Rajasthan from Ajmer and so on.

Another requirement of a language is daily newspapers. Here is Marwar Times a daily published from Jodhpur in Rajasthani. There is the requirement that a language must be spoken by a very large number of people. It is my estimation that 2 crores of people residing within the State and 1 crore outside speak Rajasthani. Of course there are many people in the border areas who will be bilingual or multilingual. In North Rajasthan, Punjabi is spoken; in south Rajasthan Gujarati is spoken. In eastern Rajasthan, we have Brajbasha. These are quite natural.

Another argument put up against Rajasthani is that we do not have a script, whereas Gujarati, Tamil and other languages have a separate script. Rajasthani uses the Devanagari script. To that, my answer is simple. Marathi uses Devanagari script and still it is a separate language. The same should apply to Rajasthani also.

There is one very important quotation I must give the House and that is from Dr. Tessitori, which further strengthens the claim of Rajasthani

about structural independence, grammar and continuous history and tradition of three centuries;

"In Western India Shauraseni Apabhramsha was succeeded by that form of language which I have chosen to call Western Rajasthani and other Old Gujarati. This was in use over the whole of Gujarat and Western Rajputana and flourished till about the end of the 16th Century A.D. when finally developed into two distinct vernaculars—Modern Gujarati and Modern Marwari."

Dr. Tessitori has also said in the introduction to his notes on the grammar of the Old Western Rajasthani with special reference to Apabhramsha and Gujarati and Marwari:

"जिस भाषा को मैंने प्राचीन पश्चिमी राजस्थानी नाम दिया है और इन पृष्ठों में जिसका विवरण देने जा रहा हूँ वह शौरसेन अपभ्रंश की पहली संतान है। और साथ ही उनकी आधुनिक बोलियाँ की माँ है जिन्हें गुजराती तथा मारवाड़ी के नाम से जाना जाता है।"

तथ्य यह है कि जिस भाषा को मैंने प्राचीन पश्चिमी राजस्थानी के नाम से पुकारता हूँ उसमें वे सभी तत्व हैं जो गुजराती के साथ साथ मारवाड़ी के नाम से पुकारता हूँ उसमें वे सभी तत्व हैं जो गुजराती के साथ साथ मारवाड़ी के उद्भव के सूचक हैं और इस तरह वह भाषा स्पष्टतः इन दोनों की सम्मिलित माँ है।"

What more do you want?

Then, there must be research institutions in any language. I have got here a list of 13 research institutions:

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Sahitya Samiti, Bissau; Rajasthan Basha Prachar Sabha, Jaipur, Sadul Rajasthan Research Institute, Bikaner, Bharatiya Vidhya Mandir Shodh Pratishthan, Bikaner, Prachya Vidya Pratishthan Sabha, Bikaner, Prachya Vidya Pratishthan, Jodhpur, Chopani Shodh Pratishthan, Jodhpur, Sahitya Shodh Sansthan, Barunda, Jodhpur, Rajasthan Sahitya Akadun, Udaipur, Rajasthan Bhasha Prachar Sabha, Jaipur and so on. They are representative of the whole State.

Another thing is there should be movie films in modern time in any language. I know of at least three Rajasthan films:

नानी बाई रोमायरो
रोठोड़ अमर सिंह
रामदेव पीर

May be Mr. Nahata will mention a few others.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) आप
राजस्थानी में बोलिये ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: Sir, if I have your permission, I will speak in Rajasthan. Last time I was stopped because it is not a recognised language. I will be glad to speak in Rajasthan. If the other members cannot have a simultaneous translation, it is not my fault.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please continue in English.

DR. KARNI SINGH: Yes. Another thing, is, the modern of instruction should also be Rajasthan. When the integration of the States took place 25 years ago, the leaders, mostly Congress leaders, decided that Rajasthan would be a Hindi-speaking area and consequently the claim of Rajasthan went over board. I have before me here.

राजस्थानी भाषा-प्रचार समिति ।

परीक्षाओं का नियम और पाठ्यक्रम ।

This gives the syllabus for education. So, this is a thing which very much exists today.

All India Radio today also broadcasts programmes in Rajasthan.

I think we have fulfilled all the requirements laid down by the Sahitya Academy and I do not see why Rajasthan cannot be recognised, now that it has already received a certain amount of recognition as a result of the Sahitya Academy having recognised it as being on par with the other languages of India last year.

Take the richness of Rajasthan language. We have bardic, folk lore, historical khyats and baten, religious, drama (khyal and rammat), novel, biographies, stories, poems, translations, etc. An innumerable number of sources are available.

I cannot conclude unless I once more make reference to some great leaders. But, before I do that, will quote Shri Sukhadia, the ex-Chief Minister of Rajasthan, who wrote to me when I made a request about the Rajasthan language:

"After giving very careful consideration of the matter, therefore, we have recommended to the Government of India that the Rajasthan language should be officially recognised by the All India Sahitya Akademi and in other forums as one of the literary languages of the country."

Then the great Jawaharlal Nehru, again, at the All India Sahitya Sammelan at Dinaipur said:

"हमें यह बात साफ साफ समझ लेनी चाहिये कि बंगला, मराठी, गुजराती, साहित्य, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम

और राजस्थानी आदि अन्य प्रांतीय भाषाओं की तरफकी चाहते हैं, हर प्रांत में वहां की भाषा ही प्रथम है। हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी राष्ट्रभाषा प्रवश्य है और होनी चाहिये, लेकिन प्रांतीय भाषाओं के पीछे ही आ सकती है।”

Having said all this, I can only say this much that we, the people of Rajasthan, are not destructive. We want to see this country become one strong, homogenous, great nation so that we can stand up with our heads high and say we are Indians. But the diversification of the various languages in the country cannot be ignored. As Shri Nehru himself has said, we want that a rightful place is given to all our languages. Then, like our neighbours in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and some other States who speak their own language, we can also proudly speak our own language. At the same time, make Hindi the *lingua franca* of India, make Hindi the link language of the country, thereby uniting the country. The Bill, therefore, seeks recognition of this language in the Eighth Schedule.

At this stage, I would like to clarify one point before anybody says anything to the contrary. It is not my desire at this stage that we should have the Rajasthani language to become the administrative language or the language for higher education. For that I would like the Central Government and the State Government to appoint a committee which will go into this question in great depth and then take their own decision whether the Rajasthani language, once it is given recognition, should be made into an administrative language or a language for higher education or not. That, I think, is a decision that should be left to experts.

So, I commend this Bill for consideration and passing by this august House and I hope that Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, who I know is very fair-minded, who is the daughter of the great Jawaharlal whom I have quoted, would be sympathetic to our cause and will see that this Bill is accepted and passed.

Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

There is a motion by Shri M. C. Daga for circulating the Bill for purpose of eliciting public opinion. Would he like to move it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31 March, 1973.”

*SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill of Dr. Karni Singh on behalf of my party. The Rajasthani language should find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. But while advocating its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule, Dr. Karni Singh appeared to have an apprehension that a conflict may develop between Rajasthani and Hindi. This perhaps is not unfounded but there need not be any conflict amongst various languages. Dr. Karni Singh has produced proof of the publication in various newspapers and periodicals and books in the Rajasthani languages and has also quoted from the sayings of many celebrated persons in support of his arguments for inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule. All this effort was perhaps not necessary because it is but natural that a language spoken by over two crores of Indians should

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Madhurya Halder]

justly be recognised and included in the Eighth Schedule. Any negation of this will be unreasonable and unjust. Only 15 languages have been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Rajasthani language should also have been included therein long ago. Along with this, I will also say, Sir, that the Nepalese language is spoken by a large number of people in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Keeping in view the aspirations of the Nepalese speaking people and the agitations entered upon by them for a long time for recognition of their language, the Nepalese language should also be included in the Eighth Schedule. Some time back when our Prime Minister visited Darjeeling, the Nepalese speaking people there agitated before her for recognition of their language. They had also given call for a 'bandh' in this connection and that bandh was totally successful. All this goes to prove that the people speaking different languages in our multi-lingual country aspire for recognition of their own language and for gaining equal status with other languages in the country. I will further say that in addition to Rajasthani and Nepalese languages, the Santhali language should also find a place in the Eighth Schedule. The Santhali language is spoken by a large number of people in the Santhal Parganas of Bihar, in the Midnapore district of West Bengal, and in a large area in Orissa. This language should therefore be accorded due recognition. I will also like to point out that although we have accepted English as our official language, this language does not figure in the Eighth Schedule. Sir, English is the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indians and this has also been accepted in Nagaland and Meghalaya as the State language. I will therefore urge that English may also be included in the Eighth Schedule.

I am of the view, Sir, that all the languages spoken by a substantial number of people in India should be included in the eighth Schedule. The

Government should advance all the facilities and encouragement to these language to flourish and blossom. The whole of India may be visualised as a beautiful flower with all the languages forming its petals. I will conclude with a well known quotation which says "Let the hundred flowers blossom."

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whenever the demand for the inclusion of a particular language in the Eighth Schedule is raised, it is quite often misunderstood. The languages included in the Eighth Schedule are not State languages; they are all our national languages. The spirit of the Constitution must be understood very clearly. Hindi is our State language, inter-State language and link language. The purpose of the Eighth Schedule is that Hindi shall draw from and enrich itself from the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. That is the letter and spirit of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Now, why should anybody deprive Hindi of enriching itself and drawing from Rajasthani?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Could not that be done without putting in the Eighth Schedule?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: If Hindi is doing it already, then why should anybody oppose the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule?

16 hrs.

It is in the interest of Hindi to draw liberally from Rajasthani. Rajasthani is not a dialect of Hindi. You ask any linguist anywhere in the world and he will tell you that Hindi is a derivative from Apabhramsha whereas Rajasthani is a derivative from Souraseni. They are two diametrically opposite language families. Gujarati, Sindhi and Rajasthani belong to one family. All these three languages are derivatives from Souraseni. They have nothing in common with Hindi.

What are essentials for a language? They are, grammar, syntax and dictionary. As my learned friend, Dr. Karni Singh said, we have a lexicon in Rajasthani in four volumes. This dictionary contains 2 lakh words in Rajasthani language. In Hindi, for example, we have gender in verb.

राम जाता है। सीता जाती है।

Many people, Bengali-speaking people, do not understand what is this. They often mix up masculine and feminine genders. Probably, south Indians also. If it is a small booklet, it is feminine; if it is a book, it is masculine.

बच रखा है। पुस्तक रखी है।

In Hindi, we have gender in verb. In Rajasthani, we do not have it.

मैं जाऊँ,

whether it is a man speaking or a woman speaking. It is a qualitative difference from Hindi language. The syntax is different from Hindi language. Sanskrit is also like that.

Sir, the sub-conscious fear is that if Rajasthani is included in the Eighth Schedule and if about 3 crore people are considered as Rajasthani-speaking people, the number of Hindi-speaking people will shrink. Now, this fear is baseless. We are champions of Hindi. In this very House, whenever the question of Hindi arises, we have championed the cause of Hindi. Even now, while I support the cause of Rajasthani, I am for Hindi. Hindi should not depend for its claim of becoming the national language only on the numbers of the people who speak that language. On paper, you may say, 3 crores additional people speak in Hindi. But, in fact, they do not.

Today, if any doctor goes to Rajasthan, in any corner of Rajasthan, in any village of Rajasthan, if he does not speak and understand Rajasthani, he can never diagnose a disease. If a judge does not understand Rajasthani, he can never record evidence. If a

politician does not speak and understand Rajasthani, he can never win elections in any part of Rajasthan. If an administrator does not speak or understand Rajasthani, he cannot administer in any part of Rajasthan. *De facto* Rajasthani is the State language of the Rajasthan. In panchayati raj institutions, in gram panchayats, in panchayat samities, in zila parishads, the actual deliberations take place in Rajasthani. In courts, in offices, people speak Rajasthani. It is the spoken language of Rajasthan. Therefore, it is the rightful claim of Rajasthani to get an honourable place in the Eighth Schedule.

It is true Rajasthani has many dialects. So has Hindi. Hindi spoken by people in eastern U.P. is different from Hindi spoken by people in western U.P. Each language has its dialect. That proves that Rajasthani too is independent language. These language question cannot be decided on political grounds. The linguists, the authorities on languages, have all agreed that Rajasthani is a language. That is why the Sahitya Akademi has already awarded recognition to Rajasthani language. The authorities on languages are unanimous, right from Prof. Tassitorty to Tagore, from Nehru to Shri Jai Narain Vyas. Dr. Sunil Kumar Chatterji who was the first Chairman of the Language Commission and a few other literary figures all are agreed that Rajasthani is an independent language.

Last time when we discussed this question, Shri Gokhale said, he is not opposed to this demand but the fear is that many languages will clamour for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. What is the harm? The more the diversity, the more the variety, the more the richness we have in our cultural and literary field of our country, the more enriched, the more beautiful and more glorious our national heritage becomes. In this cultural and literary garden of ours let many flowers of different hues bloom. That will

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

enrich our national life. Therefore, I am not of the opinion that more languages in the Eighth Schedule will mean disintegration. Integration and unity does not mean uniformity. Unity in diversity is the real unity. And we are of course, for unity. But that type of unity is a fascist unity. Nehru used to speak again and again emphasizing the richness, the variety, the diversity, that is there in our country.

Lastly, I would only give you one interesting illustration of how a politician was contesting elections in Rajasthan and who did not speak and understand Rajasthani. He went to a village of Rajasthan. A loud-speaker was fitted on his jeep. He started speaking in Hindi and he wanted to explain to the illiterate people of that village the distinction between democracy and autocracy, the difference between the feudal system and the democratic system. So, in Hindi he used to say:

संस्कृत-व और राजस्थानी का अन्तर
 महना चाहिये ।

He went on explaining the distinction, the difference, between various systems. Now, *Anter* in Hindi means, difference; but in Rajasthani, it means, scent. Some youngman was listening to that. He was newly married. When he went home he found his newly-wed wife very angry. He asked, "Why are you so angry?". She replied, "That man selling scent came to the village. Why have you not brought a bottle of scent for me?". *Anter* was understood by the villagers as scent. He was explaining the difference between democracy and autocracy. But people thought that he was a pedlar selling scent. That is the story going round our various parts of the country.

Don't deprive our children from learning through their mother-tongue. All educationists all over the world

agree that the medium of instruction must be mother-tongue. You are handicapping millions of our children, you are retarding their intellectual growth, by fostering on them a language which they do not learn with mother's milk. Therefore, to do justice to school-going children, let Rajasthani be introduced as a medium of instruction so that our boys and girls also contribute their mite towards general overall national welfare.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR (Jaipur):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support Dr. Karni Singh's Bill. Dr. Karni Singh has given such an interesting speech and has given so many reasons why Rajasthani should be put in the Eighth Schedule. Mr. Amrit Nahata has also supported this Bill. So, there is not really very much for me to say except that I too like the rest of Members of the House do not feel that this should be a political issue. Nobody is arguing with the fact that we wish Hindi to become our national language. As speakers before me have said, it would be a very sad day if the Rajasthani children were not taught and brought up in their mother-tongue. I myself said when this issue of Hindi was being raised, that the people in Bengal from where I come would feel it very bad if one day their children could not read Bengali and have to read the Hindi translations. The same applies to Rajasthani. There is such a rich cultural heritage all over our country, and if we are going to ignore this, very soon we will find that children in this country, in the coming generations, have forgotten their mother-tongue. Sanskrit is now a dead language. Pali is now a dead language, and there are certain other dead languages in India. Let us not be responsible for being a party to making languages like Rajasthani and other rich languages of our country dead within a few generations. That is why, I would beg of the members of this House not to consider this as a political question but realise that, if we

want the cultural heritage in India to be varied and rich, the language of Rajasthan should be included in the Eighth Schedule.

श्री पद्मासाधु बाबुसाहू (गंगानगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थानी के प्रश्न पर हमारे साथी डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। दरमस्त मैं राजस्थानी में बोला या उसके बाद जो रिपोर्ट उसकी आई वहां पर जोरो लिख दिया। चूंकि उन्होंने कहा कि यह भाषा हमारे संविधान में नहीं है इसलिये उसको लिखा ही नहीं।

16.13 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। इतना ही कहूंगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा में 7 लाख ग्रन्थ हैं और वह एक बहुत ठोस संजीदा भाषा है। मैं आपको राजस्थानी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ यह बतलाने के लिये कि मैं राजस्थानी भाषा जानता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह पास नहीं होगा क्योंकि जब वोट देने का अवसर आयेगा तब पार्टी के अनुशासन के नाते अपने दिल पर छुरी रख कर और मन को भरोसा कर, आत्मा की हत्या करके हम को विधेयक के विरुद्ध वोट देना पड़ेगा, लेकिन यह हमारे दिल की बात नहीं होगी। राजस्थानी में कहा है कि :

गिर मोरां वन कुंजरां, आम्बा रस सुआ,
जन्मभूमि कट वचन और मायड़ भाषा विसर
सामुआ।

इस राजस्थानी में अंगार रस, वीर रस सभी कुछ है। राणा प्रताप के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की कहावत है कि :

जननी तू ऐसा पूत जण जेड़ा राणा प्रताप
अकबर सुतों औज के जाणे सिराने सांप।
राजस्थानी भाषा में एक ही शब्द के लिये
अनेक शब्द हैं। मैं आप से बतलाऊंगा कि

राजस्थानी में ऊंद और ऊंदनी के लिये सांड
सांडनी, टोड़ियो, टोड़ड़ी और जकियां
करवलिया आदि शब्द आते हैं, इसी प्रकार
गांय और बैल के लिये टोपड़ियो, टोणड़ी,
वाछड़ियो, वाछड़ी, डूडियो, डूडड़ा आदि
शब्द आते हैं, इसी तरह से भैंस और भैंसे के
लिये झोटा झोटी, कट्टा कंटी, पाडियां
पाडकी आदि शब्द आते हैं। चूंकि राजस्थानी
भाषा में सात लाख ग्रन्थ हैं इसलिये कम से
कम साहित्यिक दृष्टि से तो मान्यता दे ही
देनी चाहिये। आपने पहले संविधान में चौदह
भाषायें रखी थीं। उसके बाद संशोधन करके
एक और भाषा को मान्यता दी है। राजस्थान
में ढाई करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा को
बोलते हैं और बाहर एक करोड़ राजस्थानी
भाषा को बोलते हैं और बाहर एक करोड़
राजस्थानी भाषा भाषी लगे रहते हैं। इस
तरह से अगर आप साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोगों
द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा को मान्यता
नहीं देते हैं तो यह राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय
होगा।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि दक्षिण में कुछ
ऐसे लोग हैं जो अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करना चाहते
हैं और हिन्दी भाषा भाषियों की संख्या में से
राजस्थानी वालों को कम करके अंग्रेजी को
महत्व देना चाहते हैं। मैं अंग्रेजी के विरुद्ध
नहीं हूँ, न किसी की मातृभाषा अथवा प्रादेशिक
भाषा के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि
सारी भाषायें देश की भाषायें हैं। अपने अपने
प्रदेश में लोगों को उनको बोलने का अधिकार
है और वह वहां सब फूले फलें। लेकिन मैं राज-
स्थानी भाषा की सुन्दरता आप के सामने
वर्णन करना चाहता हूँ। जेठ वैसाख की गर्मी
के बाद असाढ़ के महीने में जब बादल थोड़ा
बरसते हैं तब तालों में थोड़ा थोड़ा पानी भर
जाता है। एक बार ऐसे ही समय दो सहेलियां
अपने सिर पर घड़े रखते हुए बरसात का
पानी भरने जा रही थीं। रास्ते में देखा कि
एक हरिण और हरिणी जो बहुत प्यासे थे

[श्री पद्मनाभ काशी]

पानी पीने के लिये एक झील पर गये। दोनों में बड़ा प्रेम था। हरिणी ने हरिण से कहा कि पहले तू पी, हरिण ने कहा कि नहीं पहले तू पी। इसी तरह करते करते दोनों प्यास के मारे मर गये। उनको देख कर एक सहेली ने कहा दूसरी सहेली से कि यह दोनों कैसे मर गये।

खड्यो ने देख्यो पारधी लग्यो न देख्यो बाण
हूँ तने पूछूँ सबिदथां। किस विधि तज्यो प्राण।

तब दूसरी सहेली कहती है कि तू बावरी है।

जन थोड़ा नेहा घगा लग्या प्रीति का बाण
तू पी तू पी कहता इया दोनों तज्यो प्राण।

यह भाग राजस्थान की है मैं हृदय से सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि साठे तीन करोड़ लोगों की राजस्थानी भाषा को उसको मान लेना चाहिये। यहाँ पर श्री पहाड़िया है। वह राजस्थान में चुन कर आये हैं और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बने हुए बैठे हैं, लेकिन राजस्थानी भाषा की बात की जाती है तब वह उसका विरोध करते हैं। यह उनके लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है। वह गवर्नमेंट के आदमी हैं तो न्यूट्रल रह सकते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से राजस्थानी का विरोध करेंगे तो उनके लिये राजस्थान में प्रवेश करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। उनको शर्म आनी चाहिये कि राजस्थान के प्रतिनिधि होकर वह राजस्थानी भाषा का विरोध करने हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, this country is a very rich tapestry in which various cultures and languages have been inter-woven to make it a beautiful whole, and among the various languages, 14 languages have got recognition and are found in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

If you trace the history of the languages, you will find that a great work has been done in 1903 by Prof. G. A. Grierson. Regarding Rajasthani

language, he has published as many as twelve volumes and those have been re-printed after independence under the auspices of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan when he was President of India. Regarding Rajasthani, he writes:

"Rajasthani means literally the language of Rajasthan or Rajwara, the country of Rajputs. The name as connecting a language has been invented for the purposes of this survey in order to distinguish it from western Hindi on the one hand and from Gujarati on the other."

So, it is quite different from Western Hindi or Gujarati. To call it an offshoot or branch or dialect of Hindi will not be doing justice to Rajasthani. If you come to modern times, the expert view on the subject is this. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the National Professor for Literature and now the President of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, has written a book, *The Languages and Literatures of Modern India*, and there he has expressed his concern that in addition to the above, Sindhi, Rajasthani, Nepali, Bhojpuri and Mithili, among the other Aryan languages, deserve special treatment. Now, Sindhi has got its rightful place and has been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and that took place in the Third Lok Sabha when Shri U. M. Trivedi, the leader of the Jana Sangh, brought a non-official Bill to include Sindhi because a large number of refugees came after the Partition from Sind and they settled in this country. He wanted that their language should get a rightful place among the various national languages of this country and his non-official Bill was more or less accepted and after an assurance, he withdrew that Bill and the Government, *suo motu*, brought the Twenty-first Constitution (Amendment) Bill in which Sindhi was included among the national languages of the country.

It should be mentioned here that there is no Sind State now even though

in our national anthem we say Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, etc. There is no Sind State now.

Even then Sindhi has got its rightful place. Similarly, Rajasthani which is a very rich language and has a heritage of its own and Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji has given ample evidence that it should find its rightful place.

I congratulate my colleague, Dr. Karni Singh, my distinguished colleague, for bringing forward this Bill and it reminds me that in the late 19th century, when Orissa was a part of Bengal and accidentally, Calcutta became the capital of the British empire, as a spring board for their imperialist expansion, they wanted to include Oriya as a dialect of Bengali and they wanted to introduce Bengali as the court language and a circular was also issued. But, at that time due to the unique and patriotic service of Maharaja Ramachandra Bhanjdeo of Mayurbanj and Sir Raja Bir Basudeo Sudhaldeo of Bamra under whose patronage the Oriya writers flourished and Oriya had its rightful place. And, when States were carved on the basis of language, the various groups of the Oriya-speaking people who were spread in the former Madras Presidency, in Madhya Pradesh and in Bihar and in Bengal, were all put together and the State of Orissa was formed in 1936 along with Sind.

Similarly, I take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. Karni Singh that he has espoused a very good cause and there should be no two opinions to support this Bill. I know it will be very difficult to get passed a non-official Bill with this thin attendance in the House. But the Government should come forward with an assurance and I request Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw his Bill so that the Government may come forward to bring their own Bill.

Unless these things are done and unless the various national languages get their rightful place in the country, fissiparous tendencies of disension will spring up and we may become a party to it. Now, the question of Mulki Raj and Telangana are agitating the minds of my friend, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah and the M.Ps of Andhra Pradesh. We do not want that such things should happen. That can only happen if rightful recognition is made of Rajasthani language as a national language and it finds a place in Schedule VIII of our Constitution.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री मूलचन्द्र झागो (पाली) : राजस्थानी होने के नाते मैं बड़ी विषम परिस्थिति में पड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन फिर भी जो बात मेरे मन में है और जिस को मैं ठीक समझता हूँ वही कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं किसी बात की चिन्ता नहीं करता। मैं समझता हूँ कि कभी कभी हम राजस्थानी राजस्थानी भाषा को समझते हैं या नहीं समझते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी में अपने भाषण करते हैं और बड़ी बुलन्द आवाज में कहते हैं कि राजस्थानी भाषा को मान्यता चाहिये। शुरू से अन्त तक यही राजस्थान वाले कहते गए हैं। मैं बड़े आश्चर्य में पड़ गया। मैं सोचता हूँ कि क्या वाकई में संविधान में जो व्यवस्था भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में की गई है उसकी पूर्ति हुई है। आप आर्टिकल 344 और 345 को देखें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इन आर्टिकल्स का मतलब मेरे मित्र समझ चुके हैं या नहीं समझ चुके हैं। आर्टिकल 344 में कहा गया है कि इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के अमल में आने के पांच साल बाद और उस अवधि को पूरा हो जाने के दस साल बाद कमिशन बठेगा। आज पच्चीस साल हमें स्वतंत्र हुए हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहां इस चीज को लाया गया है और कहां यह चीज आती है। आपकी स्टेट ने हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा एडाप्ट किया

[श्री. मूलचव. डागा]

है। राजस्थान ने कहा कि हमारी भाषा हिन्दी होगी। कालेजों के अन्दर आपने टू लैंग्वेज फार्मुला रखा है। कहां उस में आपने मातृभाषा रखी है और कहां आप ने टू लैंग्वेज फार्मुला रखा है। हमारे बाळपाल जी ने बड़े जोश के साथ अगार रस और बीर रस की कविताएं आपको सुनाई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस कालेज या यूनिवर्सिटी ने इन भाषाओं या बोलियों के बारे में कहा है कि इनका अध्ययन होना चाहिये किस ने इनको रखा है। अगर आपको राजस्थान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करना है अगर आपको राजस्थान का विभाजन करना है तो आप यह कर सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ हिम्मत के साथ लेकिन डरते डरते कहा है तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी बोलते हैं। मैं चुपचाप उनके भाषण को सुनता रहा हूं और सोचता रहा हूं कि शायद वह बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से बात कह रहे हैं या कोई एनसाइक्लोपेडिया है। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि सिरौही का सारा इलाका क्या गुजराती भाषा नहीं है? अगर आपने राजस्थानी भाषा को इस तरह से मान्यता दे दी है तो क्या वह इलाका आपके साथ रहेगा या वे लोग अहमदाबाद या गुजरात के साथ जाना पसन्द करेंगे। वे गुजरात में घुस जाएंगे। राव साहब भी विशाल हरियाणा की बात करते हैं। वे कहेंगे कि हिन्दी भाषी इलाके विशाल हरियाणा में मिलें और जहां हिन्दी बोली जाती है वे हरियाणा में आना पसन्द करेंगे। हमारे राज बहादुर जी भरतपुर के रहने वाले हैं। वहां ब्रज भाषा बोली जाती है। वे लोग कहेंगे कि हम राजस्थानी नहीं समझते हैं और हम ब्रज भाषा भाषी इलाके के साथ मिलना चाहते हैं। क्या आपने राजस्थान के टुकड़े टुकड़े करने की बात सोच रखी है?

भाषा राजस्थानी भाषा हमने कब मना किया है कि समुद्र में हो। राजा महाराजाओं ने यह भाषा दी है बड़े बड़े कवि आते थे जोकि उनके गुणगान करते थे उनकी शोभा बढ़ाते थे राज महलों में यह प्रचलित भी थी। आप इस भाषा को तथा इन बोलियों को ग्रन्थों में रखें साहित्य की भाषा बनाएं और इसको समुद्र करते चले जाएं। कोई मना नहीं करता है। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं इसको कहने की कौन राजस्थानी हिम्मत करेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सी कोर्ट ने राजस्थानी में जजमेंट दिए हैं। आप हाई कोर्ट को देखें सेशन कोर्ट को देखें दूसरी कोर्ट्स को देखें। किस ने राजस्थानी में जजमेंट दिए हैं? जो वकील हैं वे बहस भी इस में नहीं करते हैं। बीकानेरी बोलने वाले हैं मेवाड़ी बोलने वाले हैं वे क्या राजस्थानी को अपनाएंगे? कोई मेवाड़ी बोलता है कोई मारवाड़ी बोलता है। ये भाषाएं आपकी भाषा से बिल्कुल अलग हैं। भीलवाड़ी जो बोलते हैं वह भाषा भी बिल्कुल अलग है। हर तीस कोस पर भाषा बदल जाती

श्री पन्नालाल बाळपाल : एक एक गांव और एक एक कोस पर भाषा बदलती है।

श्री मूलचव. डागा : राजस्थान की अलग अलग बोलियां हैं। मेवाड़ी अलग भाषा है मारवाड़ी अलग है कुछ लोग बीकानेरी बोलते हैं कुछ शेखावटी भाषा बोलते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा बोलते हैं। कहां बोलते हैं?

यहां पर किताबें कोर्ट की गई हैं। हम लोग यहां लाइब्रेरी में जाते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं सभापति महोदय, कि कौन सा पक्ष आपने वहीं राजस्थानी

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में देखा है जो प्रकाशित होता है । दो चार नाम ले लिए जाते हैं । बंगाल में जो राजस्थान के लोग गए उन्होंने चूँकि उनकी दूकानदारी नहीं चलती थी इस वास्ते दूकान-दारी चलाने के लिए पाँच दस साहित्यकारों को, कवियों को इकट्ठा कर लिया और कह दिया कि राजस्थानी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये और इसको सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं । लोग अपने जीवन में, अपनी दिनचर्या में कहीं इस भाषा को नहीं लाते हैं । इस भाषा की हिमायत करने वाले लोगों को कहते हैं, उनको सलाह देते हैं कि इस भाषा को अपनाओ । अगर किसी भाषा में दौलत है, साहित्य है, तो लोग उस को पढ़ेंगे, उस की तरफ लोगों का खिचाव होगा । किस ने पढ़ने से मना किया है ? (व्यवधान)

कांस्टीट्यूशन का अर्टिकल 344 इस प्रकार

"In making their recommendations the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India."

"The President shall at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencementconstitute a Commission...."

आज पच्चीस साल हो गये हैं । पन्द्रह साल तक तो किसी ने यह नहीं कहा है कि राजस्थान वाले यह जांग करते हैं कि हमारी प्रादेशिक भाषा राजस्थानी होनी चाहिए, हिन्दी हमारी लिखा प्रका होनी चाहिए और तीसरी भाषा होनी चाहिए । ऐसा कोई फार्मूला एडाप्ट नहीं किया गया है । इस बिल को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य स्वयं जहाँ कहीं भाषण देते हैं, वह हिन्दी में देते हैं ।

असल में बात यह है कि कुछ लोगों की यह भाव करने की भावत सी हो गई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्रज भाषा को स्थान दिया जाये, बिहार में भोजपुरी को स्थान दिया जाये आदि, हमारे देश में न जाने कितनी बोलियाँ हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य कुछ ग्रन्थ भी लेकर आए हैं । वह एक भी राजस्थानी की किताब बतायें, जो किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में, एम० ए० के कोर्स में, पढ़ाई जाती हो । श्री साल्वे बड़े गौर से भाषण सुन रहे हैं । वह माननीय सदस्य से पूछें कि उन्होंने राजस्थानी की कौन कौन सी किताब पढ़ी है । माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ अखबारों के भी नाम दिये हैं । वे हिन्दी में लिखते हैं और कह दिया कि वे राजस्थानी के हैं । वे खुद उन को पढ़ते नहीं हैं ।

DR. KARNI SINGH: I don't think it is correct to make personal remarks whether any Member reads something or not. He should state his case.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : माननीय सदस्य, ने यह भी कह दिया कि तीन करोड़ लोग राजस्थानी भाषा बोलते हैं । यह सुन कर मैं बड़े आश्चर्य में पड़ गया, क्योंकि राजस्थान की पापुलेशन भी तीन करोड़ नहीं हुई है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो राजस्थान में झगड़े पैदा होंगे । अगर हम ने राजस्थान को संगठित मजबूत और अक्षण रखना है, तो उस की एक ही भाषा होनी चाहिए, और वह हिन्दी है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० कर्णो सिंह राजस्थानी के अच्छे अच्छे स्तालर पैदा करें, उस का अच्छा साहित्य दें । अगर श्री बारूपाल दुनिया से चत जायें, तो अपना कोई शिष्ट तो छोड़ जायें । आज सारे विद्यार्थी हिन्दी पढ़ते हैं । आज राजस्थान

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में प्राइमरी स्कूलों में राजस्थानी नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दी पढ़ाई जाती है। इस बिल के बड़े हिमायती, श्री अमृत नाहाटा, ने कहा है कि अगर राजस्थान में कोई हिन्दी बोलता है, तो लोग उस को नहीं समझते हैं उन के क्षेत्र में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के भाषण होते हैं, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के भाषण होते हैं, राजनैतिक पार्टियों के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के भाषण होते हैं, लेकिन वे सब राजस्थानी में नहीं बोलते हैं, बल्कि हिन्दी में बोलते हैं और लोग समझते हैं। आज हाउस में श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव नहीं हैं, वरना विशाल हरियाणा और हिन्दी की बात करते।

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:
While campaigning for election she travelled in the interior of West Bengal where people do not know A. B. C. of Hindi, still she spoke in Hindi there.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बंगाल के लोग सब हिन्दी जानते हैं। वे हिन्दी की पिक्चर्स खूब देखते हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभाति महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस बिल को लोगों की राय जानने के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये, ताकि पता लग सके कि राजस्थान के कितने लोग माननीय सदस्य की बात का समर्थन करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में राजस्थान की राय जान ली जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारा राजस्थान हिन्दी में विश्वास करता है और हिन्दी बोलता है। राजस्थान की बोली राज महलों तक रहे और वह आगे बढ़े, मुझे इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन राजस्थानी का हमारी भाषा होने का सवाल ही नहीं है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I am very glad that my hon. friend Dr. Karni Singh has brought forward this Bill once again, for the

second time, in the Lok Sabha. Last time in 1968-69, he brought this Bill. It was debated. But now I find a marked change in the debate. At that time the Members of the ruling Congress Party were opposed to the Bill. To my surprise most of them are supporting this Bill, except Mr. Danga. All the Members belonging to Swatantra Party or ruling Congress or Independents like Dr. Karni Singh are in favour of including Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like the Members from Rajasthan, apart from taking up this Bill and advocating the cause of Rajasthani, to persuade the Rajasthan Assembly to pass a Resolution for Rajasthani to be included in the Schedule so that they can take action immediately, as they cannot say 'No' to the unanimous resolution passed by the State Assembly.

What is the position of Rajasthani? I have gone through the census of 1961 and 1971. Other language-speaking people numbers are going up. But this Rajasthani-speaking group number is coming down at a very fast rate. According to 1961 census the number of urban and rural population, speaking Rajasthani stood as follows:

Male 77,46,357

Female 71,86,659.

Total 1,49,33,016.

You will be surprised to find the position in the 1971 census. According to the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs on the 13th December 1972, only two days back, the total figure of Rajasthani-speaking people is 20,93,557. How can this be, Sir? It is nothing but a manipulation. It is connivance and conspiracy of this Government and there is subservient Government in Rajasthan. You prove it. How can you account this? It was 1,49,33,016 in 1961. How can it come down to 20 lakhs now? How can you account it? This is nothing but

manipulation, and what is the purpose? They have got ulterior motive. Some of the hon. Members may not agree with me. The motive is to inflate the figure of Hindi-speaking people, to boost up the figure of Hindi-speaking people; they manipulate and bring down the number of other language speaking people of the country. This is not good for the people of the country. For the Census Department, it is the Home Ministry which is in charge. Now, I would like to quote from Dr. Radhakrishnan and others, so that the Members who do not agree with me..

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If the hon. Member would just permit me, I would like to point out that Dr. Karni Singh has absolutely no quarrel if Hindi is introduced in all the States. He has already stated it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I differ from him. The hon. Member knows that I differ from him also on this subject.

SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH (Jhunjhunu): He cannot make these baseless charges. They may be speaking both the languages.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If he disputes it, let him prove it. This was what Dr. Radhakrishnan said:

"There are no doubt some fanatical advocates of Hindi who champion its use in spheres where regional languages can very well do duty and who feel that acceptance of a single language for the whole country is necessary to intensify national unity. Such a proposal can come only from the people utterly ignorant of the great treasures of literature and tradition enshrined in these languages whose elimination will be a profound national loss. Some of our regional languages are spoken by millions of people whose cultural progress can be envisaged only in terms of their own languages and not in terms of Hindi."

Among the languages spoken by millions of people, I think about two crores of people are speaking Rajasthani, and naturally it should find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. When we have included 16 languages in the Eighth Schedule, why should we reject Rajasthani its pride of place?

I would like again to point out the position in regard to two of the languages among the 16 languages included in the Eighth Schedule. Take the case of Sanskrit. According to the 1971 census, those who had declared Sanskrit as their mother-tongue numbered 2212, and those who had declared Sindhi as their mother-tongue numbered 12,04,878. A language spoken by 2000 odd people is included in the Eighth Schedule. I do not know why Rajasthani is being denied of its place. That is why I say that there is an ulterior motive.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): That is not so; Sanskrit is the mother-tongue of so many languages.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That may be so. I have no quarrel with it. But why should we reject Rajasthani? That is my argument.

I would like to quote what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, undoubtedly an authority on languages, and a famous linguist had to say in this connection. I am quoting from the Report of the Official Language Commission. This is what he has stated:

"The recommendations will, in my opinion, bring about the immediate creation, without intending to do so, of two classes of citizens in India—class I citizens with Hindi as their language, obtaining an immense amount of special privileges by virtue of their language only, and class II citizens who will be suffering from permanent disabilities by reason also of their language. This is bound to be the situation so long as non-Hindi-speakers like the Assam.

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Madras, Maharashtra and other peoples do not acquire a command over Hindi which can compare favourably with that of those persons who have Hindi as their only language of education....".

This is how we have created two kinds of citizenship in this country and this is worsening the situation.

10.44 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair).

Again, I would like to quote what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee has said. He says:

"I honestly feel that I am seeing an incipient 'Hindi Imperialism', which will be all the more anti-national as Hindi has not yet acquired any pre-eminence over the other languages of India except its weight of numbers."

Here, I have a question to ask. According to the 1961 figures and the earlier figures in 1951, they used to bracket Hindi with other languages like Hindustani, Punjabi, Urdu, Maithili and say that 42 per cent of the people were speaking Hindi. But now an awareness of the languages has come, and a revivallism has come, and according to the 1971 census even according to the inflated figures, only 27 or 28 per cent are speaking Hindi.

Again, pointing out what the repercussion would be on the other languages, this is what Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says. If you are going to claim other languages as your language, what would it mean? Suppose I were to be a Hindi-speaking person, it would be a shame on me to claim somebody else's language as my language; it would be like claiming somebody's child as my own child.

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee then says:

"Those who habitually speak other speeches at home like Rajasthani,

Awadhi, Bagheli, Bhojpuri and even Maithili and Central Pahari, are now taking a hand at language-making in Khariboli Hindi frequently possessing neither the true Hindi (i.e. Western Hindi) inheritance nor the Sanskrit tradition. This peculiar situation has strong repercussions on the free and natural development of Hindi; its native speakers go one way, and those who have adopted it go another way. The result is largely a linguistic chaos.

According to the inflated figures, they are creating a chaos in the country.

Again, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee says:

"The situation was like this. North Indian peoples speaking different languages like Braj-Bhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Garhwali, etc. took to Urdu (wherever English schools began first to function) and then to Khariboli Hindi, as their own speeches had not developed a prose style—they took up what was presented to them by the modern schools in the towns."

I think this replies to the point made by Shri M. C. Daga. Then Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee further says:

"Now, they have persuaded themselves that because they speak and write Khariboli as the language of the school, they are a 'Hindi-speaking people' and their home languages are just 'dialects of Hindi'. Virtually, they are suppressing their home languages, the real mother-tongues, in favour of Hindi, which belongs properly to Western Uttar Pradesh, and Eastern Punjab and parts of Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan."

This is the real situation, according to him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I would just like to make one correction. It is Cauhali and

not Gharwali; the term 'Gharwali' has a different meaning altogether.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Since I do not follow the language I cannot pronounce it correctly. Even now, I do not follow what he is saying. I think even my hon. friend cannot claim to be proficient enough in Hindi; I think he has just started learning Hindi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Anyway, the difference between the two is the difference between Congress and DMK.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the purpose of inflating the figures?

SHRI PLEOO MODY (Godhra): The difference is that between Garhwali and Gharwali. One is Garhwali and the other is Gharwali.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The purpose is to show that more and more people are taking to the Hindi language. The purpose is that they want to have a claim that the real language of the majority of the people is Hindi. If we are going to deny the rightful place to Rajasthani and other languages, then what is going to be the repercussion. According to what Dr. P. Subbarayan has stated in his minute of dissent to the Report of the Official Language Commission, I find that:

"Hindi has been proposed only as the official language of India, but its enthusiastic supporters everywhere go much farther than that. They describe it as the National Language of India and give the impression that it is far superior to other languages and more worthy of being the official language. Our Prime Minister has pointed out that India has not one but fourteen National languages—he does not give any special pre-eminence to Hindi, and rightly so. Now that people in non-Hindi areas are faced with the task of learning Hindi with the idea of

making it replace English, and they are being asked to help in the development of Hindi as something of a sacred duty they are naturally getting anxious and nervous and are reviewing their attitude towards Hindi."

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH (Saidpur): On a point of order. Are we discussing the inclusion of the Rajasthani language or are we discussing the question of Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): On a point of order. I just want to know whether we are debating the question of Hindi or the inclusion of Rajasthani in the Eighth Schedule.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I shall reply to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order is for the Chair to reply to.

The hon. Member is making a point in reply to what Shri M. C. Daga had said, and saying that it is not as though Hindi is all pervasive, and, therefore, Rajasthani has to be given its own place....

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH: But he is bringing in the question of Hindi into this debate unnecessarily....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member might disagree with him completely, but as long as he is relevant, it is open to him to make that point.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): He is not accepting even the correct pronunciation, namely Garhwali. Still he is saying Gharwali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary. Even if he makes an incorrect statement, as long as he is relevant, it is all right.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What I am trying to point out is this. Here is a language which is spoken by about two crores of people and which wants to find a place of honour as we have given to 16 other languages in the country. We have accepted the theory of linguistic States. Apart from linguistic States even languages which are not spoken, which do not have a state of their own, like Sanskrit or Sindhi—we have honoured them by giving them a place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

AN HON. MEMBER: English is not one such language.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I may correct the hon. Member. English is the regional language of Nagaland.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We have accepted all these languages and we should give due status to Rajasthani by including it in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

At the same time I know that merely including it in the Eighth Schedule does not serve the purpose. It is for the Government of Rajasthan, the people of Rajasthan especially the representatives of the people of Rajasthan in that Assembly to come out with a unanimous resolution declaring Rajasthani as the official language of Rajasthan and saying that it should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Listening to the discussion for the inclusion of Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution gives the impression that it is some sort of a quarrel between Hindi and Rajasthani. In fact it is not and there is no quarrel. Let us set the record straight. Those who are demanding the inclusion of Rajasthani are also doing a national service. Because a language which is spoken on the soil of the country is as sacred as the country itself. The

Yajur Veda speaks of three goddesses Mother culture, Mother tongue and Mother country. Anybody who denies the sanctity of the mother tongue is as big a traitor as anybody who decries the sanctity of the motherland. Therefore let us accept the fact that mother tongue is the an object of veneration for the people who speak it and for the people who love it.

It is shameful for us that people from abroad should have come and worked on our languages and we should here decry our own language. It does not matter whether the number of speakers of a particular language is large or small. All that matters is that it is a living language. According to the answer to question No. 4173 tabled by me and answered by Shri F. H. Mohsin on the 13th of this month in the Lok Sabha Rajasthani has 20,93,557 speakers. These 20 lakhs of speakers are there according to 1971 census. According to 1961 census figure quoted by Shri Viswanathan the number was more. It is due to the reason that more and more people are claiming Hindi as their mother tongue. As a lover of Hindi I may issue one warning. The tendency to claim Hindi as the mother tongue is doing greater harm to Hindi in India than the biggest opponent of Hindi. Recently I had an opportunity of presiding over a conference of voluntary organisations of modern Indian languages organised by the Central Institute of Languages in Mysore. I could feel the pulse of the people under the impact of this tendency. The non-Hindi-speaking people were very much annoyed. If Hindi is to develop as an All India languages nobody has any objection and they would all welcome it. But the protagonists of Hindi must also realise that the development of the regional languages is a great step towards the development of Hindi. I want to quote from a book of Rahul Sanskritayan "*Prachin Vibandh Mala*" who says that the vocabulary thrown up by the regional languages of India would be for the benefit of Hindi and not for the detriment of

Hindi. Hindi would enrich itself if it calls upon the resources thrown up by the development of the regional languages spoken far and wide in India. Rajasthani would be one such language.

I would beg Members of Parliament each of whom represents 10 lakhs of people to consider the step taken by an august body like the Sahitya Academy. Is it manned by people who are ignorant in literature, who do not know the difference between Hindi and Rajasthani and the difference between a dialect and a language? It is headed by a national professor of India of the eminence of Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and it had accepted Rajasthani as one of the modern literary languages of India. What harm are people like Dr. Karni Singh doing by bringing it to the notice of the House? When the literature of that language is accepted by the highest scholars and eminent linguists of the country the law makers should also accept the verdict of such an expert body. When the national professor of India speaks, when eminent literary men and scholars speak I think it is duty of every Member of Parliament to listen to them with respect and see what they said.

The number of languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy whose founder President was Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, is twenty while the number of languages recognised by our Constitution is 16. What harm or damage have the speakers of those four languages which are not recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution done, I ask? Here is a point to consider.

Our Constitution law, Government and Legislation all these are far behind the movement of literature and language. We cannot allow this to happen. The living languages of India and the speakers of these languages demand it as their right that those languages which are recognised by literary scholars and linguistic experts whom the world honours today, scholars of

the eminence of Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, must be enshrined and given their due place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. By not doing so are we doing a service or a disservice? We are reducing ourselves to the most bitter kind of mockery when we deny them the right. There are persons like Shri M. C. Daga who deny the existence of their own mother tongue (Interruptions).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You have not understood the point. Let me explain.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I did not interrupt you when you were speaking. I will explain what I mean.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No personal dialogue in the House

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The question is why do we clamour for this? Why do we connect language with a particular religion and the dialect with the sect? Do we know the harm we are doing in this way by demanding all sort of divisions and by threatening others that if Rajasthani is included in the Schedule, Rajasthan would be divided? Rajasthan will stand united and India shall stand united, no matter what the number of languages in India are. If we do not take it into consideration history will pass an adverse verdict on us. Your census department can declare that there are 279 languages accepted as the mother tongue by their speakers in India who read, who live and who breathe and who dream in those languages. Should you not take this reality into consideration and accept the fact? According to the hon. Deputy Home Minister there are 279 languages which are spoken by more than 5000 persons each living in the villages and cities of India. I think the people who speak those languages are justified in demanding a place for their languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I ask the hon. Minister for law one simple question.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

What is the Constitution meant for? Is it meant for reflecting the aspirations, hopes and dreams and ambitions of the people of India or is it meant to ignore those realities and facts which are reflected in the census figures voiced by the returning officers and the replies given to the questionnaires of people who went from door to door to collect informations? If you are going to ignore them what is the use of the census? If you do not recognise the reality of a living tongue mother tongue spoken in the villages of India in the postures and gardens of India you are doing a great injustice. So, I forcefully declare that Dr. Karni Singh is doing the right thing. It is an act of great service to India that he has pointed towards the inclusion of Rajasthan in the 8th schedule. There will be people in Himachal Pradesh who will claim the same thing for Pahadi and there will be claims by people speaking other languages also like Dogri in Jammu. Please make the Constitution a symbol of the aspirations and hopes of the people of India. If Russia can guarantee a large number of languages and still retain its sovereign and democratic character, India also can do it. Rajasthan would not be divided simply because we put one more language into the 8th schedule.

17 hrs.

Why should there be any demand for inclusion of any language in the 8th schedule? It is because, as the highest linguistic authority, Mr. Bloomfield has said in his Language which is called the Bible of Linguistics, a language flourishes by the support from the State. Otherwise, it will wither away. The country is witness to the fact that many languages have come and died because India did not have a government of the people belonging to this country to look after those languages. Languages have languished not because there were no speakers of those languages but because the Government was not supporting those languages. The State must support the language

spoken on the soil. Therefore, all the languages which are spoken on the soil are the right claimants for getting entry into the 8th schedule, on the attainment of a certain level of literary development regarded as sufficient by the expert body like the Sahitya Akademi and such of them as have been recognised by this august body must be included in the Eighth Schedule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to ascertain the sense of the House. 2 hours were allotted for this Bill, but there are a number of speakers who want to speak. Does the House want to extend the time?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Time is tentatively extended by 1 hour. It will go to the next session.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the most welcome move by Dr. Karni Singh. It comes to me as a surprise that even today in the 25th year of our democracy, we as a country have to take recourse to our written Constitution to deny the people what they demand. I feel that this is a legacy we have carried over with us from the British. The British were hard-pressed to rule a country which was thousands of miles away in distance and millions of miles away in terms of culture and thought from their country. For them it was basically important that they should have a language by which they could rule this country. I feel that we, after 25 years of independence, have outlived that stage wherein we have to take recourse to the Constitution to deny some people the use of their mother tongue. I feel that the dissipation that is latest in the demand for the mother tongue has been now a thing of the past for this country. I do not claim that this statement is true absolutely but I feel that our country as such has moved away from that stage wherein the mere question of a regional language would bring a part of our

country way from the policy of our State.

Today in the world when almost the whole of Western Europe has gradually been demonstrating or dimming its national boundaries and bringing out a larger policy which is guided by economics, it seems to me that a developing and poor country like ours cannot afford the luxury of splitting up on this mere question of the languages. Therefore, I plead that it is time, and fitting time, too, to do that because never before in the history of our democracy have we had a government which is more suited to look to the crying needs of our people, a government which can at the moment if it wishes, move away from that old colonial stand wherein one language would try to rule over another. We can, at the present moment, give the people their right to speak their mother tongue in their own region and I say that it is time that the government did this because, basically, the people will remain backward unless they are able to express themselves in their mother tongue.

For this I present here a very small example, but a significant one. I feel that the things that are taking shape in Bengal, the speed with which Bengal has come up before us would not have been possible but for the fact that Bengal had had immense wealth in its literary heritage, which has been augmented and helped by a few luminous people like Rabindranath Tagore and others. At the present moment, Bengal is ten years ahead of the whole nation in politics in this country because Bengal has been able to make use of its mother tongue. Therefore I commend to the government to accept this most welcome measure, which has been presented before it, by Dr. Karni Singh.

श्री जमुना प्रसाद मंडल (सबसेमिएर) :

सभापति महोदय, आज एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न इस सभा के सामने है और वरसों से 1966 से हम इस पर विचार करते आ रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने बड़े प्रशासनिक कार्य

किसे है 16 भाषाओं की कोशिश करने में स्थान देकर देश की अर्थ और शिक्षा-विकास, सम्यक्ता और संस्कृति की भागी बनने में काम किया है। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विश्वनाथन ने कन्फ्रेंस किए करने की बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन उसमें वे विफल रहे। उन्होंने श्री पाराशर के प्रश्न की इस तरह से तोड़ मरोड़ कर रखा जिससे पता चलता था कि वह महान देश की महान भाषा को चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी साम्राज्यवाद की ओर बढ़ रही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी और संस्कृत आदि जो भाषायें हैं अगर उनको हम एक भाषाविद् की तरह देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि हम लोग किस तरह से भाषा के विकास में और उसकी उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि में साथ देते रहे हैं।

अभी डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो विधेयक रखा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जानता हूँ कि संविधान में संशोधन के लिये कई बातों की जरूरत होती है। जिस ढंग से उन्होंने अपने बिल में राजस्थानी भाषा का प्रतिपादन किया कि इस कारण उसको संविधान में होना चाहिये, सरकार बार बार उसका उत्तर दे चुकी है। उन्होंने अपना जो स्टैंड रखा है वह बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण है। ऐसी हालत में मैं यह समझूंगा कि और भी जो भाषायें हैं, जैसे मैथिली है, राजस्थानी है, नेपाली है या जो भाषायें उत्तर-पूर्व में बोली जाती हैं, उनको भाषा निर्धारण के वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से हमको अपनाना होगा। उनकी व्याकरण क्या है, उनकी फाइलोजी क्या है, किस तरह से वह भाषायें निकलती हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में डा० सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या की ओर से जो एक किताब निकली है सर्वे आफ इण्डियन लैंग्वेज उसको अगर हमारे साथी पढ़ें तो समझेंगे कि उन्होंने किस तरह से जेनेटिक रिलेशनशिप आफ इंडो आर्यन लैंग्वेज में दिखलाया है कि वेस्ट में कैसी भाषा बोली जाती है, नोर्थ वेस्ट में

[श्री समुदाय प्रभाव संवत्]

कैती भाषा बोली जाती है, मिडलैंड में कैती भाषा बोली जाती है, साउथ वेस्ट में कैती भाषा बोली जाती है। इसी तरह से हमारी जितनी भाषायें हैं लोगों की बोलचाल की उनको हथ टाल देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन राजस्थानी, नेपाली भाषा या मैथिली भाषा के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी बात नहीं है। चूंकि राजस्थानी की बात यहां चल रही है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैथिली भी बिहार में और नेपाल तक करीब 2 करोड़ लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। उसकी बड़ी सुन्दर और उत्कृष्ट व्याकरण और साहित्य है, जिसको सुनीति कुमार चाटुर्ज्या ने काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया है। 1966 से ही अगर आप साहित्य अकादमी की ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट्स को पढ़ें तो पता चलेगा कि मैथिली को बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान मिला है। पहले पहल कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय ने ही इस बात को शुरू किया था कि इन सब भाषाओं को प्रश्रय दिया जाये और स्वराज्य के पहले भी यूनिवर्सिटी ने मैथिली भाषा का प्रतिपादन किया।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी श्री डागा और श्री विश्वनाथन ने जो जो क्राइटीरिया रखें, उन सबको बिहार सरकार ने बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान दिया है। वहां का जो प्रादेशिक सचिव कमीशन है उसमें उसको मान्यता दी गई है क्योंकि 2 करोड़ से अधिक लोग इस भाषा को बोलते हैं। जो भी इस सम्बन्ध में वैज्ञानिक आधार हैं और जो राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण हैं उन सबके ब्याल से निश्चय किया जा सकता है कि राजस्थानी मैथिली, नेपाली या जो इस तरह की अन्य भाषायें हैं, उनको संविधान में मान्यता दी जाये। इसके लिए हम को अपने संविधान में संशोधन करना होगा। जो हमारे यहां की यह तीन चार प्रमुख भाषायें हैं उनको मान्यता दी जानी चाहिये।

इस कार्य के लिये मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि जो हमारे यहां के लिगिस्ट्स हैं, फोइला-सोजिस्ट्स हैं उनकी एक कमेटी बनाई जाये

जो इस पर विचार करे। हमारी साहित्य अकादमी के निदेशों ने सन् 1966 से ही इसको मान्यता दी है और अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में देना भी शुरू किया है कि इन सब भाषाओं की प्रगति के लिये हमको प्रयत्न करना होगा। मैं श्री सम्भूतस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको भाषा के मामले में वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा। अगर इन भाषाओं के पीछे वैज्ञानिक आधार है तो हमारी बात को आपको सुनना होगा जैसा बिहार सरकार ने किया है।

मैं 12 मार्च, 1954 के दिन साहित्य अकादमी के इनागुरेशन के अवसर पर भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहा गया था उसमें से दो या चार पंक्तियां पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"The literary artiste has not merely to reflect the world, he has to redeem the world. He has not merely to portray the experience which he has, but he has to recreate that experience...."

If you do not allow all these living languages to come in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, how can this be done?

"...He has to enter into solitude, glimpse the vision of truth, bring it down to earth, clothe it with emotions, carve it into words. That is the purpose of literature. So long as we do not recognise the freedom of human individual to think, meditate and create as he chooses, literature will suffer decline. All this demands concentration and integrity...."

Integrity of art, integrity of judgment.

"All this demands concentration and integrity, which become difficult, if not impossible, if our minds are filled with sickness and violence or if we become puppets with stereotyped opinions."

We have to give up stereo-typed opinions.

इसलिये मैं डॉ॰ कर्मा सिन्हा से कहूंगा कि आप इस बात को भारत सरकार पर

जोड़ें। जिस दिन से भारत सरकार अपने बड़ी कमी का रही है और जिस तरह से साहित्य संकायों की स्थापना करके और कमिशन बनाकर भाषाओं को बढ़ा रही है, उससे यह दिन दूर नहीं जब राजस्थानी, मैथिली और नेपाली तथा अन्य भाषाय भी संविधान में आयेंगी और हो सकता है कि उसके साथ साथ 17, 18, या 25, 26 और भाषाएँ भी उसमें सम्मिलित हो जायें। मैं डा० कर्णी सिंह का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन की भाषा के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करने का मौका दिया।

श्री डी० सी० लाल (करोल बाग) : सभापति महोदय, आज जगह जगह प्रदेशों के अन्दर जो भाषा का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके अन्दर सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि हिन्दी को संविधान के बनते ही लागू नहीं कर दिया गया। अगर उसी समय हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा के तौर पर चला दिया जाता तो आज जिस तरह से भाषा का मामला उठ रहा है वह नहीं उठता।

आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 75 फी सदी जनसंख्या देवनागरी लिपि में ही लिखती है। चाहे मराठी हो, चाहे गजराती हो, चाहे राजस्थानी हो, चाहे उसकी दिल्ली की भाषा कहा जाय चाहे पंजाबी कहा जाये, उसको लोग देवनागरी में लिखते हैं। लिखने का तरीका थोड़ा बहुत अलग हो सकता है। जिस तरह से देवनागरी में अ, इ, उ, आदि होते हैं उनको थोड़ा सा बदल कर लिख दिया, थोड़ा सा, डंडा हटा दिया या थोड़ा सा मोड़ दिया वह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन जहाँ तक भाषा बोलने का सवाल है आप यह देखेंगे कि पन्द्रह मील के अन्दर भाषा में फरक पड़ जाता है। मैं आपको राजस्थानी की बात बतलाऊँ। कहीं पर कोई कहते हैं, कहीं पर उसको कहठे कह देते हैं। इस तरह का फर्क भाषा में जोड़ी जोड़ी दूर पर ही आया करता है।

यह कहा गया है कि राजस्थानी विधान सभा में राजस्थानी बोली जाए। लेकिन आप देखें कि राजस्थान में बज भाषी लोग भी हैं। उनका क्या होगा। वे भी कहेंगे कि इस भाषा में भी कार्यवाही हो। बज भाषा उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में भी बोली जाती है? मेरा जन्म दिल्ली में हुआ लेकिन बज भाषा हमारे घर में बोली जाती थी। कदीमी हम राजस्थान के रहने वाले हैं। भाषा को लेकर जो वाद विवाद चल रहा है यह नहीं चलता अगर हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा मान कर इसको लागू कर दिया गया होता और सरकारी कामकाज में इसका इस्तेमाल पूरी तरह से शुरू कर दिया गया होता। लेकिन आज भी 85 प्रतिशत काम अंग्रेजी में होता है। डी एम के वाले अंग्रेजी को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं बजाय हिन्दी के? लेकिन हिन्दी जानने वालों की जन संख्या 85 प्रतिशत है। लेकिन सरकार डर के मारे इसको लागू नहीं करती है सरकारी कामकाज के अन्दर। यह कैसा जनतंत्र है? जनतंत्र की भाषा को अपनाया नहीं जाता है, उसकी समस्याओं को हल करने के बजाय अंग्रेजी के पीछे हम चलते जा रहे हैं। चन्द आदिमियों से पता नहीं सरकार की क्यों डर लगत है। विधान सभा या लोक सभा का सदस्य जो अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है उसको बड़ी कठिनाई कई बार होती है। उनको चूँकि अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान नहीं होता है इस वास्ते कार्य करने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। वही कारण है कि प्रशासन के अन्दर भी तरह तरह की गड़बड़ होती है। बहुत से तोट अंग्रेजी में ऐसे लिखे जाते हैं कि माम अफसर नहीं समझता है। कुछ एक लोग ही जो चालाक होते हैं उनका दूसरा ही मतलब लगा लेते हैं। जिस तरह से कानूनों के अन्दर सीधी बात न कह कर गोलमोल भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता है, क्लार्क आदि रख दी जाती हैं और जिस के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि यह काम मोम की नोक जैसा है, चाहे इधर मोड़ लो या उधर माड़ लो, उसी तरह से अंग्रेजी को

[श्री डी० सोमन लाल]

आज भी रखा जा रहा है ताकि आम-आवामी इसको समझ न सकें। अंग्रेजों ने इसको इस वास्ते लागू किया था कि उनको हकूमत करनी थी। हम उस वक़्त गुलाम थे, कुछ कर नहीं सकते थे। अंग्रेजों ने जिस तरीके को चालू किया था उसको हम आज भी लागू किए हुए हैं। उस जमाने में आई सी एस हुआ करते थे। वे मालखारों के लड़के होते थे। 25-30 हजार रुपये से कम आई सी एस करने में नहीं लगता था। यह 30-40 साल पहले लगता था। आज तो दो ढाई लाख से कम नहीं लगेगा। गरीब आवामी स्वयं में आई सी एस करने की सोच भी नहीं सकता था। तब सरमायेदार अंग्रेजों के साथ थे। तब खान बहादुर, राय बहादुर, दीनार बहादुर होते थे जोकि सरमाएदार और मालखार होते थे। उनके लड़के ही डिग्रियां लेकर आते थे। उनको जो ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी यह दी जाती थी कि गुलामों के उपर राज किस तरह से किया जाता है अंग्रेज हर जगह नहीं रह सकता था। वह हकूमत कर सके इस वास्ते उसने आई सी एस हमारे लोग तैयार किए। मुझे अफसोस है कि भारत सरकार आज भी वही तरीका अपनाए हुए है, वह गुलामों पर राज करने की ट्रेनिंग आई सी एस को दी जा रही है। जनतंत्र की दुहाई दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को अपनाए रखकर क्या हम जनतंत्र को सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं? जिस को ब्यूरोक्रेसी कहा जाता है, लालफीताशाही कहा जाता है यह वही है जो अंग्रेजों के जमाने में चलता था यह वही तरीका है जो डॉ. के बल पर हकूमत करने का है। वह उन अफसरों का कसूर नहीं है। उनकी ट्रेनिंग ही ऐसी मिलती है। काम करने का प्रोसीजर भी वही पुराना है। सब से बड़ा बौब इसमें हमारी सरकार का है चाहे यह मेरी अपनी सरकार है। लेकिन यह सच बात है। 75-80 फीसदी लोगों की भाषा में अगर काम काज किया जाए और उसी सिस्टम के मुताबिक सरकारी

कर्मचारियों की ट्रेनिंग और शिक्षा दी जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये इमानदारी से काम करेंगे और आपका काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकेगा। तब कोई झगड़े नहीं होंगे।

आज राजस्थानी को डिमांड हुई है। कल ब्रज भाषा की हो सकती है। वे भी तीन करोड़ हैं। आपको ब्रज भाषा बोलने वाले झारखंड में मिलेंगे, गुजरात में मिलेंगे, मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना, भिड़ आदि में मिलेंगे। तब आपको ब्रज भाषा के लिए भी कुछ करना पड़गा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी जितनी भाषाएँ हैं ये चारों तरफ सीमित रहनी चाहिए और कामकाज के अन्दर हिन्दी आई जानी चाहिए। ऐसा किया गया तो कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा।

डॉ एम के के भाई अंग्रेजी को हिमायत करते हैं। पता नहीं उनको इससे इतना मोह क्यों है? एक डॉ एम के मੈम्बर जो पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर नहीं थे वह मेरे मित्र थे मैंने उनको कहा कि आपको हिन्दी से क्या दुश्मनी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दी ने हमारा वेडा गर्क किया है। वह भी मेरी तरह से गैंगूल्ड कास्ट के थे। मैंने कहा कि जिस भाषा की वजह से हम गुलाम इतने सालों तक रहे, उसकी तुम हिमायत करते हो? जब गुलाम बनाया होगा तब बनाया होगा लेकिन आज तो हम स्वतंत्र हैं। अगर कोई अब हमें दबाता है तो भाषा की वजह से नहीं। इस वास्ते से इस विदेशी भाषा को छोड़ें। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम को तमिल, तेलगू और दूसरी जो भाषाएँ हैं उनको सीखना चाहिए, उन पर जोर देना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी मदद टंग अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती है, प्रादेशिक भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं हो सकती है। अगर आप तमिल के लिए या किसी दूसरी भाषा के लिए डिमांड करेंगे तो हम उसका समर्थन कर सकते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं कहना कि जब तक अंग्रेजी देश से नहीं जाएगी, इसकी जड़ खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक देश बिल्कुल फलसूल नहीं सकता है। इस जड़ को निकालने के लिए

यह कहते हैं कि सारे कामकाज के लिए
हिन्दी हो।

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Experimental Nuclear Explosion for Peaceful Purposes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Samar Guha may raise his half-an-hour discussion. I have one request to make to him. At 6 p.m. we have to take up the discussion on student unrest. If he wants the hon. Minister to reply and he wants his other colleagues also to participate in the discussion, then he should be very brief. I would like to know how much time he wants.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
About ten to twelve minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I shall not disturb him for 12 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Today, I am not raising the issue of whether India will have nuclear weapons, tactical or strategic or nuclear missiles. Today, the whole debate that I want to raise is on the issue of the use of nuclear technology for peaceful and constructive purposes.

We are already using nuclear energy for health purposes, for preservation of food, and also for generation of power. But, of late, a new development has taken place in the international world about nuclear engineering or nuclear technology. The areas for which nuclear technology or nuclear engineering can be utilised have also been identified, as in the case of deep mining or surface-mining, particularly in our country in the case of copper, and non-ferrous type of mining such as for copper, zinc and lead of which there is a dearth, and also for Uranium finding and for exploration of underground gas and oil resources, and for the purpose of converting desert into a fertile land having cavity and irrigation facilities there and also

श्री शिव बाल सिंह (समूह) : राजस्थानी को संविधान के भाठवें शैड्यूल में स्थान देने की मांग को मैं उचित ही समझता हूँ। मैंने हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी है। कहीं भी हिन्दी पर भाव भाती हो तो राजस्थानी उसके भावों का सतक प्रकाश है। लेकिन राजस्थानी भाषा एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से में बोली जाती है और उसका एक इतिहास है, उसका अपना साहित्य है जो बहुत ही समृद्ध है। पुराने जमाने से यह साहित्य चला आ रहा है और समृद्ध होता जा रहा है। हिन्दी से इसका कोई कम्पीटीशन नहीं है। हिन्दी राष्ट्र भाषा हो, फनेफूले, यह हम चाहते हैं। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी की छत्रछाया में राजस्थानी भाव पनपे। भाठवें शैड्यूल में आने से किसी भी भाषा को कई फायदे होते हैं। राजस्थानी उन फायदों से वंचित क्यों रहे? राजस्थान में बहुत से लड़के ऐसे हैं जो राजस्थानी सीखना चाहते हैं लेकिन चूँकि वह भाठवें शैड्यूल में नहीं हैं इस वास्ते उसको सरकार का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। जैसा एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कोई भी भाषा सरकारी प्रोटेक्शन के बिना भाव बढ़ नहीं सकती है। डी एम के के साथी ने कहा कि राजस्थान में राजस्थानी बोलने वालों की संख्या कम हो रही है। लेकिन उनका ऐसा कहने का मंशा यह था कि हिन्दी का जो केस बन रहा है उसको डिफीट किया जाए। उन्होंने अंग्रेजी के लिए केस बनाने की चेष्टा की। मैं आप की जानकारी के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में राजस्थानी बोलने वालों की संख्या कम नहीं हो रही है। राजस्थान में ऐसे लोग बढ़ रहे हैं, जो हिन्दी, राजस्थानी और अंग्रेजी तीनों भाषाएँ बोलते हैं। जो हिन्दी भी जानते हैं, वे अपनी भाषा को हिन्दी भी कहते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

for

(HAH Dis.)

[Shri Samar Guha]

for diverting the course of river for irrigation and navigation facilities and also for construction of dams. It is also possible to use it in mountainous areas to have rock-melting for making our highways. It is also possible to use it for making harbour and also for having canals.

There are other areas of large-scale use for civil purposes also. I have been raising this question for the last four or five years, and I should say that fortunately, on 20th April, 1970, in the course of the half-an-hour discussion which I had raised, Government had made a break-through, I should say, in their nuclear policy. They had accepted that if required, India would develop nuclear technology in the sense of nuclear blast technology for peaceful purposes. I would like to quote what Government have stated:

"We are not at all opposed to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes when a meaningful application of real economic significance is identified. This was an important part of our opposition to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty."

This was almost, I should say, a breakthrough. That was the reason why we did not subscribe to that treaty; we wanted to preserve our freedom and our option as to whether and how we shall use nuclear technology for constructive and peaceful purposes.

This decision was taken by Government in 1970. It is almost two years since then. Why have Government not used nuclear technology or nuclear engineering for any peaceful or constructive purposes? The first reason given by Government is that the application of nuclear technology or nuclear engineering involves certain hazards, firstly, ecological hazards, secondly radio-active-fall-out which may endanger the life of the people. Thirdly, if we experiment in the rocky area, there may be rock melting or some kind of earthquake and there may be some change in the geophysical structure of that area where experiments may be made. What is the objective? For which purpose shall

we use nuclear technology? We have got to identify and see whether we can find oil reserve or metal reserves such as copper or uranium. We have not yet identified the area or objective or purpose for which nuclear technology or engineering can be used.

I quite understand the question of hazards. I have already said about identification of the objectives for which we shall use it. There is one most vital part. How would you use it? Suppose we have surmounted the problems or hazards that would follow the nuclear blast and we have identified certain objectives for which we shall use it. It is not like ordinary engineering technology, or expertise or know-how technology where we can purchase it. For our industrial development, metallurgy fertilizer, various purposes, etc. we can have our technology. But here is a case where no power in the world, Russia, China or France or any other country will give us any clue and expertise or technology, blast technology. Unless we develop our own technology for blasting its use for industrial purpose or constructive purpose does not arise. You take a decision. Two years have already passed. Why should you not try to develop the nuclear blast technology, know-how and expertise? What does it mean? If you have to develop it at least a few experimental blasts have to be undertaken. You have to design the apparatus and have fuel and also mark out certain areas where you can do it. The planning of it is known; design also is known. In Tarapur we have our own reactor; theoretically it is known. The nuclear fuel that will be required is the critical state. The minimum amount of nuclear fuel that will be required is also known. We have islands; we have deserts and we have mountainous areas where we can undertake the work. We have the indigenous know-how the stockpile of fuel and moderator and heavy water and all the necessary things as far as I could gather as a member of the consultative committee on atomic energy—all the essential requirements for undertaking experimental nuclear blasts. Strangely the Government is

not doing or atomic energy has not undertaken a single nuclear blast. What is the reason? I do not understand it. If you want to cook, even if you have all the other materials, if you have no stove or oven, you cannot cook. You cannot develop metallurgy unless you have a furnace. You cannot have propulsion into the air or sea or on land unless you have an engine. Similarly, if you are really serious about developing nuclear technology and nuclear engineering for constructive purposes, you cannot do it unless you have a series of preliminary nuclear experimental blasts.

Even today for deep copper mining, for tapping the uranium and lead reserves, for exploration of underground gas, for diverting some water channel, for converting desert into fertile land, etc., you do not have the know-how and technology. We have to develop that expertise ourselves. How will we surmount these hazards? We very badly need this technology for oil or gas exploration. Seismic surveys have shown we have got immense resources of oil and gas. Within a month or two, we have to explore them. How will you do it unless you know the technology? For that, you will have to undertake a series of nuclear blasts. Unfortunately that is not done.

If it is a question of expenditure, according to international calculations, for blasting a crude type of nuclear device, we shall require only Rs. 30 lakhs, for one preliminary nuclear testing. In our conditions, the cost will be still less. We have enough fuel—mostly plutonium and less of uranium. We have many engineering and industrial and other commitments. But we have not got the key with us to enter and implement those commitments. This key is to master the know-how and technology of nuclear engineering. For that purpose, a series of experimental nuclear blasts are absolutely necessary. I want to know from the Government why this preliminary experimentation for mastering this

technology has not been undertaken and what stands in the way.

श्री रामावतार शहास्त्री (पटना) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं दो सवाल आप आपके मार्फत करना चाहता हूँ। पहला सवाल इस प्रकार है। क्या सरकार ने शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाणात्मक आण्विक विस्फोट की कोई पंच वर्षीय योजना निर्धारित की है? यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य मध्य बातें क्या हैं? यदि नहीं तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई योजना तैयार करने का विचार रखती है?

(ख) आण्विक विस्फोट के परीक्षण को क्या उत्पादन वृद्धि के लिए उपयोग में लाने का विचार सरकार ने किया है? यदि हाँ, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjangai): We are already utilising electrical and thermal power, which has become very costly and which is difficult to get during times of crisis or war. So, why not we take to generation and use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes like treatment of cancer, running of locomotives and propelling big cargo ships? For such purposes we can associate ourselves with such countries which have already produced and utilized it for peaceful purposes. What effective steps are being taken to have some such collaboration with countries like the Soviet Union, where they have already been utilizing it for peaceful purposes?

श्री विमल मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि यह सरकार अब पीसफुल परपज के लिए बनाने को तैयार हुई है हालांकि इस सवाल को जवाहर लाल जी की जिनदगी में मैंने शुरू किया और आज इंदिरा जी के जमाने में यह सरकार पीसफुल

[श्री बिभूति मिश्र]

परपञ्च के लिए आ गई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि पंत जी आज मंत्री हैं। पंत जी इससे पहले दूसरे परपञ्च के लिए बकायत करते थे कि इस का इस्तेमाल दूसरे परपञ्च के लिए होना चाहिए। आज तो वह मंत्री हैं। मैं आशा करूंगा कि जो इन का पुराना भाषण है दूसरे परपञ्च के लिए इस्तेमाल करने का, उस पर ये कायम रहेंगे। एक अभी किताब निकली है जिसमें लिखा है कि चाइना 15 वर्षों में भयानक से जानक न्यूक्लियर पावर से तगड़ा हो जायगा। यह किताब है चाइना एज ए न्यूक्लियर पावर इन वर्ल्ड पॉलिटिक्स बाइ ल्यो यूह यून लियू। यह 1972 में छपी है और 25 पृष्ठ में है। अब सवाल यह है कि हमारे पड़ोस का देश चाइना न्यूक्लियर पावर में जबर्दस्त हो गया। हम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए अगर उसका इस्तेमाल करें क्योंकि हमारे ऊपर कोई हमला करने के लिए आता है तो हम बचाव करते हैं तो यह भी एक पीसफुल परपञ्च है, हम लड़ाई बचाते हैं, आप के पास छड़ी है, और मेरे पास भी छड़ी है तो न आप चलायेंगे न मैं चलाऊंगा क्योंकि दोनों को भय रहेगा, इसलिए यह भी पीसफुल परपञ्च है, पीसफुल परपञ्च नहर खोदना है, पीसफुल परपञ्च पहाड़ खोद कर खानों में से धातुएं निकालना भी है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस का ब्लास्ट कब तक करेगी? ताकि लोगों को भरोसा हो कि यह सरकार ताकत रखती है और ताकत रखती है तो उसका सरकार प्रदर्शन करे। जब तक सरकार इस का प्रदर्शन नहीं करती है तब तक लोगों को विश्वास नहीं होगा।

एक बात यह भी है कि हमारे पास साइंटिस्ट्स हैं। लेकिन हमारी सरकार साइंटिस्टों पर शीव लगाए हुए है। साइंटिस्ट कहते हैं कि सरकार भयानक है तो हम बचावें। भाषा साहब ने, जब मैं

तो भाषा साहब ने पंडित जी के सामने कहा कि हम को हुकूम दें तो हम बनावें। अब सरकार की पीसफुल परपञ्च में क्या दिक्कत है? एक दिक्कत मैंने सुनी है कि सरकार को अभी जमीन का भूदाँजा नहीं लग रहा है कि कहां ब्लास्ट करें। चाइना को जमीन मिलती है, यू.एस.ए. का ब्लास्ट हो ही रहा है। तो हम को जमीन ढूँढ़ने में कितना समय लगेगा? हमारे यहाँ कहावत है कि पुण्य दोड़े दोड़े तब तक पाप हम को खा जायेगा। जब तक ब्लास्ट की बात खींचते रहेंगे तब तक चाइना आगे बढ़ जायेगा। उस किताब में लिखा है कि चाइना साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में प्रीडामिनेंस चाहता है इसलिए वह तेजी से जा रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कब तक आगे बढ़ेगी और मान लीजिए आप आगे नहीं बढ़ें और किसी दिन चाइना आगे तगड़ा हो गया, चाइना के प्रभाव में आ गए तो आगे आने वाली जनता हम लोगों को और सारे संसद सदस्यों को कोसेगी कि ये लोक देश को चाइना के मातहत करने के जिम्मेदार हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार और कुछ नहीं तो पीसफुल परपञ्च के लिए ही कब तक ब्लास्ट करने की बात सोच रही है, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भरोसा हो कि यह सरकार कुछ करने जा रही है?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, is pleading with the Government that we should have atom bomb even for peaceful purposes. I do not know how atom bomb can be used for peaceful purposes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please formulate your question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My question is whether the Government is aware that the people of Vietnam, the people of North Korea, fought the

American imperialists without atom bomb....

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not strictly relevant to the discussion. Please confine yourself at least to the subject under discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want an assurance from the Government that they will not use the atomic energy for manufacture of atom bomb which is not needed in this country. We believe in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. I want to know whether any help from friendly country will be sought for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in this country.

17.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from time to time, Shri Samar Guha has raised this question of the utilisation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the House and we have also had some debates in the House, as far as I know, on the subject.

He referred in particular to what the Prime Minister said in the course of a Half-An-Hour Discussion on the subject on 20th April, 1970. That spells out the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is well known. We are not in favour of going in for nuclear weapons but we are not opposed at all to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. This policy was spelt out very clearly by the Prime Minister. Now, my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, quoted her, where she has said that we are not opposed to the peaceful application of nuclear energy provided we can find proper use for it. She has also said that this is one of the important reasons why we signed a Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. She went on to say that in a country like India, at our stage of development, we should examine carefully

the economic feasibility of any application we make of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to examine whether the results achieved are commensurate with the effort and the cost put in and also to take into account the hazards, the radiation hazards, etc. to which Shri Samar Guha himself referred. Taking all these things into account, she said, and I quote:

"Should we feel that it is necessary for any particular project, we should not hesitate to do. But we must see the problem from all aspects."

Then, I think, towards the end somebody asked a question as to what purposes we can use this atomic energy. I think, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri asked that. We can use it for power; we are using it, even now, for power generation. We can use it for health purposes like treatment of cancer to which reference has been made by Mr. Panda. That is already used. We can use radio isotopes for other purposes also, in agriculture, for various scientific purposes, for various diagnostic purposes in medicine; and even for scientific experimentation, radio isotopes can be used and are being used. There is a very important field, and that is the field of food preservation where radiation can be used. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre scientists have actually carried on research in this field and have done considerable amount of work, I would say, successfully. In fact, they feel they have reached a stage where they can go ahead and use radiation for preservation of food-stuffs. But we have been going a little carefully. There have been discussions between the Health Ministry and the Department of Atomic Energy. The Health Ministry has said that further experimentation is better before large scale radiated food-stuffs are permitted, and the basic reason is that the nutrition levels in India are so low and in these levels, it is necessary to carry on large

[Shri K. C. Pant]

scale experiments before one is sure that the population which consumes these radiated foodstuffs do not suffer from deleterious effects....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The discussion is pinpointed to 'experimental nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes'.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am coming to that. I should try to meet some of the other points also.

Why I said all this was particularly to assure my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, that the Atomic Energy Commission is in touch with all the developments that are taking place in the world in the progress of technology, in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, nuclear energy, along with underground explosion and underground nuclear explosion, to which his question pointedly referred. They have been in touch with all these developments, both in the theoretical and in the experimental aspects. Both the aspects have been under review. He has taken great pains to clarify that, even though one may have theoretical knowledge, unless one experiments it is not possible to be sure that the theoretical knowledge can be applied successfully. This is quite true. But the economic angle which I referred to earlier, the question of the economic value of these explosions has to be studied in respect of the particular use to which it is put and the economic benefits that will flow, and the possible effect on the environment and the ecological aspects—all these have to be studied. Particularly he referred to near surface mining as one of the possible uses. Much of the radiation that will emanate due to such an explosion may be trapped in molten mass and in the rocks round about. But, he knows, if it is near the surface, a certain amount of radio activity can be released, can escape into the environment and, therefore, that certainly has to be taken into account and the fall-out has to be measured;

one cannot take a big risk unless one is quite sure of what one is doing. So, problems like these have to be studied and it is only after satisfactory answers to all these questions have been obtained that one can go ahead with an actual underground explosion.

18 hrs.

My hon. friend knows that underground explosions have been carried out in different parts of the world, but it is very difficult to say whether an explosion is related to the development of weaponry or it is devoted purely to peaceful purposes. One cannot know this only by gathering information about a test. But, by and large, one can say that the whole technology as yet is at the developmental stage and practical technology on economic values based on such uses has not quite emerged. He knows it very well. He follows the subject. He knows what is being done in other countries and it is not as though to-day we know of any country where rivers are being moved, where harbours are being created and where irrigation has been facilitated and where high-ways are being built and where large-scale civil engineering works are being done and dams are being constructed. All these uses have been referred to as actual uses of nuclear explosion. Now, he can point out the cases where this has been used in practice, either for recovery of oil or gas or for recovery of non-ferrous metals or either for leaching purposes underground or also for creating storage capacity underground, the various uses to which undoubtedly this explosion could be put, theoretically, because a nuclear explosion is nothing but an ordinary explosion on a much larger scale. Therefore, in engineering terms, certainly all these things are possible and these things can be done. But he knows nobody actually is doing any of these things because the technology is being developed. Our scientists are certainly keeping themselves informed about developments

in the world and about the possible applications of this technology to our conditions. My friend possibly knows that India has been taking an active part in international conferences dealing with this subject. There was a meeting held in connection with the Gas Buggy Test explosion in December 1967. India was represented in that. Another test explosion called Relison, took place in September 1969. Again India was associated with that. There was a Panel meeting....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the report it is not clear. I want to know from you....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Let me finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Guha, it is very bad. Any time you get up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is very difficult....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not difficult. You get up and without taking my permission you begin to speak. This is a very peculiar thing in this House. Let him finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is our fate that we have to be guided by such, what could I say

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. The hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If the hon. Chairman takes this position, I also know (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is this type of House....*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You should take the permission of the Chair and you can put the question only when I allow you. Let the hon. Minister please continue.

You should take my permission if you want to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I seek your permission, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, now you put the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is a report about the meeting of the tests—Gas Buggy and Relison. There were two test explosions. When these experiments took place were we present? I want to know whether India's representative was represented at the time of the test or not.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Our representative was there at the meeting held in connection with these tests.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said, at the time of the test..

SHRI K. C. PANT: Usually countries are reluctant to allow other scientists from other countries to be present at the time of the actual explosions. But I will check up. There is an international body, the I.A.E.A. in Vienna and they held a meeting on peaceful uses of nuclear explosions and there also India was represented. This meeting was planned to ensure the fullest possible exchange and dissemination of information in this field. So, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are in touch with the situation, with the various developments in this field and we shall continue to be so and we are vitally interested in this field. And, the reason for our interest is that there are certain applications which are of interest to us. He has also spelt out a number of applications. I do not want to repeat them.

Sir, I have just got information that we were present at the site of this explosion, the Gasbuggy experiment, some distance away; they have to be some distance away, otherwise they would be blown up!

[Shri K. C. Pant]

I was referring to the interest of India. Among all these applications the one which is of obvious interest to us is the potential use of these explosions for mining operations in non-ferrous metals such as copper, zinc and lead. Now these are of interest to us. I may say, we have been following what other countries have been doing in this matter.

I do not want to go into the question of cost. He has raised the question of cost also. On the question of cost, one has to consider, whether one considers the actual cost of nuclear explosions or the cost of plants, or the nuclear material, the kind of research and development, etc. Costing in these things is a difficult thing. Even taking that into consideration, it is a point whether this would be beneficial or worthwhile, and that is what we have to see. The economic feasibility of peaceful nuclear explosions for any specific application requires a comprehensive and careful assessment of various factors, viz.,

- (i) the comparative costs of production and manufacture of nuclear vs. conventional explosives;
- (ii) the technical problems and cost implications of emplacing, mounting and firing the explosives;
- (iii) the cost of the pre-shot geological, hydrological, and ecological surveys; and
- (iv) the prospects of economically working the rubble left by an explosion.

These are some of the aspects which have to be studied before you actually go in for experimentation.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : एक बात मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। इंदिरा जी ने बयान दिया कि पीछफुल परफेक्ट के लिए कर सकते हैं तो कितना समय लगेगा इसकी कास्ट को फाइन्ड आउट करने में ? प्रज्जत काब तक तो नहीं चलेगा, कोई टारगेट होगा चाहिए कि कलाने समय में हो जायेगा ।

श्री क० सी० पंत : ज्ञान काब तक तो नहीं चलेगा, लेकिन इन चीजों में तारीख देना मुश्किल है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is very difficult to say that by such and such a date, the explosion will take place, nor is it in the interests of this House to know by which date we shall carry out an explosion or not, because these are things...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I was going to suggest that nothing should go to the press today about this discussion, because these are all secret matters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Secret in the head of Shri S. M. Banerjee only or in Shri S. M. Banerjee's laboratory only.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think more secrets are attempted to be given out by friends opposite than by me....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not always opposite.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am trying to spell out the difficulties in arriving at a quick decision, and I cannot really give a time-limit or a date, and I think that hon. Members who have taken interest in this subject not only understand that I cannot give the date but perhaps will appreciate it that I am refusing to give a date.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to be sure that it would not be inordinately delayed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The only point which one has to remember in this is whether we are alive to the possibilities and alive to the potential usefulness and alive to the need to keep in touch with what is happening in the world and prepared to make use of whatever technology is offered by this technique or by this process for the benefit of our developmental programmes.

I can assure the House that we are live to all these things, and that our scientists are actively engaged in making the best use of nuclear science in all its aspects for peaceful purposes.

stress peaceful purposes because my position has been made somewhat difficult by the intervention of Shri Bibhuti Mishra who had referred to certain views of mine in the past.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri had asked about a five-year plan. There is a five year plan for everything but that is not enough; we have a ten-year plan for this. In fact, there is a ten-year profile which I think he may have seen if he were interested in this subject, which spells out in detail what the plans are and have been, and in fact, we are now engaged in reviewing the progress made under the ten-year profile and how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets which have been set out in the plan.

My hon. friend Shri D. K. Panda had asked about marine propulsion. That is again one of the subjects which we are studying and which is under study, but again it is a subject in which I would request him not to make me say anything more.

I would like to end only by referring to one other point which does need a comment on my part, and that is in regard to the point made by Shri Bibhuti Mishra that Government are not letting the scientists have their way or they are not allowing the scientists to have their head or they are somehow suppressing them and not allowing them to progress. That is absolutely not correct. Government and the very brilliant set of scientists who are working in this field have in the past years constructed a structure in the field of nuclear science of which we can well be proud, and which is one of the finest of its kind in any developing country, and I would say one of the good scientific communities and structure in the world in the nuclear field. We

have to congratulate them, and we have to thank them, and I can assure my hon. friends that they and the Government work together; they are a part of the Government. We certainly do not restrict them in any sense, any sense of the term. Our policy is to use nuclear science for peaceful purposes and within that overall policy, whatever facilities they require, if they require additional allocation of funds, etc., in all these things the Government takes as liberal a view as it can consistent with the resources of the economy and we are all very much mindful of the fact that the good start which the country has made in the nuclear field, one of the modern fields of science should be kept up and should progress and we should try to keep in the forefront of this science which has great potentialities for the future.

18.16 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STUDENT UNREST IN THE COUNTRY AND INCIDENTS IN DELHI UNIVERSITY ON DECEMBER 6, 1972—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion on the increasing student unrest in the country, items 16 and 17 in the Order Paper today. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may continue his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the front page of the Hindustan Times there is a photo which shows what deal the present students are getting from this Government. In this photo you can see a student lying on the ground, being beaten by eight constables and a magistrate is trying to stop it. This is the deal he is getting today. You get the news headline, one inch, on the front page: many hurt in police student clashes: Delhi university had been made a battle ground.

The trouble today is that they never try to go deep into the matter and this Government unfortunately lacks an analytical mind. Students have a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose.]

bleak future, no employment and the economic crisis that surrounds us today, surrounds them also. What is the root cause, the basic cause? In a useful editorial the *National Herald* has in its issue dated 25 September, 1972 commented as follows:

"Neither the universities nor the state administration have any readymade machinery to tackle student problems as they arise. Even legitimate demands—for drinking water provision and rest rooms for boys and girls, for example—are taken note of only after avoidable violence has occurred. In most of these cases, even if outsiders can be blamed for fomenting trouble or fanning the flames, the root of the malady is the incompetence of university or college authorities concerned, as also the tensions arising from conspiracies against one another by groups of teachers.....

And there are cases as in Kanpur, of college authorities getting high-handed and provoking students....

What is happening all over this state, as also in some others, is the strongest possible indictment of the whole educational system which has become completely unrelated to needs and offers nothing to hold the interest and attention of youth uncertain about the future,....

With each passing year the demand for more purposeful education for an ever larger number of boys and girls has made itself felt, yet there has been little serious effort to take a long-range view of the problem and reorganise the whole set-up."

There is no area in the country which is unaffected: Punjab, to start with, Haryana, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, where Kalyani University is closed, Andhra, Rajasthan—in short no part of the country is unaffected and the Government is trying to look at the problems through the looking

glass of the police, posing it as a law and order situation. The Education Commission in its Report says that in their opinion no reform is more important than this and it adds:

"Judged from this point of view, it becomes evident that the present system of education, designed to meet the needs of an imperial administration within the limitations set by a feudal and traditional society, will need radical changes if it is to meet the purposes of a modernizing democratic and socialistic society—changes in objectives, in content, in teaching methods, in programmes, in the size and composition of the student body, in the selection and professional preparation of teachers, and in organization. In fact, what is needed is a revolution in education which in turn will set in motion the much desired social economic and cultural revolution."

It has been admitted in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee meeting held on December 12, 1972 that the Ministry have carried out an analysis, and it was circulated to Committee members.

The Home Ministry note states:

"According to analysis of the incidents in the current academic session, it was found that nearly a third of the instances of students unrest were related to demands for better academic facilities like posting of adequate qualified staff, admission of students in particular courses, take-over of mismanaged institutions by Government, better transport, etc. Another third of the incidents were attributable to issues like claims of failed students, college union elections, protests against dismissed staff, etc. The rest are instances of students taking up larger issues ranging from the domestic economic problems...."

Also the reasons are very clearly stated in a news item:

"Students cannot primarily be blamed for their violent behaviour on the university campus. The responsibility, if fixed, falls on teachers, university administrators, parents and the present structure of society, according to Dr. A. B. Ojha, a professor of psychology.

Dr. Ojha who is a scientific officer of the Directorate of Psychological Research, Ministry of Defence, says the student community as such may be contributing little to the rebel malady.

Unable to meet the demands which different social agencies make on them and when stirred on this account, onlookers label them as indiscipline. Things they do on the spur of the moment are mainly to take revenge from the society which has given them a tremendous load they are unable to cope with, he feels.

Dr. Ojha asserts that free and frank comments on past and present issues by the student community shows that they are as conscientious as their guardians, teachers and others who take solace in blaming them for the evil taking place on the campus."

This is what one should understand. It has been stated in the Report of the Education Commission:

"Education should be an instrument in the hands of the nation to transform society to socialism. Education in private institutions is not only used against the declared policies of the nation—socialism, secularism, and democracy—but also propagate outdated sectarian attitudes which breed communalism, casteism, superstitions and obscurantism. Educational institutions and hostels are run for the benefit of particular caste or religious groups in many places."

The insecurity of teachers is another reason. They are recruited in

July and dismissed in March and Government indirectly supports it. The college and university teachers' strike in Haryana is a glaring example. When teachers lose interest in education, standards go down. In ... and 1,000 professors were arrested and put as C class prisoners. A lady professor was murdered the other day. The students' union is banned there. I again quote from the Education Commission's report:

"Student unions represent an important way of providing student participation in university life outside the classroom. Properly organised, they help in self-government and self-discipline, provide a healthy outlet for students' energies and give the students useful training in the use of democratic methods."

Sir, you have fought for democratic movement all your life. You would be surprised to know that the student unions are banned in Haryana. Are we living in a democratic country?

The college teachers in Haryana have given a note and I am quoting from that:

"1. In Haryana private colleges are given affiliation by the university simply on political grounds which has resulted in the growth of large number of colleges which cannot provide minimum facilities to the students and leaders.

2. The set up of the University and the College Managing Committee is totally dominated by the vested interests. Teachers and particularly students lack representation on college managing committee. (Teachers representation on the university administrative bodies and the college managements is insignificant.) Thus the voice of the teachers and the students remain unheeded which result in occasional strikes in the private colleges.

and

Delhi Varsity (Dis.)

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu].

3. Lack of funds with the managing committee is another factor which has led to leaders and students trouble.

4. Since the managing committee lack funds, they cannot provide minimum facilities such as library facilities, drinking water, playground, indoor and outdoor games, educational tours etc. to students which is very essential for raising the academic standards.

5. Students union is banned in Haryana which means they cannot raise their voice against the authorities despite the fact that they pay more fee than the students studying in government colleges.

Another important factor which leads to students' dissatisfaction is the quick dismissal of the lecturers on false pretexts. Teachers are recruited generally in the month of July and dismissed on 31st March next year.

Grants by the Government of Haryana to private colleges are also given on political grounds. Some managing committees are financially sound and some are badly in need of funds and when grant is given on political grounds the poor managements remain Bankrupt and therefore cannot disburse salaries to their employees for months together and sometimes they are paid in instalments and even then they are asked to sign for the full amount...."

Coming to Delhi School government aided teachers, there has to be point to point salary increase. It is a legacy of the colonialism.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, I would like a clarification. Are we discussing student unrest, which will include unrest of teachers of schools also; or are we considering mainly the position in the colleges?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you can expunge that particular line, if you like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is right. The wording is:

"Further discussion on the increasing student unrest in the country."

Further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the House on the 7th December, 1972 regarding the incidents which took place in the Delhi University on the 6th December, 1972."

So, please do not make it very wide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Education Commission has very rightly pointed out:

"In our opinion, therefore, no reform is more important or more urgent than to transform education, to endeavour to relate it to the life, needs and aspirations of the people and thereby make it a powerful instrument of social, economical and cultural transformation necessary for their realization of our national goals. This can be done if education is related to productivity, strengthens social and national integration; consolidates democracy as a form of government and helps the country to adopt it as a way of life, hastens the process of modernisation and strives to build character by cultivating social, moral and spiritual values."

There are serious genuine grievances on the part of the students and teachers, which must be dealt with by the proper authorities. Now new colleges are opened and students are enrolled without having proper facilities. Because of the system of capitation, only the sons of the rich can get enrolment in some of the colleges, whatever their merit may be. The door of such institutions is closed for the poor. There is a terrific rise in tuition fees.

We have seen the instance of the Faridabad Medical College where 220 boys and girls have paid Rs. 20,000 each as capitation fee and tuition charges. The management of that institution has collected Rs. 44 lakhs, that money has been swallowed and the State has been patronising such people. Those students have made representation to the Government, to the Chief Minister of Haryana, but their grievances have not been remedied.

We had occasion to discuss what is happening at the Banaras Hindu University. The Yuva Congress are on the rampage. They have murdered Shri Uday Pratap Singh for political purposes.

There is foreign influence and infiltration of CIA. Delhi is an example. May I ask the hon. Minister what is the outcome of the talks with the Vice-Chancellor last evening?

For the Delhi University Students' Union elections, look how we corrupt them? Rs. 3 lakhs were spent; air flights were arranged; trips to hill stations were arranged. Still they got defeated. Some students say that the ruling party want to undo it.

There is police within the campus. When Prof. Nurul Hasan makes speeches here, at the same time, the police goes on beating up students inside the campus. The other day, on the 6th December, 1972, I am told—please correct me if I am wrong—that the Vice-Chancellor's room was filled with plain clothes' policemen long before the students came. It is the fault of the Government. I have got a note which says that the Vice-Chancellor writes a letter to Prof. Chakravarty on 8th December, 1972, "If we have not been able to set up the necessary bodies and procedures for the same, that is to say, to satisfy the student requirements the fault is not entirely ours."

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One top leader of the Youth Wing of the Congress, of the ruling party, in a meeting in Delhi, during last week of November, had suggested that the Vice-Chancellor should be attacked. A ruling party M.P. patronising one section of the unruly element, as an outcome of the Congress factional fight, one of the top leaders of the ruling party, purchased, 35 Congress votes which just went to the Jana Sangh. Parallel politics are being run in Metropolitan Council. If the Congress had won Delhi University elections, one ruling Congress leader, M.P. thinks that he would have been the Chief of the Metropolitan Council.

How low they have gone. They have spent Rs. 3 lakhs on Delhi University Students' Union elections. Even the supply of drinks was made. One young boy Kaushik at first Independent 3rd candidate, opposing the Congress got Rs. 85,000 to join the Congress and he issued a statement in praise of the Prime Minister. One Bhagwan Singh, Jana Sangh's supported candidate, on the eve of elections, was bought over by the Congress.

This is the sanctity of education. Even during British days, when you were fighting British people with your blood, Sir, the police did not enter educational institutions. Today, in West Bengal, there is no educational institution where the police has not got in. May I ask the hon. Minister: Is an attempt being made to create crisis and atmosphere to supersede the Delhi University Act? We want to know that.

There is police within the campus. jacking for which the students are being blamed was engineered by intelligence agent provocateurs. We want to know that. A high-powered Parliamentary Committee is a must to go into these affairs. The whole country is in ferment. The Professors, the school teachers and the students have all been given a raw deal by the present Government I condemn this.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.]

Government and I insist that a high-powered Parliamentary Committee must be set up to enquire into this matter because it relates to the future generation of the country. The future of the country depends on students. We must give them a fair deal, a kindly deal and a fatherly deal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the subject that we are discussing today has wider implications and, therefore, we will have to take into consideration the wider context of the entire issue if we really want to find solution to these aberrations that we see today in the student world.

Basically after our Independence, we had hoped that we will bring about a basic change in our approach to education. Formerly, we used to criticise the foreign rulers saying that they gave education that suited them, that they wanted to produce slaves, clerks, to serve the Empire. Thereafter, our entire purpose should have been to create citizens who build a new India. That is the basic purpose of our education which ought to have been achieved.

Education, basically, has two purposes. One is to elevate the individual to give him a wider vision, a wider perspective. That is the basic purpose of education, the universal purpose of education, which ought to be there for the universities. You may recall that Sanskrit sloka which we used to learn in our school days in praise of Goddess Saraswati. It is said:

कविदत्तममृतमिति ।
शिवमर्तममिति प्रसादकविः ।
पश्यति सुखतयः ।
सा शिवति सत्त्वित्ति देवी ॥

That is the prayer we address to Goddess Saraswati:

"Praise be to the Goddess of learning with whose blessing the knowledgeable is able to perceive the whole earth as if it were a berry on the palm of his hand."

Has our education today in university or school, at any level, this purpose? Let us ask this question to ourselves.

Another purpose of education must be to equip the educated to be a useful member of the society, a useful citizen who will be able to play his role in the society. Are we giving that education? Is our education today purposive, job-oriented? What does a boy become after the education that he gets in school? I am not taking into consideration the kindergarten stage; from the age of 6 to the age of 16, the high school education that you give him, in ten valuable years how do you equip him? For what? Can he become a member of the society which is productive in any single field, contributing to the economic growth of the country? Can he become a wage-earning worker, a worthy member of the society? Actually today's education is making him unworthy of any work, unemployable instead of employable. That is what is happening. When boys reach the age of 16 or 18, why should every one want to go to University? It is just to get a degree because that degree promises him a job, a job as a clerk; even for the post of Peon..

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about student unrest.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I began by referring to the basic context I am spelling out the context. Unless you understand the basic malady, unless you diagnose the disease, you cannot treat the disease.

Why is there this student unrest today? Today the university-educated boys or college-educated boys do not see any hope in playing a useful role in life. They cannot get jobs; they cannot find any work. The entire

educational system, if you do not want this unrest, must be so re-oriented that every boy getting out of the university should be able to do something productive, should be able to produce some goods. Today even if he wants he cannot get. Of course, there is the other context with which you are not concerned. But it must be coordinated with the policy of the Government of providing employment, useful employment, purposeful employment. You cannot do that because we are still slaves of the vested interests in the country who are controlling the entire productive resources of the country. Unless you do this, your education is going to be aimless.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are saying about the class character of the Congress Party. I congratulate you on that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am talking of the basic issues.

Another important aspect is that the majority of the students today do not want violence or unrest. Let me say this. You also must be knowing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How much more time can I take?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only two minutes more.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have spoken only for five minutes. The other member took 30 minutes. Anyway, I will obey you.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may finish in two minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you want, Sir, I can sit down now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can finish your speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Another important point which I wanted to mention was this. The majority of

the students in this country do not want violence, do not want unrest. Today they see a ray of hope in the leadership of the country. You must have seen that this age group, in which the university students are there, stood massively behind the leader of the nation. Why? Because they know that here is the leadership which can help them mobilise their energy to become builders of the nation. I would, therefore, submit that even in the university campus, it is only a handful who indulge in violence, provoked by people outside, provoked by people who are interested in provoking violence. The majority of the students do not want violence. But why are the majority of the students not with us? Why are the majority of the students not with the teachers? Why are the majority of the students not with the Vice-Chancellor? As the old Chinese saying goes, if the son goes wrong, punish the father. I would say, 'Yes, if Students go wrong, punish the teacher.' He is the real guilty man to-day. The Vice-Chancellor or the teacher—why are they not able to invoke the confidence in the majority of the students? That only means that there is something seriously wrong with our Vice-Chancellors and teachers. They also do not have....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No disturbance please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The last point I want to make is that we must involve the students and the student population in some nation-building mass programmes. That would be a very good method of channelling and mobilising the energies of the students. You know there are organisations and we cannot just wish them away. They catch the boys young, poison their mind, put them in narrow grooves in the name of nationalism, in the name of national patriotism, communal or otherwise. They do this by catching the boys at the age

[Shri Vasant Sathé]

of six or earlier. Now, by simply saying that this thing ought to be condemned, we cannot wish them away. What is the alternative you are providing? Where are they? Formerly, we used to have Akharas in every Mohalla where we could imbue the students not only physically but actually with certain values. But, today, what are the avenues for our young men to go to? Today, in the colleges you will find for extra-curricular activities, there is no place and all that the boys have to do or most of them do, is to go and stand in the street corner. That is also a major lacuna and a draw-back.

Lastly, in this context, you must give a feeling of belonging and participation to the students. If a student can be a citizen and even though he cannot vote today but if he is of the voting age, why cannot he be in the Senate? Why cannot he be in the College Council? Why cannot he be in the University-controlling executive or whatever body it is? Let him have that feeling of belonging and only then he will know directly where the shoe is pinching and the students' problems can be solved on the spot. That ought to be done. That is the last suggestion I would make if you want to solve this students' unrest.

Therefore, I submit that we have to tackle the students' agitation that way and as far as unruly violence is concerned, I think nobody has said that they support violence—even the other side said that—or encourage them. Therefore, as far as the stand of the Government against the hooligans, against the goondas, against rowdies and against those who commit violence is concerned, I support entirely the stand of the Government. Don't tolerate any goondaism or any violence on the campus, at least in the precincts of the University:..... (Interruptions) But those basic questions have to be considered. You cannot tackle the students and their problems unless you look at them in the larger context.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): I was feeling surprised by the number of statements that are made by the hon. Minister for Education on the floor of the House. A very soft man and himself a professor, how can he take such a strong attitude of iron-rod treatment with the students?

Also I was feeling surprised how the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, coming from the teaching profession, should take the posture of a superintendent of police in dealing with the students. I got the answer to it yesterday and how the Education Minister and the Vice-Chancellor got the cue and where from. I got it yesterday.

I was simply stunned by the statement that was made by the hon. Home Minister when he said, 'Be harsh, be strict' like a bureaucrat. I think all the bureaucrats will be very pleased to hear him. What did he say? "Students' violence will not be tolerated in the University campus." They think as if the student unrest is a phenomenon of habitual criminality. The Home Minister spoke as if they were dealing with a set of habitual criminals. I am sorry to say that of late, particularly, in dealing with Delhi University and Banaras Hindu University regarding the student unrest, the Government has taken an attitude as if the problem of student unrest is a problem of law and order, a problem of political dereliction. I will firstly take up the second point. I want to get this information from the hon. Education Minister who has got cue from the Home Minister to be rigid, to be firm in their attitude to students. Let the ruling party answer this question about their political influence among the student community, by placing their hands on their hearts. Today, the revival of the ruling congress rests very largely on the active contribution of the student community in

favour of that party. The example is known to every one. There is the role of the Chhatra Parishad; there is the role of the Yuv Congress. I do not want to go into the details. If you go on harping on all these things, it will recoil on you. I do not want to use a strong language, but I wish that they should keep their house in order. I know other political parties also do it. When they started this in Delhi and Banaras Hindu University, we have pointed out, be careful; if you try to take up the active cooperation of the student community, it will recoil on you. The student community has got a general fraternity of service among themselves, a general affiliation among themselves, cutting across the party barriers. If you go on harping like this, it will recoil on you.

Secondly, about the question of violence, I want to know this from him. There is unrest everywhere; unrest is a sign of the times. If there is violence we will not condone it. If there is excess, we will not condone it. We will deplore it very much. You cannot equate student unrest and student violence with violence committed by other criminal elements. If you do that, you are committing violence against the fundamental nature of youth. Youth cannot be controlled by your iron law. That is the lesson of history.

Now, Sir, what is the basic reason for the student unrest in the country? It is known to the Education Minister. The basic reason is, the object, the ideal, and the system of education is very 'back-dated' and very 'outmoded', I should say. The whole system of education has almost virtually turned into a junk. It is not easy for me to go into the details. But I want to quote a few lines from their own words. Here is the report of the U.G.C. This has come out after the Kothari Commission Report. It says:

"Dissatisfaction has become particularly acute among students because of unemployment among the educated youth, particularly the growing unemployment of the technically trained personnel. The present system of education appears to lack any concrete aim or purpose and to be a mere ritual devoid of inner strength and reality....."

It further says that there is hence "a demand for a change in the syllabus, the structure of courses, the system of examinations and methods of teaching.....". This is to be seen:

"...in respect of outmoded and old-fashioned syllabuses or courses which do not appeal to the students. These courses are neither satisfactory in developing the intellect of the student nor in equipping him for the needs of society. The dissatisfaction of the students with society in general and with the existing academic opportunities in particular can easily be exploited by interested faction leaders within the academic community as well as those without and this leads to the eruption of agitations based on regional, linguistic or communal demands."

I would like to point out that the violence as it appears today is just a symptom; it is not the malady. The malady is deep-rooted, and the malady has been indicated by the UGC's report. If you consider the question from the point of view of students' participation, then there is a big job to be done. I do not want to quote further from the UGC's report. But I would like to ask Government what they have done with it. Have they dealt with this question? Have they been able to get students' participation? If they could have got it, then certainly, I would not say that everything would have been achieved, but at least a major part of the student's unrest could have been dealt with.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The hon. Minister had asked one question namely whether we were dealing with the teachers' problems or the problem of student unrest....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My question was in regard to the school teachers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would like to point out how teachers' unrest can be converted into students' unrest. The Delhi students' trouble is a glaring example of this. The whole problem started from the Engineering College. It was the teachers of the Delhi Engineering College who were on strike. You will be surprised to know that there were very few students who wanted the college to be closed. They wanted the college to be reopened. They went to meet the Chief Executive Councillor of the Metropolitan Council. He told them to wait for fifteen days. And what did he do? He said 'I am dismissing all the professors and teachers and then bringing in new teachers, and then everything will be all right.' But everything was not all right. Within the next few days, when the students went there, what did they do? I shall not call him a gentleman, but I shall call him a person with a thick-headed behaviour. I do not want to use any stronger words. That person with the thick-headed behaviour created the first trouble. The first trouble was that he was not there. When the students went to meet him, he had escaped. I have got this from the Congress friends only. I have got all the information from my Congress friends only. I do not look at this problem from the party standpoint. The students were given a good beating when they went to see the Vice-Chancellor thinking that they could have their grievances redressed. The Vice-Chancellor had escaped, and the students got a good beating. The students then came away. Again, that jittery fellow did not meet them; I should say that the Vice

Chancellor is nothing but a jittery nervous fellow. He did not do anything.

The Lt. Governor then himself took the initiative. He had a talk with the members of the Metropolitan Council, and he almost solved all the problems. He agreed that the grievances of the Delhi Engineering College teachers were very genuine, because they wanted to be on the same salary scale and they wanted to have the same status as the university teachers. All the problems were solved. He said that the other demands would be negotiated. Then, he suggested to the vice-chancellor to keep in abeyance or to withdraw the rustication order. But he did not. On the 5th this happened. On the 6th,—as you know, the students always talk of something grandiose, and they talked of grandiose and the take-over of the university. When the students were going there, there was a big grandiose, and there was a big drama there. If only the vice-chancellor would have heeded the advice of the Lt. Governor, perhaps the problem would have been solved. But he did not. When the students were going to disperse, about forty to fifty plain-clothes people who were already in the room of the Vice-Chancellor pounced upon the students. The vice-chancellor had made at least half a dozen calls to the police to come to the campus. And the police came. What did they do? I do not want to say anything on my own, but I shall only quote from the newspapers. The report is:

"Two battalions of policemen were asked to descend on the Delhi University campus. They came teargassing, chasing crowds, harassing passers-by, cane-charging, ing, the stragglers, beating the students to blood, assaulting even the pressmen, insulting the lady-teachers, belabouring, bawling and abusing whosoever came in their way."

I am concluding. That is why I say it hurts me. The Vice-Chancellor also belongs to my profession. I always used to say about him: police superintendent. This jittery man has bungled every thing. You know this man rusticated two Jan Sangh and two Congress—perhaps he did not know—evenly balanced. He has been caught in his own mess. Yesterday four educationists, members of the executive council belonging to all parties, the two contending parties together, went to the Vice-Chancellor to make an appeal to him: make a review committee and keep the rustication in abeyance and the problem will be solved. The Vice-Chancellor said to the Lt. Governor: No, no; I will withdraw the rustication in the month of January, not now. This is his attitude to the students a man without having even a little bit of paternal affection or paternal perspective. How can you entrust such a man to deal with the students? We had our Acharya Narendra Dev. There was a teacher and the taught. The most important part is to deal with the students. I request the hon. Education Minister to give up the attitude of treating students with an iron rod and making it a law and order issue, political issue. Look not at the symptom but at the basic malady with which the whole students community is today infected.

SRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I will not take much time. There are two problems before us: One is about the general student unrest in the country; secondly, the particular incident in the Delhi University. The first question is too large to be exhaustively discussed within the compass of a one hour discussion in Parliament.

I should say that I do not feel alarmed of the much talked about student unrest throughout the country. Looking back, this is not a new phenomenon at all. If only we took a retrospective view, it will

be possible for us to recollect that throughout the very years we have lived, we have seen from year to year, place to place, era to era student unrest breaking out in some form or another in different areas in the country.... (Interruptions). Most of us who are here were involved in our student days in this. May be on a national issue or individual issue.

What I am saying is that the general atmosphere in the country will find its reflection on the student community also. The unrest among the students is not a feature peculiar to India. You take any country, any part of the world. You find the student community in ferment in some form or another. India is not an exception. It is not the student community alone which is in ferment; different sectors of the community in the different countries, advanced and advancing, developed and developing in different stages of cultural development are all affected because it is a dynamic process. Progress does not stop anywhere. It is a dynamic thing, going from stage to stage. You are in a particular stage and your horizon widens and unrest develops. Discontentment and unrest, there will always be. Different demands may be met, but still many may remain. Without that, you may take it that society is dead.

19.00 hrs.

So far as this problem is concerned, different propositions have been put forth. It is not as if Government is unaware of it. Commissions have been appointed and proposals have been made. In different universities many proposals have been implemented. In Kerala the students wanted representation in the syndicate. It was accepted. They wanted representation in different councils. It was also accepted. Not only in Kerala but in many other universities also, many demands of the students have been accepted, though there may be difference in the degree of implementation.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

But still, the student community is not perfectly satisfied and they still look forward to something more. That is inherent in the whole situation. If that is so, the major question is, how the elders are going to react to a particular manifestation. I am sure everybody will agree that the approach must not be the rule of the rod. No sensible government of police force can take that attitude. When there is a spontaneous outbreak, no body runs with a rifle or a rod. Those incidents are very few. Looking at the large number of educational institutions functioning from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the spots of unrest are comparatively few. Let us not magnify it out of its proper context and proportion. It is not national sort of demonstration. It is limited to certain developments in that particular area, but even then an analysis must be made whether the mass of the students in that particular area want their studies to be interrupted. As Mr. Sathe pointed out, it is not the mass of students who want it. I am not putting the students who are responsible for the manifestation in the dock. That is far from my contemplation. I am only saying that the mass of students do not want it. Some people susceptible to emotions and machinations do a particular thing. If a particular incident takes place, what is the attitude the elders take? If my child misbehaves, I do not take a big rod and beat the child. I tell him that what he has done is wrong. If that is the role of the elders, have we played that role?

Take the Delhi University incident. A particular students' organisation makes an advance announcement, "We are going to march to the university to take over the administration." The announcement may be justified or not. But was there any political party in the country which came out and commented on it? Is it that you have approved of it? If it was not approved by any political party, as elders, was it or was it not our duty to react to that and tell

the students, "Your grievances may be genuine, but your programme of taking over the university is something we completely discountenance. We raise our voice against it. Stop it." So, no political party, which has not discharged that responsibility as elders, has got the right to point a finger of accusation at the students. It is not the students who are in the dock. It is the Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Communist Party or any other party which claims to be an adult which is in the dock. We have failed in discharging our responsibility, as elders, of mustering the moral courage to tell the youngsters that what they are doing is absolute-ly wrong. That has not been done. Let us stop playing to the gallery because this is a very delicate matter. It is the future of our children that we are playing with. One could understand that when the national movement was on, but not now. Then, it is not as if the government is not prepared to respond. The government, the mass of the people and the university, they are prepared to react, and they are reacting. But it will have to be solved stage by stage. The methods adopted for the purpose of solution also have to be different. If they do not accord with our concepts of civilisation and evolutionary process, then every party must say whether it approves of that procedure or not. Otherwise, we will not be discharging our duties and responsibilities. That is all I have got to say on this aspect.

Much was said about the Vice Chancellor. I do not know that gentleman. In my view the Vice-Chancellor should buck up moral courage and say "I am offering myself to be butchered; let the students do whatever they want". In that case, the students and also the public would have second thoughts. But when the political parties do not have the moral courage to say that their programme is wrong in the fear that the students might react against them, those political parties

have no moral right to expect of a lone Vice-Chancellor to offer himself to be massacred by the students. In this case the Vice-Chancellor did not run away from the scene. He waited. But then he found that the students were on the rampage and he was in mortal danger of being attacked and killed. So, he summoned the police.

When the Vice-Chancellor summons the police, saying that his life is in danger and some students are ransacking the university building, if he seeks the assistance of the arms of the law, can the government say that it is a matter between the Vice-Chancellor and the students and that we will not interfere? Could the police react in that way in such a situation? Here the question is not whether the Vice-Chancellor is correct or not. He may or may not be correct. The fact of the matter is that the Vice-Chancellor told the police that his life is in danger and the property of the university is being damaged by the students. When the police receive such s.o.s. from the Vice-Chancellor, how should it react? I would repeat that let nobody who at different stages did not discharge their moral responsibility to the youngsters, come forward with a sanctimonious demonstration of rising on the pinnacle of moral perfection and start lecturing others who, in their limited fashion are trying to discharge their responsibility as per their contemplation and visualisation.

Coming to the students, everybody knows that there is discontent among them. But that is not a problem concerning the students alone. Neither is discontent peculiar to Indian students alone. Discontentment there will ever be, so long as dynamic life and dynamic societies go on; perfection there will never be. But the discontentment has got to be solved in a democratic and peaceful manner. If violent methods are adopted for the solution of discontentment,

you will throw the society to pieces and progress will be retarded. So long as democracy functions here and there is responsiveness, there is an avenue for solving these problems. If you are trying to by-pass that, then there will be no future for us. I can understand the emotional students functioning or behaving in that way. But if those persons who are supposed to function with a sense of moral responsibility, if they in their anxiety to get cheaply bought political applause start encouraging such behaviour, they would be doing a disservice more to their children than to the students. This is my reaction on this subject.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in any democracy if certain upheavals like the one that we have just witnessed in this very city did not happen, then I feel that that democracy is dead. It has to come as a part of the evolutionary process wherein a nation gradually evolves its methods of education to take society to that particular place where the maximum benefit accrues to the maximum number of people.

I feel that it is a legacy of democratic processes that things are tackled as they want. One person has aptly named this process as *ad hoc* crazy. What happens in our country is no exception to this rule which is almost common in all democracies.

Twenty-five years after Independence, the question of student unrest has taken on a shape and, probably, we also at this stage are having more time on our hands wherein we can really apply ourselves to questions which have so long been begging to be looked into. So, at this moment, it is a welcome opportunity that the student unrest has caused a debate in our society and in this august House apart from the fact that other solutions which have exercised the Members of this House too and which have to be decried wherein the strong

[Shri Rana Bahadur Singh.]

arm of the law has finally tried to solve the student problem by the only method known to them.

I feel that it is in the context of this debate that a few points should be studied. All this debate that has taken place here has initially revolved round one basic aspect and that is economic aspect. Every Member has tried to make out that our education fails to provide job-oriented education to our young people. I do not think that a developing country like ours is in a position for the next 15 to 20 years to provide meaningful jobs to all the students who graduate from our universities. It is impossible. Our coffers have no money for that.

To talk all the time of providing job-oriented education to the students invariably creates the problem that we are putting it into their minds that once they come out of universities, they are fit to get jobs. The total thinking of students is an end product of our educational process. What is our educational process? When we talk about reforms, we only reach the stage wherein we try to create a job-oriented feeling for the students who come out of our universities. Even when we have created job-orientation feeling in our students, that they will get their jobs, that problem is something which must be looked into now because what we are facing as a student problem today is an accumulated result of our policies for the last 25 years and what is going to be the nature of this problem 20 years from now is manageable today.

So, when we talk about reforms in education, it is time that we stop giving mammon the central place in this whole theory. It is time that a student who goes to college should come out with something more in him that the mere single-mindedness of trying to get money to achieve a certain standard of life. I do not at this moment think nor do I plead that we

use the age-old soporific to dull the minds of students. That is not my plea. But I do feel that this job orientation and worship of Mammon, that is inculcated in the students by our educational process should, at this time, be somehow reduced, and when a student comes out of the university, he should not be a wage-earning machine wanting the processes of that earning, but he should have that adjustment in him which as per our present thinking and our information those students do develop in the Western societies.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should conclude.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: This is the last sentence.

The more affluent societies in the West are producing a type of students with whom economics is no longer the basic primary factor. I do not think that it is quite achievable in the near future by us. All that I wish to draw the attention of the Government to is that they can only solve this problem by going deep into it and by not closing their minds to the fact that job orientation is not the only answer.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this debate on student unrest because I think it is very useful and necessary that we in this country discuss the problems that are faced by our young generation. This problem of student unrest is not peculiarly an Indian problem. It is a problem which is a global phenomenon and it arises out of many causes. It is also true that the university campuses all over the world today are, so to speak, *en rapport* with each other: if something happens in Brazil, it has its repercussions in Japan; if something happens in Europe, it has its repercussions in Asia. This, in a sense, is good because when students all over the place feel restless, they also know that they are belonging to

the new times where everybody thinks that he or she belongs to the new whole world. So, let us have this larger perspective in view.

Secondly, I do not think it will be right to look at this problem from any partisan or political angle. I concede that political overtures cannot altogether be avoided because this problem of student unrest is caused not only by educational factors but also by political, economic, social, cultural and religious factors—all kinds of factors have combined. But I want to view this problem from a strictly non-partisan angle; and if I may say in all humility, I have been teaching and lecturing in colleges and Universities for the last 23 years and, therefore, I may claim some knowledge of, and close acquaintance with, the problem of student unrest.

Student unrest is not necessarily bad or unhealthy. Indeed, some unrest is to be welcomed when the unrest is for change, for dynamism, for meaningful dialogue and for purposeful endeavour. It is only when unrest takes a turn towards violence and destruction that we feel that it is to be criticised and avoided. We must make a distinction between unrest and violence. It is very necessary that our young people should have a sense of law; they should respect public property and see to it that it is not destroyed. Therefore, unrest and violence have to be separated. Violence has to be punished. But I want to ask this hon. House and all concerned whether we are aware of the deeper violence, the violence which stems out of breach of promises by the elders, by the university bodies, by government leaders, by various political parties, the violence that stems from the delays caused by the machineries in the Government or University....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want to take much time. If you allow me a couple of minutes more...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can take two minutes more.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I was saying that we must be aware of the violence which arises from the deeper malady of the society.

Teachers also are responsible to an extent because unless there is quality and integrity on the part of the teachers, I do not think the students will be able to have the satisfaction of learning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Only two more points and I have finished.

I want to suggest that the unrest also is caused by the fact that there is a tremendous lack of communication between the teachers and the students and between the elders and the youth.

The dialogue with the students is so necessary, and, in certain respects, with the growing generation it is absolutely necessary. A very humane and a personal feeling of intense warmth and understanding for the students is required and the students must be made to feel that they are also being cared for by the elders and the educational authorities and, further, that the elders have a sense of concern for them. If all this happens, the problem of students' unrest can be, if not avoided, at least partly solved. We must also give our students a chance to participate in the various academic bodies and the various allied activities.

Let us not forget that the students are restless all over the world, not only because they are finding fault in the University matters. In fact, the youth the world over are restless because the youth of the modern times have a special interest which they have acquired and they have become hypocrisy-hunters. Wherever they see it, whether it be in the elders or

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]
in the leaders, they spot them out
and revolt against them.

Therefore, I suggest that this problem of students' unrest should not be looked at only from the point of view of partisanship or from political overtones. We must look at it from the larger angle, from the international angle. Here, I would like to quote what Prof. Arnold Toynbee says in his very fine and recent book 'Surviving the Future'. He says the youth possess two qualities which they must contrive to retain:

"The virtues of youth are disinterestedness and open-uninterestedness. Hold on to them."

With these two qualities, if our younger generation can be encouraged to go forward, I am sure, all will be well with India and the world.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामावाद) : जो कुछ दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में या दूसरी जगह हो रहा है वह बहुत ही दुखदायक है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम लोगों में, टीचर्स में और विद्यार्थियों में सोचने की शक्ति कम हो रही है। यही एक चीज है। नेहरू जी ने कई बार कहा था कि मुल्क में किसी भी चीज की कमी हो जाए, कोई परवाह नहीं है लेकिन थिंकिंग पावर, सोचने की शक्ति अगर कम हो जाए तो बड़ी मुसीबत होगी। आज हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज में सोचने की शक्ति कम हो गई है। बुद्धि जीवी जो है उनको इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये जो नहीं दिया जा रहा है। दो ही चीजें आज प्रमुख मान ली गई हैं। विद्यार्थी चाहते हैं कि बिना पढ़े लिखे कापी करके वे पास हो जाएं और लेक्चरर चाहते हैं कि बिना पढ़ाए उनको तनख्वाह मिल जाए। यही दो चीजें हो रही हैं। बद-किस्मती से कुछ पोलिटिकल हाथ भी उस में हैं। राजनीतिक दल और मजदूरों में, कर्मचारियों में जा कर काम करें तो कोई एतराज

की बात नहीं है लेकिन मेरी विनती है कि आप जरा इन लोगों से अलग ही रहे, इनको जरा इनके हाथ से बचायें और बच्चों को अपने हाल में ही रहने दें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि श्री बसु जी के कितने बच्चे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि उनके जो बच्चे हैं, जो पढ़ रहे हैं, वे उनकी तरह से ही अच्छे स्पर्किंग बने पढ़ लिख कर विद्वान बने। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर बच्चा हड़ताल करता है, स्ट्रोक मारता है, बस जलाता है तो किस किस का बच्चा वह आगे चल कर बनेगा। जब हम इसको सोचते हैं तो जरा डर लगता है। आंध्र में बच्चे बहुत आजाद हो गये हैं, बमें जलाते हैं, वहां यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द होती रहती है। इस वास्ते मैंने अपने बच्चे को लाकर यहां दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिल करा दिया। पहले माल तो वह अच्छा पढ़ा लेकिन दूसरे साल यह हालत हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि पालिटिक्स हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में न पढ़ें। मेहरबानी करके हर आदमी अपनी हद में रहे। यह फ्यूचर जैनरेशन का सवाल है।

कहा जा रहा है कि विश्व में सब जगह ऐसा ही हो रहा है। विश्व में होता होगा लेकिन भारतवर्ष में नहीं होना चाहिये, यही मेरी आपसे विनती है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Sir, a very large number of points have been raised by hon. Member. I would have liked to deal with each and every one of the points, but some of them have not found it worth their while to sit here and to listen to whatever submission I have to make to you. Sir, the most important criticism was made by Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi of the Jan Sangh.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERJA (Bhikwara): I am here to represent him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If this is the Parliamentary tradition which we want to establish, I have no objection.

SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERAJA: He has gone for some important work; I am representing him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This kind of proxy will not do.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: I will start with the points that have been raised by those hon. Members who have taken the trouble of being present here and then, in passing, I will take up points of those who are not present. First of all, I want to take up the point of my distinguished friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): You have well used the word 'distinguished'....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The word 'distinguished' is correct and the word 'friend' is correct and he cannot deny this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I want to draw his attention to a slight inaccuracy of historical fact in what he said. He said that during the British days the Police did not enter the campus. I was a student during British days. I have seen police enter the campus. I have seen police beat us up all. In 1942 I was just a young lecturer trying to protect, to the best of my ability, the students of my university from police firing and from all the other beatings. And, Sir, there are any number of people of my generation and older in this House who could never have forgotten.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The British seldom entered educational institutions. Did you forget about Principal Dr. Erquhart refusing entry

of Sir Charles Teggard, Police Commissioner into his college? Sir Charles Teggard was later the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I don't think that my hon. friend should become an apologist for British rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not. You are following all their bad habits. You are making it still worse.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I think that when such a serious matter is discussed, even for securing a debating point, factual inaccuracy should not creep in. The hon. Member made another very important reference. He quoted that one-third of the student disturbances were for better facilities, one-third were for failed students and dismissed staff and one-third for larger issues. Now, I want to crave your indulgence to refer to what is called the larger issues. These figures are tentative. No detailed survey could have been made in such a short time, but may be, it gives us some rough indication. Between the period June 1972 and November, 1972 there were 4136 cases reported of what may be called broadly, student unrest. Among these, the incidents of serious trouble because of regional, linguistic, communal, parochial and chauvinistic factors, were 1395. That is to say, more than one-third of the total incidents that have taken place have not taken place because of a demand for something which is progressive, because of any demand which has anything to do with the campus or the organisation of the university, but for issues which divide one section of our people against another.

This is a very serious matter, and I am putting forward this matter in all humility. Again, I have no intention to score debating points against various political parties. It is a matter for very serious consideration that within the short span of about six months or slightly under six months, there have been 1395 incidents where the issue is an issue which poses a threat and a

[Prof. Nurul Hasan]
danger to the advancement and progress of the country. It does not matter how we conceive of the advance, but anything which leads to a trouble on a parochial issue, or on a linguistic issue or for instance, the issue of the mulki rules has to be seriously considered. The mulki rules may be approved of or may not be approved of. But basically, what is the essence? How many of the jobs are going to one brother and how many are to go to the other brother?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is the economic crisis created by you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is not an economic crisis. Let him please try and understand. There is the role of ideology which is an important thing, and if the hon. Member has forgotten his Lenin, I cannot help him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has never studied Lenin.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I seek his forgiveness.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri C. M. Stephen is the *sub-janta* for the Congress party in office.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I seek the forgiveness of the hon. Member, because I should not have presumed that he had studied Lenin.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The hon. Minister has not understood Lenin properly. He has understood Lenin very wrongly, because the economic basis is the primary thing in Lenin. Let him please try to go deep into the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never thought that I was going to throw pearls before swans.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can easily repeat this compliment. Once

upon a time I thought that the hon. Member had made a careful study. Apparently, under the responsibility of political leadership (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am unfortunately constrained to say that that is why his place is on the other side.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never knew that I had thrown pearls before swans.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: That is a very bad word. It may be expunged. He cannot use that expression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: * * *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. What he has said about Shri Raj Bahadur and the way he has put it will not go on record. He has got a very bad habit of putting it. Let it not be put on record. I am not allowing that to go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not understand the English idiom. What can I do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is very bad.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is an English idiom, Sir. I said 'swans'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him leave it now, and let him allow the hon. Minister to continue.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would also like to draw the attention of Shri Jyotirmay Bosu to what Plekhanow has written and to what criticism of economism....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister should realise that we do not all subscribe to the economic theory of the development of either intellect or civilisation or the values of life. There are other contributions also. So, let him not harp on our ideological convictions. We do not subscribe to that theory.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Let him say so, but let him not refer to Lenin.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We have also got our ideological convictions.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Lenin is not the property of anyone, but it is world property.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member appears to have taken a patent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He means monopolists? They are their patron-saints.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point is that a dangerous ideology is developing, and it is necessary that we should take note of it, and we should at every necessary step put a stop to this sort of ideology for exploiting the masses of our students.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let him explain it a little further. What is the ideology?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There were two specific questions which Mr. Jyotirmay Bosu asked the Government. Does the Government intend to supersede the Delhi University? The answer is: Government has no such intention. Secondly, was hijacking an act of agent provocateur? I have already made the statement, when one of the hon. Members said that it was an act of agent provocateur, that it was not in accordance with the facts as were known to us. If the hon. Member has any evidence I shall be grateful if he would let me have that evidence because I will not tolerate any agent provocateur to create disturbances.... (Interruptions). Then there is to be a 'but' also. But if these statements are made light-heartedly they could create misunderstandings and a great deal of difficulty. Therefore, the Members must check up their facts before they make such statements.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I said, I said with a full sense of responsibility.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Another interesting point put forward by my distinguished friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is that when he spoke he referred to lack of funds with the managing committees of private colleges. I never realised that he was such a defender of private enterprise in education. I would not like to comment any further.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not a defender of private education; I only stated facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is how it becomes difficult; you do not co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I fully co-operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this the attitude? We are sitting late all the time. In the place of two hours allotted, we have taken four hours and more. Still you are not satisfied and go on giving a running commentary on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do you appreciate that I have not challenged the quorum (Interruptions).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Shri S. N. Mishra pointing a finger at me asked: when Mr. V. V. John was assaulted in Jaipur did you raise your voice? My answer is a categorical yes. I immediately sent him a telegram and I did raise my voice because of the reasons I am going to discuss which I consider to be the basic and fundamental reasons.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The outcome of your meeting with the Vice Chancellor?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot help yourself!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have found it out; I am in full agreement with you.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I do not think I have enough time to deal with the points of Members who are not present; therefore I shall leave them and deal with the other points

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: He has to reply to all the points raised by the Members of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot force the Minister.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: On a point of order; certainly he will have to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to refer to two small points before I go on to the fundamental points raised by Mr. Samar Guha. Firstly, the point which I thought in reply to the calling attention I made explicitly clear apparently has escaped his attention. On the 14th November, the students' group went to the university and for that, the hon. member used the words "the Vice-Chancellor escaped". The Vice-Chancellor had a previous lecture engagement at quite some distance from Delhi. When he returned after 7 o'clock in the evening, only then he heard what had happened. Therefore, the impression that the Vice-Chancellor escaped is factually incorrect.

I would very briefly deal with the problem of Delhi University before I take up the other problems. My colleague, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, has already discussed at length the incidents of the 8th December and therefore, I need not take further time of the House on that. But there are three or four factors which may be of interest to

the House which have happened. On the 8th December, after the students had given an ultimatum to the university that they want to take over the administration.... (*Interruptions*).

I cannot help admiring Mr. Bosu....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have to keep the House amused to prevent the point of quorum being raised.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: There is a line in Urdu,

‘इस सादगी पर कौन न मर जाए ए खुदा’

اِس سادگی پر کون نہ مر جائے اے خدا

The Vice-Chancellor wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Students' Union saying that he wanted a committee of teachers' and students' representatives to discuss all the problems facing the students. That letter was, I regret to say, rejected by the student leadership which happened to be at that time present. Subsequently the Vice-Chancellor requested the President of the Delhi University Teachers' Association to intervene and try to bring about normalcy. The Delhi University Teachers' Association approached the students' union and said, "Let us form a Joint Committee consisting of the representatives of our two associations and try to look into all the problems with which the university was concerned." The student's union sought clarifications on a number of points, which clarifications were given by the President of the Delhi University Teachers' Association. Until now unfortunately the students have neither responded to the invitation given by the Vice-Chancellor to join a teacher-student committee to look into the problems of the students nor have they chosen to join the committee proposed by the President of the Teachers' Association.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Withdraw the rustication order.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am coming to that.

I will now come to the restitution order. When a delegation of the representatives of students, which included all the office-bearers met me we agreed on three fundamental points in our discussions. The representatives of the students as well as myself felt that these were basic and fundamental points on which agreement was essential, and the students in their conversation with me agreed on them. These points are, firstly, that there is no place for violence and intimidation in the university; secondly, any student who is guilty of violence and intimidation should be rusticated from the university; and thirdly, because a person happens to be the elected representative of students, it does not, for that reason, give him any immunity from the normal processes of the rules of the university; that is to say, neither should any student be punished only because he is an elected representative, nor should he escape punishment only because he is an elected representative. The students agreed there is the threat of violence and in with these three propositions.

Then I put forward before them the point of view that the issue, therefore, is not the withdrawal of the rustication order per se the issue is whether against whom rustication order has been passed were, in fact, guilty or they were not guilty. That is the basic issue. I then told them that the university had appointed a three-member enquiry committee which went into the evidence. The evidence was made available to the students. They could have made such representation, or put forward such evidence or arguments, before the enquiry committee as they liked. But, except one student, the other four against whom notices had been given, did not care even to present themselves there. The enquiry committee, on the basis of facts, came to the conclusion that these students were guilty of violence and of incitement to violence.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH
BARNER: All motivated statements.

2936 LS-13.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a legalistic approach.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We know who are the politically motivated people. We know exactly the people who are, at the present moment, creating trouble, who are the disruptionist elements among the students, who are preventing them from taking a path of reasonableness, responding either to the invitation of the Delhi University Teachers' Association or to the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor. The inner story is too sordid to be related here. I will spare the House this unpleasantness.

Then I said that the statutes of the Delhi University make it absolutely clear that any representation can be made to the Executive Council, any grievances can be represented to the Executive Council, and the Executive Council has every authority to look into any grievances of an individual student or a body of students and to redress those grievances, if it thinks fit. Therefore, I said that those who feel that action has been wrongly taken against them, let them go to the Executive Council, let them give their evidence before the Executive Council, put forward their argument before the Executive Council. If they feel that they have not been given a proper chance to defend themselves, let them bring out these facts before the Executive Council. As I have said, I have no reason to think that the Executive Council would not give them a very fair deal. I had further talks with the Vice-Chancellor and he has himself taken the view that the Executive Council will not only be fair but will also appear to be fair, which are both ingredients of justice. This how the matter stands in regard to students.

I now wish to take up the more fundamental question which has been

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

raised by the hon. Members and to which, I think, every Member has made some contribution. It would not be possible for me to recount individual names and say that these are the important points that have been made by each of them. But I would like to take up the point which several hon. Members have made and that is the question of unrest and violence.

I would like the hon. Members to distinguish between unrest and violence. Violence is not merely a philosophical concept that has to be examined in a vacuum. If in an academic institution there is violence and there is a group of individuals who say, "If you do not do this, we will break open your head or we will force you to do this or do that", then the intellectual life of that institution will come to an end. This is the basic moral question: Is the university a place where ideas are put forward, where there is a dissent, where there is a cross fertilisation of ideas, where arguments are matched against arguments or is it a place where there is going to be the threat of physical violence? If the threat of physical violence continues, then no university will be able to function. Therefore, I would like to appeal to this House to distinguish between two types of problems, the problem of unrest on the one hand and the problem of violence on the other hand.

Violence is to be condemned in any democratic society. An academic institution can just not function in an atmosphere of violence. If there is violence, that violence will have to be put down. The question that has to be answered the question the Vice-Chancellor has posed to the teachers is: What do you do when there is violence? How do you stop it?

Everyone has condemned the entry of police into the campus from the opposite side. I have myself stated that I do not by any means feel happy when the police has to be called. But what does one do? If there is violence and intimidation, if there is a

small group of people and everyone has agreed that the bulk of students do not approve of violence....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is one-sided version; the other side is also there. I can tell you that I did not meet anyone of party Members from the Opposition. But I met your party Members, a number of them, of the Metropolitan Council.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member must go deep into the problem. I could say quite a few things about his party. I am avoiding that. The people who owe allegiance to his party have not tried to distinguish it.

The question that arises is: Can a university function when there is the threat of violence and intimidation? My humble submission is, if there is the threat or violence and intimidation, no university can function. It has been said there is unemployment. Of course, there is unemployment. But on humanitarian grounds, are we going to take a view that if a person is not educated, then. If he is unemployed, no harm is done? But if a person is educated and he is unemployed, then Heavens have fallen!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who told you? We are equally concerned for both.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We do not take that view. There are the masses. Please do not forget that only 3.2 per cent of the young people in the age group of 17-24 are in any institution of higher education. The bulk of our people are outside. Therefore, as representatives of people, we should be deeply concerned with the problem of unemployment in general. The problem of unemployment is something that should cause anxiety to every representative of the people and that is quite a correct attitude. But to say that because there is unemployment among the educated youth, the educated youth has the right to do things which the uneducated youth does not have the right to

do, is not a correct attitude. They do not cease to be our children if they are uneducated. We cannot apply a different yardstick to those who have not had the privilege of going to a university. Our hearts should melt equally for the young people in general whether they are in the universities or not.

Then, Sir, a justification has been given about non-involvement. There are a few problems which have arisen. The decision that has to be taken is: are we going to treat the students as children or are we going to treat them as grown-ups? This is a basic and fundamental decision. We cannot in the same breath ask that the students should be treated as grown-ups and given a voice in decision-making in the university bodies and at the same time say that it is, after all, the buoyancy of youth. This is an argument whose contradiction worries me a great deal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Follow the traditional saying:

प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वरं
 पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We did not prepare the UCC report. It is the erudite scholars who prepared it. They have dealt with student participation in an elaborate manner.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Another point has been made by my very good friend, Mr. Sathe. He asked, if he is a voter, why can he not be on the decision-making body. I hope, my hon. friend is not suggesting that any one who qualifies to be a voter should be on the decision-making body of a university.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That has not been well taken.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The point is that I am a firm believer in the involvement of the student with the various decision-making processes

of the university. But I am wanting this not because it is going to relieve unrest—that is an unrelated problem. My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, referred to Kerala University where students had been given representation in the various university bodies any other university had given it. And yet, going back to those figures of June to November, out of 1729 cases of student violence in the whole country, 109 took place in Kerala; in the order, it stands at number three, with Andhra Pradesh 915 Punjab 187 and Kerala 109. I agree with the conclusion which many hon. members have reached that it is worthwhile associating university students with the processes of decision-making. But all that I am submitting is that this is not going to solve the problems of the student's unrest. It is necessary as an academic process.

20 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As a part of the process.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: and an educational process.

Some years ago, it was thought that in a university, the teacher teaches and the student learns. That theory has been completely given up. Now, it is considered to be a learning process where the teacher and the students both participate and there is a mutual give and take. Therefore, in view of this changed theory which is now universally accepted, it is necessary that the students should be involved in the process of decision-making and it is with this basic thinking that the Government have accepted and have recommended to the State Governments to accept the Gajendragadkar Committee's report which wants to involve the students, at every stage with the decision making process.

I also agree with the point which many of my hon. friends have made.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]
that all unrest is not bad. I think a certain degree of unrest is essential if the community of students is to be alive. I think they are impatient. I hope that they do not like hypocrisy if they see it anywhere. I hope they have ideals which they wish to achieve. I hope that they are aspiring to make their country much better than what their elders have succeeded in making. All these things are welcome signs. We should not get worried about those things. We should try to produce a mechanism in which these aspirations, this unrest, this progressive unrest of the youth is able to channelise itself for the betterment of the society in general so that education really becomes an instrument of social transformation. I entirely agree with the point which several hon. Members have made that education must become an instrument of social transformation.

I have, on several occasions, claimed the indulgence of the House, to express my own dissatisfaction and that of my Government, with the existing system of higher education. I have used occasionally words which were stronger than what I should have used, particularly, in regard to the examination system. I even went so far as to say that though anyone else may have faith in this examination system, I have none. I know it from inside as my hon. friends here who know it from outside would bear me. But, having lost faith in the examination system and having submitted that we are trying to do everything possible, to persuade the academic community to bring about radical changes in the examination system—only recently, I have addressed letters....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the teaching system.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is also equally important.

I am just giving one example. But what is worrying is that though the demand is not that this examination

system is inadequate, that it is not a test of the competence, and that, under the present system, people who have not succeeded in developing their intellect, manage to pass or manage to get high marks, the agitation that starts in some cases is: lower the standard of evaluation, make the question papers easier, make the pass percentage lower and things of that sort..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Just give us the degree. That is what they want.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If I may come back to figures—I do not wish to refer to these figures too frequently—there were 74 cases where this was the principal demand. This is a matter which requires very careful consideration. That the educational system deserves to be transformed so that it can contribute to the social transformation is an unexceptionable point with which I find myself, and my Government find itself, in total agreement. That it is necessary to change the examination system is another point with which we are in full agreement. That the change of the educational system would also involve making education more relevant, making education more creative, so that the energies of the youth can be properly harnessed and that they can be canalised for the welfare of society, is also a thing which I could very easily, readily and gladly concede. nevertheless most of the issues on which the unrest has expressed itself are issues which are far from those which my hon. friends have mentioned in this House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Have a national seminar on all these issues; it will help.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have held several seminars. Several Commissions have already reported. Several meetings have been held. More meetings will be held, I can assure my hon. friend..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: More confusion will be there..

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member knows the famous story. After the First World War, when Lloyd George was faced with this very difficult question 'Should he demand reparation from Germany' which was a very technical question, he appointed a Committee of five experts, who were all economists and Prof. Keynes was one of those, and he got six conflicting opinions. Therefore, it is one of the glories of the academic profession that every individual does independent thinking. But we cannot always accept this advice. We will have to take a realistic view. We will have to take the issue in its proper setting. We will have to look at the whole issue in proper setting. When I say proper setting, I would submit, there are two points to be taken into account.

Firstly, we must go ahead with the process of changing the educational system.

Secondly, we should not tolerate violence, intimidation and threat of violence on campuses.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet on Monday at 11 A.M.

20.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 18, 1972/Agrahayana 27, 1894 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

**Monday, December 18, 1972/Agrahayana
27, 1894, (Saka)**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.**

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance to Gujarat Relief Works

***484. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:**
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state the Central assistance being given or to be given to Gujarat State for starting relief works in drought affected areas in this financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** A statement
is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The ceilings of expenditure fixed for the purposes of Central financial assistance by Government during 1972-73, on the recommendations of the Central Study Team which visited the State in September 1972, are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

(a) Relief Items

1. Relief works.	4.00
2. Drinking water supply—emergency arrangements	0.50
3. Preservation of cattle and provision of grass and fodder—emergency arrangements.	0.75
4. Gratuitous Relief and Public Health Measures.	0.25
TOTAL	5.50

(b) Loan Items :

1. Sinking new drinking water tubewells in the affected areas.	0.40
2. Advance for purchase of fodder and grass.	1.00
TOTAL	1.40
GRAND TOTAL	6.90

In addition to the ceiling of Rs. 6.90 as adopted as above, Rs. 4 crores has been recommended to be adopted as short-term loan for agricultural inputs.

Under the Emergency Production Programme, administrative approval for 5 crores has been given for special irrigation programme, of which

Rs. 1.25 crores has been released. An amount of Rs. 2 crores has also been released as short term loan for agricultural inputs.

It is proposed to depute another team to the State Government to review the situation.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: What are the criteria for allotment of central assistance to different States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are well laid down principles on the basis of which central assistance is given. First of all, according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, a particular provision has to be made for meeting the requirements of natural calamities like drought and floods. If even before that provision is exhausted, the State Government come to the conclusion that additional assistance is required, they can approach the Centre to depute a central team. On the basis of on-the-spot studies and discussion with the State Government, the study team make recommendations. On that basis, we assist the State Government.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Though this year the failure of rain has not been so much as in 1968, comparatively people and animals are more affected by the drought. To tackle the problem of price rise, scarcity of drinking water and animal feed, in what manner do Government propose to assist the State?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Actually, I have laid a very elaborate statement on the Table mentioning a number of details. The hon. member will find these things there.

In addition, a fresh Central team could go to Gujarat and they could make fresh recommendations. Meanwhile, according to our information, the State Government are taking steps to provide the facilities.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: How much has been the central assistance to Gujarat for drought-affected areas in comparison with such areas in other States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have mentioned in the statement that Rs. 6.90 crores was the ceiling recommended by the Central team. In addition, Rs. 4 crores was recommended by way of in-put, short-term, loans. Over and above that, as a part of the emergency production programme taken up by the Ministry,

which naturally provides employment and other things, a Rs. 5-crore programme was approved for Gujarat. Now the central team will go and if there is need, as naturally there is, because distress conditions are developing in some parts of the State, that team will naturally take care of these problems.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: There are coastal districts in the State without river or under-ground water sources. Will Government consider setting up desalination units for these chronically drought-affected areas? Because there is no river valley scheme nor are there underground water resources there.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another question coming up somewhere.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Government has made substantial provision for providing drinking water. In addition to that, the Central team which has already gone there has made some provision. A fresh team which would be going there would also make substantial assistance available to the Gujarat Government for this very specific purpose.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know when the next Central Team's visit to Gujarat is due and whether the Central Government is aware of the fact that there are areas in Gujarat which even in normal times are very difficult of access, and may I know what special assistance the Centre can give to those affected areas which even in normal times also are very difficult of access?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Chief Minister of Gujarat has already written to us for deputing a Central team, but there are certain formalities which have to be complied with by the Gujarat Government. The Chief Minister has written to us. As soon as the compliance is there, the Central team would be visiting without any delay. Perhaps anticipating, I may say that during the next fortnight or three weeks, it should be possible if the necessary compliance comes from the State Government.

As far as the other aspect is concerned, it is well known. First of all, what is important is to provide work, employment, so that the purchasing power is provided to the people. Then, in Gujarat, cattle wealth has to be attended to. Particularly, in Kutch and Saurashtra regions, where the drought is in a very severe form, there, fodder and other things, and migrating camps, etc., have to be organised. That has been done, and even the Railway Ministry has agreed to provide concessional rates for transport of fodder. Then, there is the question of drinking water and supply of food. These are the items which are engaging our attention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER: All are interested in Gujarat or in their own States?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने बनलाया कि जिन सूखा क्षेत्रों में स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है वहां लोगों को रोजगार देना बहुत जरूरी है ताकि उन के हाथ में पैसा आये और वह अपना गुजारा कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि कौन कौन से रोजगार उन को दिये जा सकते हैं या राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी अपनी योजनाएं बना कर उस से पैसा मांगा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या समुद्र के जल की शुद्धि के बारे में कोई योजना है और क्या सरकार ने समुद्र जल की शुद्धि के लिये गुजरात सरकार को अलग से कोई पैसा दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gujarat Government is one of the Governments in the country which has a good, effective administration, and they are taking a number of steps for providing employment, etc. There are several schemes, such as the plan schemes, drought relief schemes, crash employment programme, etc. Over and above that, steps are being taken as part of the drought relief to provide special employment to a very large number of people.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR SPEAKER: I think it is enough. Why are all of you getting up?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि कौन सी योजनाएं हैं जिन के तहत लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन उस का कोई सीधा उत्तर न दे कर मंत्री महोदय एक साधारण सा उत्तर दे रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE. As I mentioned, there are a number of specific items and programmes, and apart from that, there are a number of minor irrigation programmes, road construction works, etc. The Gujarat Government is attending to them. (Interruption).

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, how are you interested in this?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Regarding the answer given by the Minister, about the visiting teams, I wish to say that Telengana has been affected very badly.

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you bring in Telengana?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Is the Minister aware about the drought there? We are not having drinking water even. People are starving actually.

MR SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Mishra

Nhava-Sheva Port Project

*485. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now given second thought on Nhava-Sheva Port project which are earlier cleared; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 13 crores was provided in the Fourth Plan for Nhava-Sheva Project but no investment decision could be taken by Government so far because Bombay Port Trust were awaiting the report of its Consultants. After the report was received last year, Bombay Port Trust furnished a modified scheme to Government which is now under the active consideration of the Government. There is no question of having any second thoughts on the project.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Sir, before I put my supplementaries, I crave your indulgence and permission to thank the hon. Minister for his announcement that he is not going to have any second thoughts over this project, and that it has already been given the clearance.

Now, I come to my supplementary question. May I know whether the Government have ascertained from the Chairman the position with regard to the execution of the project and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Execution will be taken up only after modified proposals as submitted by the Bombay Port Trust are examined and approved and necessary provisions made therefor.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know whether Nhava Sheva is the only project which can offer bigger draft for giant ships and if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto? May I also know whether the Government has enquired into the reasons for decreasing traffic at the ports and the remedies proposed to be taken?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The question of draft arises in relating to the size and tonnage of ships that are to be entertained at a particular port. As per the draft report that we have with us it is proposed to entertain vessels upto 80,000 DWT, even 100,000 DWT is quite of time. For that the Nhava Sheva Port would be

adequate. But the approach channel will have to be taken into account. I do not think the second part of the questions arises out of this.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know when work on this new harbour will commence?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The consultants, Messrs. Berklin and Partners were entrusted with the work of studying the whole project in 1964. They submitted their report in May 1971, and the Bombay Port Trust has studied it and has given a modified proposal. It will certainly take time for the concerned Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Revenue and Expenditure, Ministry of Defence and other Ministries concerned to examine it. The whole question is about the projection of traffic. I am not going into details for the sake of brevity. I shall only say that after the examination is over and a decision has been taken about the size of the project, 6 berths or 3 berths, as now advised by the Bombay Port Trust the question will arise.

गुजरात में भूमिगत जल से रहित
भूमि

487. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ऐसी भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है जहाँ सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए भूमिगत जल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ जल की खोज कर के ऐसी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ० और सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सावधानीपूर्वक सूचना गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त की जा

रही है। यह प्राप्त होने पर यथा-सो-समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

श्री महा-बोध सिंह साहू : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह बतलाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है और राज्य सरकारों से वह जानकारी प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना का नक्शा तैयार किया है वह किस आधार पर किया है? क्या उन के पास कोई माप दण्ड है जिस को ले कर वह पंच-वर्षीय योजना का नक्शा तैयार कर सकें?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : प्रश्न यह पूछा गया था कि कितना एकरेज जिस में ग्रन्डर-ग्रान्ड वाटर अवैलेबल नहीं है। पूरे एकरेज की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है, इसी लिए मैंने कहा कि राज्य सरकारों से हम सूचना मांग रहे हैं कि कितने एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जहां ग्रन्डर-ग्रान्ड वाटर अवैलेबल नहीं है। जैसी सूचना आयेगी वैसी रख दी जायेगी। इस समय मेरे पास एकरेज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो राज्य सरकार को पता होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : जब सरकार कृषि को इतना बढ़ाना चाहती है तब जो योजना बनाई गई है उस का कोई आधार तो होगा सरकार के पास?

MR. SPEAKER: After all the States must have given information to the Centre and he has asked for that information from the State.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : सवाल तो बहुत पहले का दिया हुआ है।

1994
Closure of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar

*488, SHRI DHAN SHAH
PRADHAN

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar, is not functioning for the last two months on account of students' agitation in the campus;

(b) the main demands of the students; and

(c) the action taken by the I.C.A.R. as the co-ordinator of agricultural education to get the University reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. There has been partial closure of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology due to strike by some sections of under-graduate students in Agriculture, Veterinary and Technology. They have been asked to join in early December. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has informed that the University will reopen on 12th December, 1972.

(b) The demand of the students are:—

(i) Organization of a students' union in the University.

(ii) The minimum attendance should be reduced from 85 per cent to 75 per cent.

(iii) There should be a students' representative on the Board of Management of the University.

(iv) There are two conditions for the award of P. G. Degrees:—

(a) The O.G.P.A. should be 4.00 out of 5.00; and

(b) If any student gets below 'B' in a credit course, he is dropped from the University. The second condition should be withdrawn as it is a great thing to achieve on O.G.P.A. (Overall Grade Point Average) of 4.00 out of 5.00.

(v) The 'E' grade should not be counted in the calculation of O.G.P.A. as when a student obtains 'E' grade in the course, he has to read it again (Punjab Agricultural University does not count 'E' grade whereas in this University a student has to repeat a course when he obtains 'E' grade and 'E' is also counted in the compilation of the O.G.P.A.

(vi) The conversion of O.G.P.A. of the College of Technology in the percentage of marks should be done in a way that the students of the University may not be put to any disadvantage in comparison to the Graduates of other Universities.

(vii) 60 per cent marks for passing (Remedial Courses).

(viii) The I.C.A.R. fellowship holders, as other fellowship holders should not be required to work for 12 hours a week.

(c) University has kept I.C.A.R. informed of the steps taken to reopen the University. The academic rules prescribed by the University at (ii), (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii) are in consonance with I.C.A.R.'s policy as enunciated in the Dean's Committee which was adopted by the Agricultural Universities in the 2nd conference held in 1965 at Ludhiana. University has referred demand (viii) to I.C.A.R. and it is under examination in consultation with the Council's Standing Committee of Edu-

श्री अन्नासाहेब प्रधान : क्या यह सच है कि विद्यार्थियों की एक मांग यह भी थी कि होस्टल में भोजन के दिन, फूड चॉजिङ बहुत अधिक है जिन्हें कम किया जाना चाहिये ? मासिक भीसत 180 रुपया आ जाती है। गरीब विद्यार्थी जिन में अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थी भी सम्मिलित हैं वे इतना अधिक खर्च उठाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का अनुभव कर रहे थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या पग उठा रही है?

क्या यह भी सच है कि इस विश्व-विद्यालय में कम से कम उपस्थिति 85 है जबकि दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में वह 75 है जिस में आई० आई० टी० भी आ जाता है? इस विश्वविद्यालय में उपस्थिति का प्रतिशत 85 से 75 करने के लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am very glad to inform the House that the students have unconditionally withdrawn their agitation. In fact it is one of our prestige institutions doing fine work....

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question and you should answer that rather than giving a further handle to supplementaries. I am very sorry; when you go off the track, it is very difficult to control. He is asking whether there was some complaint about food.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: They have withdrawn unconditionally all their demands, including this demand and they have said, "we would accept in the right spirit and good grace whatever punishment is awarded by the university." Therefore, these demands do not stand now.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्रा : मंत्रि मंडल में इस प्रकार की बदलावों को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या पल उठा रही है ?

सम्बन्धित महोदय : अब तो वापिस से ली है। और घटना होगी तो फिर देखेंगे।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is no problem now.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that whereas in the IIT to get a first division one has to get only 65 per cent, in Pant University, one has to get 75 per cent for first division, with the result that students going out of the Pant University are at a disadvantage in the sense that whereas students getting 65 per cent from other universities can say that they have passed in the first division, students passing out with even 70 per cent marks in Pant University cannot say that they have secured first division? Have the Government acceded to the percentage being the same in all the universities?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Universities are autonomous bodies. They do prescribe according to their best judgment and on the advice of Deans certain standards. I do not think we should interfere in this.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि यूनिवर्सिटी बारह दिसम्बर को खुल जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वह खुल गई है ?

मैं भी इस यूनिवर्सिटी में कई साल एम्प्लॉयमेंट में रही हूँ। मैं जानती हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टाफ एण्ड रेग्युलेशन केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी के समकक्ष नहीं हैं। स्टेटमेंट में आपने बताया है कि लड़कों की

संख्या कम है जिसे
"University has referred demand (with) to the ICAR and it is under examination."

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कब तक रिपोर्ट मिल जाएगी ? कब तक पता चल जाएगा कि यह डिमांड मान ली गई है या नहीं ?

पन्त यूनिवर्सिटी को और यूनिवर्सिटी के समकक्ष लाने के लिए आप कौन से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would like to say that the University has opened on the 12th and it is going on very peacefully. Let us not say or do anything which would disturb the peaceful atmosphere there. As far as the second aspect is concerned, the ICAR is examining it. They will naturally consult the Deans of all agricultural universities and advise on that basis.

बिहार में आपातकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

* 490. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने आपातकालीन खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने के लिए 39 करोड़ रुपए की योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). With a view to making up the shortfall in food production caused by the unseasonal monsoon during the kharif season this year, the Government of Bihar formulated minor irrigation programmes estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores for which Central assistance was sought. They also

asked for a short-term loan of Rs. 31 crores for agricultural inputs. These programmes were examined in consultation with the State Government and only such of them were approved for Central assistance as could be completed by the 31st March, 1973 so that they could benefit the rabi and summer crops.

On the above basis, a total loan tance of Rs. 17.17 crores has been administratively approved by the Government of India to the Government of Bihar for the following minor irrigation programmes:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Purchase and running of 500 new Emergency River Pumping sets	0.87
2. Commissioning of 638 existing State Tubewells	2.00
3. Erection of 149 kucha bundhs	0.18
4. Improvement and renovation of 1100 surface flow irrigation works	0.60
5. Construction of 500 new State Tubewells	5.47
6. Construction of 1000 large diameter wells	0.80
7. Construction of feeder channels in major canals	0.16
8. Energisation of 12,500 tubewells	5.00
9. 30 Barge-mounted river pumps	0.10
10. Installation of pumps on upper reaches of Soane Canal	0.35
11. Purchase of aluminium pipes for water distribution from State Tubewells where installation is obstructed because of delay in land acquisition proceedings.	0.10
12. (i) Bamboo Borings, (ii) Hand Pumps and (iii) Cavity Borings	1.00
13. Purchase of 6 new rigs with ancillary equipment and ancillary equipment for 3 existing rigs.	0.54
TOTAL	17.17

In addition, a short-term loan of Rs. 7 crores has been released to the State Government for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.

श्री राजशेखर साहू : क्या सरकार इस बात की बातने की स्थिति में है कि बिहार में मनावृष्टि के कारण धान की

फसल को हुई क्षति कितनी है तथा उस क्षति की पूर्ति के लिये रबी अभियान के संदर्भ में सरकार ने जो 24 करोड़ रुपया का इससे कुछ अधिक रुपया बिहार सरकार को दिया है, उसके आधार पर रबी की फसल की कितनी उपज होने की सम्भावना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Under this programme 13.93 lakh hectares of land will be sown with wheat as against 40 lakhs acres. My reports are that the programme has gone through almost 100 per cent. In fact, they have exceeded the target. I cannot say anything at this stage about production because that will depend on winter showers and a number of other factors. But the present reports are very encouraging.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : केन्द्र ने ५००० ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए पैसा दिया है । साथ ही १२५०० ट्यूबवैल को एनर्जी देने के लिए पैसा दिया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में कितना काम अभी तक हुआ है और साथ ही वहाँ खाद की कमी है और जिस की वजह से किसानों में बड़ी तबाही, खास तौर से उत्तर बिहार में मची हुई है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आपने कौन से विशेष प्रयास किए हैं ताकि उनको आसानी से खाद मिल जाए ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE Final reports about the programme are still not available. But preliminary reports indicate that energisation programme and giving connection to tubewells is going on very well. As far as State tubewells are concerned, final reports are not available. But there seems to be some slack progress than expected. But we need not take a final view at this stage. About fertilizer, allotments were made according to whatever were agreed to in the zonal conference. We are trying to help the Bihar Government to see that the supplies are ensured to the extent assured by the Central Government.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: From the statement it is seen that 500 new tubewells have been sanctioned by the Central Government. What was the demand made by the Bihar Government? How did the Central Government make this assessment of 500? As a matter of fact even if 5,000

tubewells are provided, they would not be adequate.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can understand the anxiety, interest and patriotism of the hon. Member coming from Bihar. But this programme is only upto 31st March. If Bihar succeeds in building 500 tubewells by the 31st March, we will consider it a great achievement.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am not referring to the completion of these tubewells. I am on the question of the Central Government sanctioning money. How many tubewells were demanded by the Bihar Government and how many have been sanctioned by the Centre?

MR SPEAKER: May I know from the hon Member from where he got this figure of 5,000? What is its authenticity?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I said that even 5,000 tubewells will not meet the requirements of Bihar. So, I wanted to know the number asked for by the Bihar Government.

MR SPEAKER: Do not put questions in a groping manner.

इस तरह हर सवाल पर परसिस्ट करना ठीक नहीं है । आप हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कृषि प्रोग्राम में बिहार सरकार को मदद देने के बारे में जो भी आकड़े हैं, वे कागज पर ही रहते हैं, वे सर-जमीन पर नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं और न पहुँच पाये ह; यदि हाँ, तो वह इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: So far as the emergency production programme is concerned, my report is that, substantially, the programme is going through well.

श्री आनसाहेब प्रसाद यादव : बिहार में पहले रबी की बोती वालीस लाख एकड़ में होती थी, लेकिन इस बार बिहार सरकार ने साठ लाख एकड़ में रबी की बोती करने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को उसी अनुपात में खाद और बीज भेजने का अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किया है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have already said, as far as the supply of seeds is concerned, whatever seed supply was asked for by the Bihar Government, we moved that on a very emergency basis.

श्री आनसाहेब प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने खाद के बारे में नहीं बताया है। जहां तक बीज का सम्बन्ध है, वह नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन से नहीं भेजा गया है, एफ० सी० आई० के गोदाम से भेजा गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: This question is very general. You are asking specific question in between. If you want certain figures, you ask for statistical information. The proper notice should have been given.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In fact, I have already replied to this earlier that in Zonal Conference whatever the supply of fertiliser was decided, on that basis we are making supplies. But there is an overall shortage of fertilisers in the country.

Economic Betterment of SC & ST

*491. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Welfare Department have programme for the uplift of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Fifth Plan with an allotment of Rs. 142 crores; and

(b) if so, whether Government consider it advisable to earmark the whole amount in the Fifth Plan for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Social Welfare Department has on the basis of the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare held on the 23rd July, 1972 made a number of proposals for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. These include some proposals for programme which are specifically earmarked for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while many other programmes sponsored by other Ministries have been proposed for the betterment of the economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community, which will be of particular benefit to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: What are the proposals which the State Ministers put forward for the betterment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Conference this year?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Allotment of land and agricultural development schemes, drinking water supply schemes, rural electrification, health and sanitation, cottage and small-scale industries, housing and house sites and communications are the major heads over which there have been proposals.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether these proposals were finalised by the Planning Commission to be included in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are still under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : शिक्षा कास्ट्स और शिक्षा ट्राइब्स के विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद बेकार रहते हैं। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई है कि राज्य सरकारों को इस आशय के आदेश दिये हैं कि शिक्षा कास्ट्स और शिक्षा ट्राइब्स के विद्यार्थियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूर्ण करने के बाद तत्काल नौकरी मिल जाये और वे बेकार न रहें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में दस बारह घंटे की बहस हो चुकी है। उस में ये सारी बातें आ चुकी हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सारे देश में इन जातियों की बहुत खराब दशा है।

श्री डी० पी० धाबड़ : केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों मिल कर अधिकतम कोशिश में हैं कि शिक्षा कास्ट्स और शिक्षा ट्राइब्स के लोगों की मदद की जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों या संस्थानों को यह आदेश दिया है, या कोई नियम बनाया है कि इन जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था की जाये। वे सालों तक भटकते रहते हैं। मेरे प्रश्न को टासने की कोशिश न की जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? The question is whether Government have allotted so much money for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You were asking for the details of the Plan. You had the opportunity to ask it for a long time in this very session.

**Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. This will not form part of the record. The question was very limited in its scope.

आप हाउस में किस तरह की लैंग्वेज यूज करते हैं? मैं सोचता हूँ कि बात कहां तक पहुंच गई है। माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की लैंग्वेज यूज करने में बड़ी बड़ाई समझते हैं। पार्लियामेंट में कुछ डेकोरम रखना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या बड़ी जटिल है। बड़े लोग तो पैसा दे कर नौकरी पा लेते हैं, लेकिन ये लोग ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं। उन के माता-पिता उन की शिक्षा पर इतना खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद नौकरी न मिलने पर वे सालों भटकते फिरते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। कुछ तो डेकोरम रखना चाहिए। यह ठीक नहीं है कि जो मुंह में आया, वह कह दिया।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Out of Rs. 51,000 crores, in the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Government have allotted only Rs. 142 crores for the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which is a very meagre amount. Our Minister has just stated that Government have provided some facilities like electricity, water, land allotment, etc. These are the functions of the State Governments. I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister to this question as to what are the other steps taken by the Central Government apart from allocation of funds to State Governments. If he is in possession of the figures, I want to know what was the demand of the Tamil Nadu Government for this programme and what was the amount sanctioned to it.

MR. SPEAKER: The first part of the question is all right. If you want anything about Tamil Nadu, give notice of a separate question.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are the major heads.....

MR. SPEAKER: His simple question was this. The reply you gave in the beginning pertained to the programmes fixed by the States. What additional programmes have been adopted by the Government of India?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: These are the major heads. Under these major heads, specific items are put forward like post-matric scholarships, scheme of coaching students additional boarding grants, hostels, pre-matric scholarships. In this way, the heads are so many. It will not be possible at this stage to mention each and every item and the allocation also unless and until we get the final picture from the planning Commission.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): There is a bit of confusion in the principal question. The figure, Rs. 142 crores, is the allocation in the Fourth Plan period. For the Fifth Plan period no definite allocation has yet been made by the planning Commission for any sector. All the proposals formulated by various Ministries and the State Governments are being considered by them.

श्री कलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं को देखते हुए सरकार ने जो 142 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा के बराबर है। देश के अन्दर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये पिछले 25 वर्षों के अन्दर जो कार्य हुआ है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार उन के उत्थान और विकास के लिये और अधिक धनराशि रखने का इरादा रखती है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हमारा मंत्रालय इस बात से अचर्यचिन्तित है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये अधिकतम सुविधायें पहुँचाने की कोशिश करे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चर्य करना चाहूँगा कि मेरे मंत्रालय की तरफ से इस पर कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखी जायेगी।

W.H.O. Seminar on Rural Health Services

***493. SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended a five-day World Health Organisation Seminar on Rural Health Services which was held at Najafgarh, Delhi on the 22nd October, 1972; and

(b) if so, whether the pattern of medical training was discussed in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Minister of State for Health, Family Planning and Works and Housing, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya inaugurated the World Health Organisation Seminar on the Training of Medical Officers of the Rural Areas held from 23rd to 28th October, 1972 at the Rural Health Training Centre, Najafgarh.

(b) The training curricula on Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres and Trainers of the Basic Health Workers were discussed.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there were any specific recommendations by the WHO Seminar regarding medical training and, if so, what are the Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): The recommendations have not been, after processing, forwarded to the Ministry. So, unless we receive those recommendations, we cannot have our reactions to those recommendations.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would further like to know from the Minister whether the World Health Organisation has any special scheme for training for Rural Health Service personnel.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In this connection, I would like to say that the seminar was sponsored jointly by the Ministry and the WHO. So, what we discussed there was not mainly the World Health Organisation's scheme but, rather the possibility of their help in implementing our own schemes. What was mainly discussed was the imbalance, the serious imbalance, in the distribution of medical and para-medical personnel in rural and urban areas and to remove the imbalance where we have 68 per cent of the Doctors in the urban areas where only 18-20 per cent of the population live and for the rural areas where 70 per cent of the wealth is located and at least 80 per cent of the people live, we have very few. It is to remove this imbalance we have discussed various problems and connected issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prasannabhai Mehta—not here.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन्होंने बहुत सी स्कीम्स को डिस्कस किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों के अन्दर जो गरीब लोग बसते हैं उन तक दवाइयां पहुंचाने के लिये आप ने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष सहीबख : यहां तो सेमिनार की बात चल रही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उन्होंने नज़रगढ़ में सेमिनार किया—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों तक दवाइयां उपलब्ध कराने के लिये आपने कौन सी योजना बनाई है । अध्यक्ष जी आप भी गांव के हैं और मैं भी गांव का हूँ.....

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have already said, it is primarily to attend, study and take remedial measures for the causes of imbalance of distribution in medical and para-medical personnel in the rural and urban areas.

Secondly, as this House is already aware, we, in the Ministry, have already prepared and forwarded to the State Governments a National Health Scheme, which is primarily intended to benefit the poorer sections and villagers to strengthen the Primary Health Centres and to strengthen the infrastructures comprising both Primary and Subsidiary Health Centres. This scheme is at an advanced stage of processing and we think that in a month or two we will be in a position to finalise our views about it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन्होंने कुछ नहीं बताया ।

अध्यक्ष जी, आप भी गांव के हैं और मैं भी गांव का हूँ । सरकार ने गांवों के लिये कौन सी योजना बनाई है ?

अध्यक्ष सहीबख : आप पूछिये कि उस सेमिनार में क्या डिस्कस हुआ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने यही पूछा है कि कौन सी स्कीम डिस्कस हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष सहीबख : आप ऐसा पूछिये कि इसके बारे में क्यों डिस्कसन नहीं हुआ, अगर वहां पर कुछ हुआ होता तो बताते,...

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that the seminar discussed those things but the results of the discussion might not seem so satisfactory to the hon. Member or the area wherefrom he is coming. But as I told, you we have not yet got the recommendations of the seminar as yet.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: What did you do? That I want to know from you.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: He said about various facilities to be afforded to doctors to go to rural areas. What is the percentage of doctors that are attracted to rural areas because of the new facilities given?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this? The question is only about some seminar held. You cannot ask some other statistical information about it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The response of doctors despite the encouragement is not very encouraging but I just now cannot give any quantified picture immediately.

श्री अम्बेश : इस सेमिनार में क्या कोई इस प्रकार का डिस्कशन हुआ कि इन्सेन्टिव के बाद भी डाक्टरों गांवों में नहीं जाते हैं तथा ऐसी स्थिति में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाये? यदि ऐसा डिस्कशन हुआ तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The recommendations have not yet been forwarded to the Government and at this stage I cannot say as to what the precise recommendations are. I have already said that we give special incentives, and special pay of Rs. 150 is given. In regard to distribution of scholarship we take the rural service rendered by the doctor into account. The purpose of the seminar is to see the persistent reluctance of doctors to go to rural areas. We want to identify the causes and then

to remove the causes. The concrete suggestions of the seminar have not yet been forwarded to the Government.

Project Report on Fishing Harbour Dhamara, Orissa

***494. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project report for the proposed fishing harbour at Dhamara in the Balasore district of Orissa has been considered by the Government;

(b) whether approval has been accorded for sanction of the harbour; and

(c) if not, when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). A project report containing details of engineering surveys, soil investigations, and designs and estimates in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamara, was received from the F.A.O. in March, 1972. The State Government was requested in May, 1972 to verify the cost estimates given in the Project report with the current schedule of rates and also to indicate the yearwise phasing of the number of boats and their landings and their correlation with the mechanisation programme for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. A reply to this letter is awaited. Further action on the proposals will be taken on receipt of the information asked for from the State Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I want to know from the Minister whether this fishing harbour project is going to be fully financed by the Central Government?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: All minor harbours including this one are fully financed by the Central Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In the statement we find:

"The State Government was requested in May, 1972, to verify the cost estimates given in the project report with the current schedule of rates and also to indicate the yearwise phasing of the number of boats and their landings and their correlation with the mechanisation programme for the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. A reply to this letter is awaited."

Since the State Government has taken enough time, I would like to know what steps Government have taken to expedite this project so that the project could be executed very soon.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: We have sought clarification from the State Government, and we are awaiting the clarification, and we have reminded the State Government.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Since this will be financed by the Central Government, the State Government have nothing to do with this....

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: This will be financed entirely by the Central Government. Naturally, they have to submit the estimate of the costs and other things, and we are seeking clarifications from them, because the amounts sanctioned have to be issued on the basis of realistic estimates.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is said that the FAO has already submitted the proposals. That is what is mentioned in the statement....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already asked two supplementary questions. He should not have gone in for the third one....

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In the statement it is said that the FAO has already submitted proposals....

MR. SPEAKER: Did he listen to me or not? A Member in whose name the main question stands, is allowed to ask two supplementary questions. But he has

asked a third question, and now he is going in for a fourth question also....

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I just want a clarification. I am not asking any question....

MR. SPEAKER: I think that if we allow clarifications also, then no other Member can come in. He has already asked more than two supplementary questions. What does he want now?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: It is said in the statement that:

"A project report containing details of engineering surveys, soil investigations and designs and estimates in respect of a fishing harbour at Dhamra was received from the FAO in March, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he want to read out from the statement? Let him put his question verbally?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: They have already received the report from the FAO.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: There are no technical difficulties in executing the project. Estimates are required from the State Government, and we are awaiting a reply from the State Government.

Purchase of moisture meters by F.C.I.

*496. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of moisture meters purchased by the Food Corporation of India so far and the names of Companies from which these purchases have been made and the cost per unit;

(b) whether Government are aware that the total number of meters purchased are much more than required and many of these meters are lying unused due to some inherent mechanical defects; and

(c) if so, the actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has reported that the number of moisture meters is not more than required and that moisture meters are not lying idle on account of inherent mechanical defects.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Year	M/s. Oriental Science Apparatus Workshop Ambala Cantt	M/s. Associated Instrument Manufacturers India (P) Ltd., Delhi	M/s. Ascension Hickson Ltd. Calcutta
1966		50 Nos. (Rs. 1499/- each)	—
1967	89 Nos. (Rs. 1785/- each)	150 Nos. (Rs. 1450/- each)	—
1968	299 Nos. (Rs. 1785/- each)	100 Nos. (Rs. 1400/- each)	—
1969	90 Nos. (Rs. 1785/- each)	—	—
1970	250 Nos. (Rs. 1785/- each)	—	—
1971	490 Nos. (400 Nos. @ Rs. 1890/- each and 90 Nos. @ Rs. 1825/- each)	—	—
1972	20 Nos. (Rs. 1950/- each)	—	20 Nos. (Rs. 1520/- each)
TOTAL . . .	1238 Nos.	300 Nos.	20 Nos.
GRAND TOTAL	1558.		

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister has completely denied the charge that they are lying idle. With responsibility I say that certain machines are lying idle, and there are mechanical defects. Will Government inquire into this charge?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: What I have stated is on the basis of the report furnished by the Food Corporation. But since the hon. Member is raising some doubt, we shall verify it again.

Burning of a Harijan Boy in Ghaziabad, U.P.

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*497. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan boy in Ghaziabad (U.P.) has burnt himself to death;

(b) whether the boy's initiative was following his merciless beating by the local police; and

(g) whether Government of India received any report in this regard from the Uttar Pradesh Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Relevant extract from a report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Report regarding alleged burning of a Harijan boy in Ghazabad, District Meerut

Shri Om Prakash, Constable of Dasna Gate P.S. 410 made an oral report at Sihani Gate Police Station at 4.15 P.M. on the 11th November, 1972 that during the time of his duty at the Roadways Stand he caught the accused named Chandra Sen red handed when he picked the pocket of a constable named Tyagi of Bisrakh Police Station, District Bulandshahr, who was standing at the bus stand in plain clothes and took away Rs. 18 and a diary. He took away the accused as well as Shri Tyagi to the Dasna Gate Police Station. Shri Tyagi, constable however said that he did not want to register a case and left the Police Station taking his money as well as Diary with him. The accused, Chandra Sen intimated several addresses to him and also stated that a case regarding pick-pocketing was pending against him in Agra. At 2.45 P.M. the accused while still at Dasna Gate Police Station threw some kerosene upon his body and set himself on fire. He (Shri Om Prakash), constable Ram Krishan Dixit and two persons named Shri Ram Prasad and Shri Ram Krishan extinguished the fire by throwing earth and water on the accused. The accused, Chandra Sen was admitted into Government Hospital, Ghazabad at 3.15 P.M. A case under Sections 573/379/411/309 of I.P.C. was registered against the accused on the basis of the report of the constable.

The accused was admitted into the Meerut Medical College on the 13th 3001 L.S.—3

November, 1972, and he died there on the 26th November, 1972.

An enquiry regarding the character of the accused was made from the Ferozabad Police Station and it was learnt that he was convicted four times and was absconding after being released on bail by the Court in three cases.

The accused stated in his dying declaration before the Tehsildar of Ghazabad at the Hospital that four constables of the Police Station had thrown Kerosene on his body and set him on fire. As a result of this statement a case was registered against four constables under Section 573A and Section 307 of I.P.C. at Sihani Gate Police Station. All the four constables were suspended and sent to jail at 9 P.M. on the 12th November, 1972.

The District Magistrate, Meerut ordered a magisterial enquiry into this case and C.I.D. was also entrusted with the investigation of the case. All the four accused constables were released on bail on the 14th November, 1972 by the Court of A.D.M. (J) Meerut.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From the statement I find that the Scheduled Caste Harijan boy in his dying declaration before the tehsildar of Ghazabad at the hospital had stated that four constables of police station had thrown kerosene on his body and set him on fire, and we find also that a magisterial inquiry has been ordered. I would like to know why a judicial inquiry is not being ordered.

I would also like to know why bail was not opposed by Government because if these constables are bailed out, they will be tampering with the witnesses. I would also like to point out that the statements made are contradictory. How dare they come before the Lok Sabha to make this sort of statement?

I find also that a constable named Tyagi of Bisrakh police station, District Bulandshahr was pickpocketed by the Harijan boy. That is the allegation. After that, we find that the constable Tyagi,

however, said that he did not want to register a case and he left the police station taking his money as well as diary with him. Who will believe that? Is it not strange, and is it not true that the constable caught the Harijan boy pick-pocketing him, but then he was allowed to leave without making an FIR, taking his money as well as diary with him? We would like to know under what circumstances this happened? The statement says:

....the accused while still at Daana Gate Police station threw some kerosene upon his body and set himself on fire.—

That is to say, in the presence of constables, he acquired some kerosene from somewhere and set fire to himself.—

"He (Shri Om Prakash), constable Ram Krishan Dixit and two persons named Shri Ram Prasad and Shri Ram Krishan extinguished the fire by throwing earth and water on the accused."

How was it possible for an accused within the police station compound to get a gallon of kerosene? Wherefrom did he get it. All this is a cock-and-bull story.

I also want to know how many days after this happening the dead body was handed over to his relations. I want a contradiction of this cock-and-bull story and a proper clarification by the hon. Minister. It is a matter of shame that a Harijan boy has been burnt.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): A case under s. 573A and s. 307 IPC has already been registered against the four accused. Quite obviously, the hon. member knows that when such a case under such a serious section is registered, it is a full-fledged judicial inquiry that takes place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, only magisterial inquiry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: He has not cared to read the second portion. As

a result of the dying declaration of the boy, a case was registered against the constables under s. 573A and s. 307 IPC. The case has also been entered into the investigation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why a magisterial inquiry?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Earlier a magisterial inquiry had been ordered, but when this came to notice, a judicial inquiry will be held.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not oppose bail?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Bail was, in fact, opposed. I would like to bring one further fact to the notice of the House. This unfortunate person had been convicted four times in Ferozabad of Agra District.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is bogus.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This is a statement conveyed to us by the Government of U.P. It is a statement of fact, not an opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are incorrect statements. A boy has been burnt to death and you want us to keep quiet on this? I am very sorry.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If he wants to make a political speech out of this, he is most welcome to do so, but he should not use the House for this. The point is that he was convicted four times earlier in Ferozabad of Agra district. He was absconding in three non-bailable warrants (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Some members of the Treasury Benches have been to jail. That is no reason for burning them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am not yielding. I very strongly resent the innuendo of the hon. member. I was making a statement and before I could com-

• **Not Recorded.

asked for certain information by the Central Government. Each time the State Government supplies some information, it is not the bounden duty of the Minister merely to read parrotlike what the State Government says. If a statement has been made by the State Government which is obviously incongruous and patently impossible, it is the duty of the Central Government to alter it or modify it or seek further clarifications. You on your part and your Secretariat screen with a fine tooth comb everything that the Member submit to you by way of motions, etc. Why is it that your department does not do likewise with regard to such statements which are presented to the House.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I wanted to mention that the hon. Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan had a call-attention notice in the other House and so he has to go.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already written to me that immediately after the Question Hour he has to go....(Interruptions) If you are keeping the whole House at your mercy by shouting, God help. Kindly sit down....(Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You kindly do the needful in the matter, we leave it in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: What to do? The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Losses and Investment in Super Bazaars in Delhi

*481. **SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested in Super Bazar in Delhi;

(b) whether losses on account of theft and pilferage have been mounting and if so, the quantum of losses suffered on that account during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the Super Bazaars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total amount of investment by Government in Super Bazar Delhi, and its seven branches is Rs. 136.90 lakhs.

(b) The quantum of loss on account of shortages, including wastage, drilage, shrinkage, shop-soiling, damage, pilferage, theft etc., are as follows:—

1967-68	Rs. 14.60 lakhs.
1968-69	Rs. 5.55 lakhs.
1969-70	Rs. 4.54 lakhs.
1970-71	Rs. 4.83 lakhs.

(Separate figures for theft and pilferages only are not available)

(c) The Government have emphasised on the Management of the Super Bazar the imperative and urgent need for bringing about all-round improvement in its working, including enhancement of sales turnover and income up to the targeted levels, reduction in expenditure and enforcement of economies, besides establishing a high standard of salesmanship. The need for streamlining purchase and pricing policies and procedures has also been particularly stressed by Government on the Management.

The various steps already taken and proposed to be taken by the Management of the Super Bazar, Delhi, to improve the working of the institution, include: reduction in the number of employees, other economies in over-head expenditure, rationalisation of stock level, more vigorous steps for increasing sales turnover and reduction of shortages, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures, standardisation of inventory and purchase policies, including purchase at source at best possible terms and frequent review of the purchase and pricing policy by the Purchase Sub-Committee of the Managing Committee, steps for increasing trading as well as miscellaneous income, adoption of various sales promotion measures, training of salesmen and other key personnel

for improving sales techniques, utilisation of the services of the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and other expert bodies for improving efficiency in certain aspects of store management.

Allotment of D.D.A. Flats/Plots

*482. SHRI UMED SINGH RATHIA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persons owning plots/house/flat on 75 yards or less space are eligible for allotment of D.D.A. flats/plots;

(b) whether persons owning joint property with an individual share of 75 yards or less space are also eligible for allotment of D.D.A. flats/plots, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to enable the persons referred to in part (b) above to apply for allotment of D.D.A. flats/plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At present persons owning joint property with an individual share of less than 80 square yards are eligible to bid for Delhi Development Authority plots at auctions provided the joint property in question is situated in the congested localities (slum areas) and they do not own any other house or plot in the Union Territory of Delhi. The matter is, however, proposed to be examined further.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए गए मकानों को सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा आवंटन हेतु किराये पर लिए जाने की योजना

*483. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पदा निदेशालय अभी तक ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जो केन्द्रीय सरकार में 15 वर्ष से भी अधिक समय की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं सरकारी मकान उपलब्ध नहीं करा सका है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली स्थित रक्षा संस्थान अपने कर्मचारियों को आवास की सुविधा देने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकान किराये पर ले लेते

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सम्पदा निदेशालय का विचार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाये गये मकान किराए पर ले कर उन्हें अपने कर्मचारियों को अलॉट करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस शृंखला को क्रियान्वित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) 15 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा कर चुकने वाले 14,480 कर्मचारियों को टाइप I से IV के सागान्य पूल के मकान दे सकना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है ।

(ख) रक्षा मंत्रालय अथवा सेवा सम्पदा अधिकारी, दिल्ली अंचल, द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से ऐसे कोई मकान किराए पर नहीं लिए गए हैं ।

(ग) जो नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ऐसे मकानों का निर्माण विशिष्ट आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत करता है । सरकारी कर्मचारी भी उन योजनाओं में भाग लेने के पात्र हैं । इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत

दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण सामान्यतायां आवेदकों की बचतों के संग्रहण द्वारा साबुन जुटा कर मकानों का निर्माण करता है। ये मकान किराया-खरीद अथवा एक मुक्त अदायगी द्वारा अंशदान करने वाले आवेदकों को बेचने के लिये उद्दिष्ट हैं और किराए पर देने के लिए नहीं। और बड़ी संख्या में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी मकान देने के लिये सरकार अपने निर्माण कार्यक्रम के विस्तार पर विचार कर रही है।

Indo-Soviet Symposium on Crop Plants

*486. SHRI RAMKANWAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 4-day Indo-Soviet symposium recently took place in Delhi regarding crop plants;

(b) if so, the number of scientists who participated in the symposium;

(c) the recommendations and observations made at this symposium; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes. A symposium on "Gene Pools, Centres of Origin of Crop Plants; and Recent Advances in Mutation Research" was held at the Indian National Science Academy from 10th to 18th November, 1972.

(b). 6 Soviet Scientists and about 60 Indian Scientists participated in the Symposium.

(c). The scientists taking part in the Symposium drew attention to the immense contribution, which crop resources in the two countries make to their nation economies, and considered new approaches for the genetic upgrading of these resour-

ces and for their enrichment and preservation. Based on these discussions, a number of conclusions were made for enlarging the scope of collaboration between the scientists of the two countries in the field of crop improvement. Some of these conclusions and recommendations are listed below:—

(i) The Soviet Scientists offered to collaborate with their Indian counterparts in further improving sunflower and sugarbeet, which are new crops for this country and which promise to be of great value in augmenting our fat and sugar resources. The Soviet Scientists have done outstanding work on these crops, as a result of which it has been possible to double the oil content in sunflower, and to develop high yielding varieties of sugarbeet, using such techniques as exploitation of hybrid vigour and triploidy. These varieties can be compared with the high-yielding varieties of wheat and other cereals, which Indian plant breeders have evolved in recent years.

(ii) The Seminar drew attention to the fact that with the release of high yielding varieties and with the spread of improved agricultural technology in many countries, there was a great danger that very valuable genetic stocks of local varieties of crop plants, which have been grown for centuries, may be lost for ever. The participants, therefore, recommended that collections of these valuable genetic stocks should be organised on an emergency basis from different parts of the world including India. In this connection, the establishment at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute of a National Repository of seeds of crop plants and their wild relatives was considered a vital necessity, and the ICAR was requested to take up this project on a priority basis. They also recommended the setting up in India of a national network of Genetic Resources Centres of crop plants on a regional basis, utilising the facilities available at some of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes. The participants noted the excellent work done by

the Soviet Scientists in this field and it was agreed that the two countries should work on a system for the exchange of seeds of different crop plants on a continuing basis.

(iii) The participants noted that the Trans-caucasian region of the USSR is a centre of diversity of some of the important crop plants like wheat. It was recommended that a joint team of geneticists from the two countries should explore this region for the collection of this valuable wealth of plant material.

(iv) It was proposed that there should be a continuing exchange of geneticists and plant breeders including postgraduate students in these fields between the two countries and that more Indo-Soviet joint symposia should be organised in the two countries.

(v) The Scientists agreed to collaborate in the field of experimental mutagenesis and nitrogen fixation by the different pulse crops. They took note of considerable advances made in the two countries in the field of mutation research and felt that these advances would make increasing contribution in the years to come in crop improvement programmes.

(d). A detailed report on the Symposium with specific recommendations is yet to be received by the Government.

Central Help for Establishment of Collective Farms in Kerala

*489. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Government have asked for help from the Centre for establishing a Collective Farm in each of the eleven districts; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government have not yet asked for

any assistance from the Centre outside the Plan for establishing collective farms in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

छोटे किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

*492. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों को सहायता और सहयोग देने के लिये, और अधिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने और किन-किन स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिये अब तक सरकार ने मंजूरी दे दी है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित कृषक प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में देश के ज़ुनीदा जिलों में 100 कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । इन केन्द्रों में लघु कृषकों सहित समस्त श्रमियों के किसानों को नवीनतम कृषि टेक्नालोजी के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है । पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ऐसे 100 और केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में संस्थानिक तथा गैर-संस्थानिक माध्यमों से प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना और राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनों द्वारा खेती की आधुनिकतम टेक्ना-

सोजी का प्रदर्शन करना इस योजना की खास बातें हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषकों के परस्पर विचारविमर्श के लिए दल भी बनाये गये हैं। ये दल कृषि संबंधी जानकारी का लगातार प्रसार करने का कार्य करते हैं और इनके माध्यम से किसानों को कृषि सम्बन्धी आधुनिकतम खोजों और विकासों का पता चलता रहा है।

पहले से ही चालू केन्द्रों की राशियाँ सूचक तालिका पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या एल टी -- 4088/72] पांचवी योजना के प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप देने के बाद यथा-शोघ भविष्य में खोले जाने वाले 100 केन्द्रों का नियतन कर लिया जायेगा।

Time Bound Programme for Progressive De-Scheduling of S.C. and S.T.

*495. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any phased time-bound programme for progressive de-scheduling of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; if so, the salient features in this regard;

(b) whether the Dhebar Commission had recommended the chalking out of such a programme so that the Scheduled Castes people might not misconstrue the special opportunities and concessions granted to them at present and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard in each State and Union Territory, and the total expenditure incurred by Government for the purpose so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Regional Languages as Medium of Instruction in Universities

*498. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities where regional languages have been adopted as medium of University education and necessary text books on different subjects prepared in the regional languages; and

(b) whether in most of the Universities English is still used as the medium of instruction, including examination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The following statements are laid on the Table of the Sabha—

(i) a statement showing names of universities allowing an Indian language as a medium of education for the courses mentioned against each;

(ii) a statement showing names of universities allowing an Indian language as a medium of examination for the courses mentioned against each; and

(iii) a statement showing the number of university level books, subjectwise, published and in press under the scheme of Production of Books and Literature in Regional Languages at University Level launched by the Government of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5059/72]

Standardisation of Medical System of Homoeopathy

*499. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for the standardisation of the medical system of Homoeopathy in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Government of India have approved a 4 years uniform diploma course (DHMS) suggested by the Homoeopathic Advisory Committee and endorsed by the Central Council of Health. This has been circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

(2) A Bill to set up a Central Council for Homoeopathy is already before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament for consideration. This Bill when enacted, will provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy. The Council will enforce uniform standards of Homoeopathic education throughout the country and ensure that Homoeopathy is practised by only those who possess a recognised qualification.

(3) Government propose to set up a National Institute of Homoeopathy. Its aim would be to lay down and demonstrate the highest standards in homoeopathic medical education and research. It will also act as an Examining Body for the award of graduate and post-graduate degrees. The Scheme is expected to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Arrears Outstanding Against Cooperative Societies in Delhi

*500. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the *Mindustan Times* dated the 23rd September 1972, under the caption "30 lakhs co-ops arrears to be collected as revenue" in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to collect it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press report,

(b) and (c): Effective steps like special drives, persuasive methods and coercive action against defaulters are being taken to step up the recoveries.

Production of Sugar in a Cooperative Sugar Factory in Morena, M.P.

4650. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Co-operative Sugar Factory in Morena, Madhya Pradesh on which an amount of Rs. 275 lakhs was spent three years ago; but no sugar has yet been produced by this Factory;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a). A licence was issued to M/s. Morena Mandal Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Kailaras, District Morena (Madhya Pradesh) on 27-1-1967 for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory having a daily cane crushing capacity of 1230 tonnes. The plant went into production for the first time on 26-2-1972 during 1971-72 crushing season and had a trial crush. During this trial crush, the factory worked upto 10-3-1972 intermittently for a period of 34 hours and produced 27 tonnes of sugar.

The factory was scheduled to start crushing during the current crushing season i.e. 1972-73, on 14th December, 1972. They expect to produce 3000 to 5000 tonnes of sugar depending on the availability of sugarcane during the season.

(b) and (c): Do not arise.

Sub-Letting of Quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4651. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 59, on the 31st July, 1972 regarding the sub-letting of quarters in R. K. Puram, New Delhi and state:

(a) the sources or the agency of the information that there is no sub-letting of quarters in Sector VII R. K. Puram, New Delhi and that no case of installation of telephone has come to the notice of the Director of Estate;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some telephones had been installed in some of the flats in Sector VII of R. K. Puram, New Delhi occupied by Business Executives; and

(c) if so, the action now proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPODHYAYA): (a) It was not stated that there was no subletting of quarters in Sector VII, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi. However, it was stated that no case of installation of telephone in Sector VII by a private person who was in unauthorised occupation of general pool accommodation had come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates. The Directorate of Estates was not aware of any case of installation of such a telephone as no report had been received earlier.

(b) and (c). A case of subletting of a quarter to a private person, where a telephone is also installed in the name of that private person, has recently come to the notice of the Directorate of Estates. Enquiries in this case have been instituted and further action is being taken in accordance with the procedure laid down for dealing with unauthorised subletting of Government accommodation.

Report Appearing in the "Blitz" dated the 29th July, 1972 Captioned "Administrative Staff College (Hyderabad) Hotbed of Sex and Corruption"

4652. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "BLITZ" dated the 29th July, 1972 under the caption "Administrative Staff College (Hyderabad) Hotbed of Sex and Corruption";

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the affairs of that Institute in the light of that report, if so, with what results; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) The Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad is an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, and the Court of Governors appointed by the General Body of the Society is responsible for the proper conduct and governance of the affairs of the College.

The Court of Governors has examined carefully the report in the "Blitz" and reached the firm conclusion that the allegations are totally baseless.

Officer of Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Department Occupying Accommodation

4653. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers of the Telephone and Telegraph Engineering Department who were occupying accommodation in the Pool of the Delhi telephone District were allotted; the same type of accommodation in the same locality or in other localities in the General Pool Accommodation on their transfer to the Post and Telegraph Directorate;

(b) the number out of them who were having ground floor accommodation and were provided ground floor accommodation in the General Pool;

(c) the reasons for giving such a preferential treatment over the heads of persons in the waiting list for the General Pool for D-II Type accommodation in New Delhi; and

(d) whether he would investigate whether such allotment were made strictly in accordance with the Rules regulating allotment of accommodation in the General Pool?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) 10 such officers have been allotted accommodation from the general pool in their 'next below' types for the reason that they had to vacate departmental pool accommodation in their occupation. Out of these, 3 officers were given accommodation in localities in which they vacated accommodation of the departmental pool and 7 in different localities.

(b) Out of 10 officers, 4 were occupying ground floor accommodation in the departmental pool and have been provided with ground floor accommodation in the general pool.

(c) and (d) According to the existing procedure, when an officer, occupying accommodation in a departmental pool, is required to vacate it on his transfer to an eligible office for general pool accommodation, he is given, on an *ad hoc* basis, accommodation from the general pool in the 'next below type', to enable him to vacate the departmental pool accommodation and to avoid hardship involved. These allotments were made according to this procedure and such employees were given preference in the matter of allotment.

Vigilance Cases Pending Against Managers of All Day Stalls of Delhi Milk Scheme

4654. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vigilance cases involving loss of property of Delhi Milk Scheme and other matters are pending against some Managers of All-Day Stalls run by Delhi Milk Scheme, if so, the number of such Managers and the stage at which the cases stand;

(b) whether even before getting clearance from these pending cases, some Managers are being considered for promotion to the next higher grades;

(c) if so, whether such promotions are admissible under the rules laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs regulating such matters; and

(d) the reasons for not following the established practice in the case of these Managers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) and (d): Do not arise.

Development of Land by the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi.

4655. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8 on the 13th November, 1972 regarding development of land by the Dera Ismail Khan Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi and state:

(a) the reasons for not fixing the revised target date by which the said Society has to develop the land so far, although earlier it was scheduled to develop it by the 13th March, 1970 i.e. two-and-half years ago;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure expeditious development of land by the Society to avoid unnecessary hardship and mental agony to the shareholders; and

(c) the progress made by the Society to develop the land upto the 30th November, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Since the sanction of layout plan services plan, demarcation-cum-set back plan and release for building activities are beyond the control of the Society, it is not possible to fix any firm target date for the completion of development work by the Society.

(b) However, quarterly progress reports on the development work are being invited from the Society and due assistance is provided to solve any difficulty in the progress of development work where feasible.

(c) The Society has made the following progress as per their quarterly progress reports for the period ending 30th September, 1972.

Levelling and Dressing 85 per cent.

Roads 65 per cent.

Storm Water Drains 35 per cent.

Water Supply 50 per cent.

Street Lighting 5 per cent.

Sewerage 35 per cent.

New Instruction to Assess House Tax in Delhi under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958

4656. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court in its judgement given on the 16th November, 1972 in the case of N.D.M.C. Vs. Dewan Daulat Ram Kapur and others of New Delhi, has again clearly indicated that the House Tax on building in Delhi should not exceed the standard rent under the Rent Control Act;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any fresh instructions to the N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. to assess future house tax, in the light of this judgement based on rent under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958;

(c) whether the two local bodies, N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. are still assessing house tax on last known market rents and not standard rents in its jurisdiction, despite the High Court's previous verdicts of similar nature in the past; and

(d) if so, the nature of relief to house-owners therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (d): The required information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Misuse of Residential Premises for Office Purposes in Delhi

4657. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. have intensified the prosecutions against all those persons who have allegedly misused their residential premises for office purpose; and

(b) if so, in view of the shortage of commercial areas in Delhi, whether Government propose to take a lenient view in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority is developing commercial areas in the newly developed colonies where offices could be located. A lenient view of the infringements is, therefore, not proposed.

Decision on the Representation Made by the Residents Federation

4658. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2638 on the 21st June, 1971 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any final decision on the representation made by the Residents' Federation to reduce the charges of unfiltered water;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) whether he is also aware of the fact that in places like Babar Road, New Delhi and certain other areas like Jor Bagh and Golf Links etc., the open areas for use of gardening facilities are as low as 100 sq. feet approximately, while the minimum charges for unfiltered water is Rs. 5/- per month, which is far in excess of filtered water, if used; and

(d) if so, what is being done to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It has since been decided to reduce the rates for supply of unfiltered water for smaller gardening areas, viz., 0.01 to 0.10 acre and 0.11 to 0.25 acre from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3.50 per month and from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6 per month respectively. The reduced rates will take effect from the 1st May, 1973.

Regulation of Alleged Misuse of Residential Areas for Office use by Land and Development office and Prosecution by D.D.A.

4659. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Land and Development Office New Delhi, is regularising all cases of alleged misuse of residential areas for office use after charging some premium whereas the D.D.A. is launching prosecutions under Section 29(a) of the D.D.A. Act, 1957 for the same alleged misuse, against both the lessee as well as the occupants, in Delhi and New Delhi areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly, especially when the lessees have been

given land under the Grants Act; and

(c) action proposed to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Land and Development Officer regularises use of residential premises for office purposes only temporarily on recovery of suitable charges under the terms of the lease. The prosecution by the Delhi Development Authority is done under the statutory provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 for violation of the land use regulations. This covers all misuses.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of the Delhi Land Management Investigation Committee

4660. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Land Management Investigation Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, main features thereof and whether it would be laid on the Table; and.

(c) if the Report has not yet been submitted, the reasons why DDA have started prosecuting land and building owners and users without waiting for the Report?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee has been set up to study the working of the Land and Development Office and the scope of its study does not extend to the D.D.A. which functions under an Act of Parliament. Action is taken by the D.D.A. in cases of violation of the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi.

on Consultative Committees and Boards

4661. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Consultative Committee and Boards in which each Member of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was serving as on the 1st December, 1972; and

(b) the criterion on the basis of which Members of Parliament are put on various Committee and Boards?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). The Members of Parliament are serving on 21 Consultative Committees for the various Ministries/Departments (A statement indicating the position as on 1st December, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House). Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are nominated as far as possible on these Committees according to preferences indicated by them.

As regards other Government Committees/Boards, they are constituted by different Ministries/Departments from time to time and this is a continuous process. As regards nomination of Members of Parliament on these Committees/Boards, the general criteria followed are as under:—

(i) Appointments on Governmental Committees, etc. are made on the aptitude, interest, past experience, etc. of Members as ascertained from the 'Who's Who, the Index Cards and the Options given by Members for nomination on Consultative Committees.

(ii) To give as wide a chance as possible to Members, names of these Members who have not already been elected or nominated

on Parliamentary or Governmental Committees are preferred.

(iii) Members serving on Financial Committees are not ordinarily nominated on other Committees.

Statement

LIST OF 21 CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES AS ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1972

S. No. Ministry/Department

1. Defence
2. Education, Social Welfare and Culture.
3. External Affairs.
4. Finance.
5. Agriculture.
6. Foreign Trade.
7. Health and Family Planning and Works and Housing.
8. Home Affairs
9. Industrial Development and Science and Tech.
10. Information and Broadcasting.
11. Irrigation and Power.
12. Labour and Rehabilitation.
13. Petroleum and Chemicals.
14. Planning.
15. Railways.
16. Shipping and Transport.
17. Steel and Mines.
18. Tourism and Civil Aviation
19. Atomic Energy and Space.
20. Communications.
21. Company Affairs.

TRADE IN PADDY IN MYSORE

4662. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale trade in paddy and jawar will be taken over by the

State of Mysore this year; if not, the

(b) whether there will be levy system introduced at last year fixed for; and

(c) the rate of paddy per quintal in Mysore State and the target fixed for collection of levy paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The State Government has yet to finalise the organisational set up necessary to take over wholesale trade from 1973-74. Besides, the scarcity conditions in some of the districts of the State are engaging the immediate attention of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A target of 1.42 lakh tonnes of paddy has been fixed by the State Government for 1972-73 crop year. The procurement prices of different varieties of paddy as fixed by the State Government for the current kharif season are as under:—

	(Rs. per quintal)
Fine	59.00
Mid fine	56.00
Medium	53.00
Coarse	52.00

Supply of Rice and Wheat to Weaker Section at Subsidised Rates during 1972-73

4663. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply rice and wheat at subsidised rate to the vulnerable section of the people in the country during the year 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) At present, Central stocks of wheat, rice and coarse grains are being supplied to the State Government at fixed prices without fully recovering the economic cost for issue through their public distribution system.

Number of working days average percentage of recovery and price paid on account of sugarcane during 1971-72

4664. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working days, average percentage of recovery and the price paid per quintal factory-wise, in each State on account of sugarcane for the season 1971-72; and

(b) the installed crushing capacity and actual sugarcane crushed during the season 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing factory-wise figures of duration, average percentage of recovery, cane crushed, installed crushing capacity per day and sugar cane price paid during the season 1971-72 is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4060/72].

List of Contractors Black listed

4665. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Contractors who have been black-listed by the C.P.W.D./ Government during 1970-72 and the reasons for each case; and

(b) the number of such Contractors whose cases have been reviewed and then removed from the black-list during 1971-72.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Business was banned with one contractor for inter-polation in tender papers.

(b) None during the financial year: 1971-72.

Confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Teachers working against reserved Posts in Delhi

4666. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post-Graduate Teachers, subjectwise, working on 30th September, 1968 against the confirmed, regular and temporary posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately in Education Department of Delhi Administration; and

(b) the reason of not confirming scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Post-Graduate teachers working in the above Department since 1962 against the confirmed posts reserved for the above communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Farm Management Course in Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

4667. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, has a one-year Diploma and a 2-year Post-Graduate Course in Farm Management especially for Graduate Agricultural Engineers and other Agricultural Graduates;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programmes and the procedure for selection of trainees;

(c) whether similar courses are available in the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and other Institutes/Universities having courses in Business Management and Administration; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, offers a one-year programme for Management in Agriculture. The candidates applying for admission must have one of the following qualifications:

1. M.Sc. in Agriculture/Animal Sciences.
2. M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics/Agricultural Statistics.
3. M.A. in Economics with specialisation in Agricultural Economics.
4. M.A. in Rural Sociology/Agricultural Extension/Sociology with specialisation in Rural Sociology.
5. B.E./B.Tech./B.Sc., M.Sc., M.E. in Agricultural Engineering.
6. M.Sc. in Dairying/Dairy Technology.
7. Other equivalent qualifications in agriculture and allied subjects.

The outline of the programme for Management course in Agriculture is

given below:

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
Agricultural Finance—I	Agricultural Business Systems	Agricultural Development Policies
Agricultural Technology	Managerial Accounting—II	Agricultural Finance—II
Managerial Accounting—I	Managerial Economics—(A)	Operations Research
Marketing	Managerial Economics—(B)	Organisational Behaviour—II
Mathematics for Management—I	Mathematics for Management—II	Rural Marketing
Organisational Behaviour—I	Research Methodology	Research Project

Candidates who are successful on the basis of the application evaluation are invited to take written aptitude tests, participate in group discussions, and attend personal interviews. Final selection of a candidate for admission to the programme is on the basis of his scores in (1) application evaluation, (2) aptitude tests, (3) group discussions, and (4) personal interviews.

(c) The Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta does not offer any such course. According to the information available, other institute/universities having course in Business Management and Administration also do not offer such course.

(d) Does not arise.

Placement Officer and Employment and Guidance Bureau in Agricultural University

4668. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether every Agricultural University has a Placement Officer and Employment and Guidance Bureau to assist Graduates, Post Graduates in securing employment;

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(b) whether there is no Employment Bureau in the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Only some of the Agricultural Universities have Departments of Student Welfare who also look after the student placement work.

(b) and (c). There is no Employment Bureau in the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology. The University, however, has a Student Welfare Department headed by the Dean, Student Welfare. This Department also looks after the work of placement services and helps outgoing graduates help in finding employment. The University also keeps track of its graduates after they are gone. Guidance, training and facilities for self-employment are also provided to the students.

Institutions for Teaching Youngmen Indian Culture and Traditions for Propagation

4669. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are institutions in India to teach and guide the well-educated youngmen for propagation of Indian culture and tradition; and

(b) if so, the names and location thereof, and the amount of money granted to them by Government annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Culture and civilisation of India are being taught in practically every educational institution in the country. A number of institutions impart training in performing and plastic arts, such as, music, dance, drama, sculpture, paintings, etc. There is no institution in the country set up with the specific purpose of teaching and guiding well educated youngmen for propagation of India's culture and tradition. It is expected that those who have made a deep study of Indian culture would be able to propagate it as well. However, the Government have instituted a scheme under which teachers from secondary schools and colleges are given refresher courses on many aspects of Indian Art and Culture. The teachers in turn will acquaint the students of their respective institutions with the country's cultural heritage.

Till now, only two refresher courses for teachers of Secondary Schools and Colleges from various parts of the country have been organized in Delhi through the University of Delhi. The third refresher course will be inaugurated on the 19th December.

Extension of Facilities of Nutritious food for Children in Rural Area

4670. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to extend the facilities of nutritious food to children in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the name of the States to which this scheme has been proposed to be extended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Special Nutrition Programme of the Department of Social Welfare is currently operating in the tribal as well as drought and famine stricken areas apart from urban slums. The present programme will need to be consolidated before its extension to the rural areas consistent with the financial resources is considered.

Non-Payment of Sugarcane Price within stipulated period in Tamil Nadu

4671. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories in Tamil Nadu were supposed to pay the minimum price Rs. 7.37 per quintal to the sugarcane growers within 14 days of supply of sugarcane in lumpsum for the season 1971-72;

(b) if so, whether certain factories fail to do so; and

(c) the names of the defaulting factories and the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Penalties charged from Contractors

4672. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of Contractors from whom penalties have been charged for faults in execution of work or delays during 1970-72 and the particulars of each case?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The information is not readily available and will have to be collected from the field units. It will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

'Swami' Dayanand Hospital Shahdara

4673. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inadequate arrangements and meagre facilities available at Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi to cater to the needs of the vast transyamuna population; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to cater to the immediate needs of the hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Execution of Sale Deeds in Andha Mughal, Delhi

4674. SHRI AMAR NATH CHOWLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale deeds of all the quarters (poor class) sold to displaced persons at Andha Mughal, Delhi by Delhi Improvement Trust and D.D.A. have been executed;

(b) if not, the number of such quarters in respect of which sale deeds have not been executed so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the remaining sale deeds will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Lease deed has been executed in the case of two allottees.

(b) and (c). In 63 cases the allottees have not completed the payment of instalments. In 141 cases the allottees have paid all instalments and their lease deeds are being finalised.

Agricultural Engineers on the Strength of Various Corporations

4675. SHRI PARLIPOOKNANAND PAINULI: Will the the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Engineers on the strength of (i) State Farms Corporation of India; (ii) Central Warehousing Corporation; (iii) Food Corporation; (iv) National Seeds Corporation and (v) Jute Corporation;

(b) the total number of Agricultural Engineers on the strength of each of the above Corporations and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the incentives and training provided to Graduate Agricultural Engineers; and

(d) the methods of recruitment of such Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The number of agricultural engineers on the strength of various Corporations is given below:

(1) State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. 5.

(2) Central Warehousing Corporation. Nil.

(3) Food Corporation of India. 1

(4) National Seeds Corporation Ltd. 12.

(5) Jute Corporation. Nil.

None of the engineers in these Corporations belong to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) 1. *State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.*

The graduate agricultural engineers have been appointed to the posts of Chief Engineer, Operational Manager (Mechanical) and Mechanical Engineers, which are in the scales of pay of Rs. 1600-2000, Rs. 1100-1400, and Rs. 700-1250 respectively. The pay scales are sufficiently attractive and persons in the lower grades have prospects of going to higher scales of pay. Besides, the engineers are encouraged to participate in seminars and short-term specialised courses etc. though the Corporation is not having any separate training programme.

2. *National Seeds Corporation Ltd.*

The Assistant Agricultural Engineers working under the Corporation are eligible for promotion to the posts of Agricultural Engineers and Agricultural Engineers to the post of Superintending Engineer. No specific training is being given to them but they are briefed about the particulars of the jobs by the Superintending Agricultural Engineers and Agricultural Engineers.

(d) 1. *State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.*

Such Engineers are selected by direct recruitment.

2. *National Seeds Corporation Ltd.*

The posts of Agricultural Engineers are being filled up 100 per cent by promotion from amongst the Assistant Agricultural Engineers working under the Corporation and posts of Assistant Agricultural Engineers are filled up 100 per cent by direct recruitment, through open advertisement.

Improvement in Standard of Pantnagar University of Agriculture

4676. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of First Divisions in B. Tech. Degree Agricultural Engineering Course in I.E.T., Kharagpur during 1970 and 1971 was 56.7 and 86.4

respectively as against only 38.33 and 34.27 in G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, and

(b) what efforts have been made to improve the standard of Pantnagar University so that the students passing from this University are not handicapped as compared to students of other Agricultural Universities/I.I.Ts.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b): The information is being collected from the University and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

श्री श्री पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के लिए बसें

4677. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री श्री पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली के लिये कितनी बसों का प्रावधान रखा गया है ;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित बसों का निर्धारित लक्ष्य इस बीच पूरा कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) श्री श्री पंचवर्षीय योजना में दिल्ली परिवहन के क्षेत्र में कितनी सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी बसों का प्रावधान रखा गया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा परिवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मोहता): (क) से (ग). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में 1127 निर्धारित बसों की अधिप्राप्ति की व्यवस्था है। जिनमें, दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम/निगम के लिए पुरानी और बेकार बसों के स्थान पर 879 बसों की

प्राप्ति कार्मिल है। इसमें से 581 बसें पहले ही से प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं और शेष 442 बसें, जिनके बिन्दे क्रयदेय बिन्दे मये हैं, के क्रयका अग्रविध के अन्ततक प्राप्त होने की आशा है (1972-73 के दौरान 267 और 1973-74 के दौरान 175)। (उपभुक्त 1127 के अक्षय में से) शेष 104 बसें रह जायेंगी और उनकी खरीद के प्रश्न पर 1973-74 के दौरान विहलो करिकहन निगम विचार्य कहेगा। योजना की अग्रविध में आने वेड़े को बढ़ाने के लिये निगम औपतन प्रतिदिन 200 निजी बसें किराये पर ले रहा है, ताकि यात्री जनता को आबश्यकताओं को यथासंभव अधिकतम सोमा तक पूरा किग जा सकें।

'दिल्ली सुख योजना' में लाभ तथा बाधा

4678. श्री हुसैन शुब्ब कद्वानी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली-दुग्ध योजना को वर्ष 1969-70 और 1971-72 में अर्द्धा-प्रलग कितना लाभ तथा बाटा हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को वर्ष 1969-70 में 73.34 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ। वर्ष 1971-72 का परीक्षित लेखा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है।

दिल्ली वृक्ष योजना द्वारा वृक्ष के टोखनों के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में आज

4679. श्री. कुल्लू बन्धु कक्षपात:-
क्या इति मंत्री यह मताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली युग्म योजना द्वारा दूध के टोकनों के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जांच करवाने का है :

(५) यह है कि राजनीति का विचार
सभी के समुदाय में ही फैलना चाहता है।
यह होता है और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री०
शेर सिंह): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना सत्मान्यतः विभिन्न श्रेणियों के लिये जन्मई गई प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में से प्राथमिकता के आधार पर दूध के टोकन जारी करते हैं। तथापि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष कुछ विशेष मामलों में विशेष श्रेणियों में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों को बिना बारी के भी टोकन जारी करते हैं। इनमें चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आधार पर नाम दर्ज कराने वाले, सैनिकों से भ्रमण रहने वाले उसके परिवार और शहीद सैनिकों की विधवायें भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) वास्तव में पात्र व्यक्तियों को अपने विवेक के बिना बारी के टोकन जारी करने के बिल्ली दृष्ट योजना के अध्यक्ष के अधिकार पर सरकार कोई रोक नहीं लगाना चाहती। तथापि आशा है कि अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में मौजूदा डेरी संयंत्र के विस्तार का वर्तमान कार्यक्रम पूरा होने पर स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा और नई रिकम्बाइनिंग (मदर) डेरी की स्थापना के बाद स्थिति और भी सुधरेगी।

Import of T-25 Tractors

4680. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) how many T-25 tractors were allowed to be imported in the year 1972; and

(6) the number of tractors imported completely built-up and those incomplete and the number of such incomplete tractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). SKD condition) were allowed to be. im- bers fully built and 1,850 numbers in SKD condition) were allowed to the im- ported in 1970-71. Against this program- me, the following tractors have been re- ceived:—

1970 .. 271 (fully built).

1971 .. 2729 (fully built).

1972 .. 650 (SKD)

(upto end of October).

Central Loan to Punjab for Purchase of Diesel Power Generators to Energise
6 Tube-Wells ..

4681. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have demanded a Central loan of Rs. 15 crores to buy diesel power generators to energise tube-wells for the Rabi Crop to raise agricultural production;

(b) whether the demand has been con- sidered, if so, with what results; and

(c) whether other States will also be provided with such loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, the Government of Punjab had demanded Central assistance of Rs. 15 crores for the purchase of stand-by diesel pumpsets to be used in the event of shortage of electric power. Against this demand, a loan of Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned by the Gov- ernment of India.

(c) Similar assistance is also being given to other State Governments on demand.

Shortage of Managerial Talent

4682. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCA- TION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is a country-wide paucity of managerial talents; and

(b) Whether in view of this Govern- ment propose to establish an Institute of Management for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No quantitative estimate of the current short- age of trained managers has been made. The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has, however, estimated that our country needs about 3000 additional managers, each year in the next ten years.

(b) Two more Institutes of Manage- ment are being set up at Banagalore and Lucknow. In addition, management courses have been/are being instituted at about 30 University centres.

ट्रैक्टर खरीदने, नलकूप लगाने तथा भूमि समतल बनाने काबि कार्यों के लिए छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने संबंधी योजना

4683. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पाद बढ़ाने हेतु ट्रैक्टर खरीदने, नलकूप लगाने, भूमि समतल बनाने तथा बाढ़ लगाने के लिये छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है और क्या सरकार ने उनके लिये जमानत देने की भी व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि संसाधन में राज्य बंजी (श्री. बोर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने छोटे किसानों की ऋण देने के लिये कोई अलग योजना नहीं बनाई है। लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण और सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि अभिकरण नामक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 87 चुनीदा परियोजना क्षेत्रों में स्थापित अभिकरण छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये कार्यक्रम बनाते हैं। अभिकरणों द्वारा तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रमों में भूमि सुधार, लघु सिंचाई निवेश उन्नत कृषि उपकरण और बागवानी आदि शामिल हैं। सम्बन्धित लाभानु-भोगियों को इन कार्यों के लिये ऋण सामान्य सांस्थानिक ऋण अधिकरणों अर्थात् सह-कारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं। छोटे किसानों के पास अलाभकर जोतें होती हैं और वे अधिक व्यय नहीं कर सकते, अतः सामुदायिक सिंचाई आदि सामूहिक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। छोटे किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि वे ट्रैक्टर नहीं खरीद सकते। इसलिये अभिकरण द्वारा छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों को भाड़े में साहाय्य प्रदान करके या चुनीदा सहकारी संस्थाओं और पंचायतों द्वारा मरम्मत भाड़ा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये पूंजीगत लागत में सहायता प्रदान करके सुस्थापित संस्थाओं के माध्यम से मरम्मत भाड़े को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। अभिकरणों द्वारा भूमि सुधार, लघु सिंचाई एककों आदि के लिये पूंजीगत विनियोजन हेतु भी आर्थिक सहायता

दी जाती है, ताकि लाभानुभवियों के ऋण भार को बढ़ावा जा सके।

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की इन दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अभिकरणों ने (i) 42,958 खुदाई कुंधों। नलकूपों (ii) 11,813 पम्प सेटों और (iii) 5,788 अन्य सिंचाई एककों की स्थापना करने के लिये छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों की सहायता की है। केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की इन दो परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अक्टूबर, 1972 के अन्त तक सहकारी और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा 2290.64 लाख रुपये के आवधिक ऋण (अर्थात् मध्यम और दीर्घ-कालीन) भी मंजूर किये गये हैं। ये ऋण विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को शुरू करने के लिये दिये जाते हैं जिनमें भूमि सुधार तथा लघु एककों की स्थापना करना भी शामिल है।

Setting up of Eye Banks in the Country

4684. SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether eye-banks have been set up in the country, and if so, their names, strength of the staff and working methodology adopted by them;

(b) the staff and financial requirement recommended by Government for running an eye bank;

(c) the number of eye banks actually engaged in publicity to raise donor material, active research in preservation and training of specialists and technicians; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote eye donations by Government and by the eye banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to available information there are 42 eye banks in the country (list is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4061/72]* which are working either under the State/Union Territories Government or private organisation. The working methodology adopted by the eye banks varies according to the facilities and availability of staff. 8 to 10 eye banks are

very active and perform corneal grafting operations, do publicity and research and training of eye surgeons. Some do moderate number of operations and are not active in publicity, training and research. The rest do only occasional corneal grafting.

(b) The staff requirements for the State Eye Bank and District level eye bank alongwith the financial requirements for its setting up and for its running are as follows :—

Staff requirement		Financial requirement
State level	Part time Consultant Assistant Surgeon, Registrar, House Surgeon, Publicity Officer, Projectionist, Driver, Technician,	Initial 1.5 lakhs Recurring 0.3 lakhs
District level	Part time Eye-Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, or House Surgeon, Technician, Projectionist, Driver.	Initial 0.7 lakhs Recurring 0.3 lakhs.

(c) Twenty eye banks are stated to be engaged in publicity to raise the donor material, two eye banks engaged in active research in preservation and training of specialists and technicians.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Corneal Grafting Act

4685. SHRIMATI SUBHADRA JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have passed Corneal Grafting Act;

(b) the steps that are being taken by other States to pass the Act;

(c) the steps the Government propose to make the Act more effective and to procure more eye donations; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to further research on the development of plastic cornea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The following States and Union Territories have passed the Corneal Grafting Act.

1. Delhi
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Panjab
5. Haryana
6. Mysore
7. Maharashtra
8. Gujarat
9. Kerala
10. West Bengal
11. Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The steps taken by other States to pass the Act are not yet known.

(c) and (d). A model Corneal Grafting Act is under consideration of the Government of India. The Indian Council of Medical Research has conducted research

on the development of plastic cornea at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi. Various designs of Plastic Cornea have been experimented on animals and final selection has been made for clinical trial at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences. The number of clinical trials conducted so far is very few and further work is required to be done.

आजी चिकित्सा विभाग की प्रतिवृत्ति

4686. श्री बी० आर० सुक्ल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाल ही में नागपुर क्षेत्र के खाद्य एवं औषधि विभाग ने पता लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों ने आजी चिकित्सा विल प्रस्तुत करके लाखों रुपये हड़प लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में किस किस कोटि के अधिकारी शामिल हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) (क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा नागपुर सकिल के खाद्य और औषध प्रशासन ने अभी हाल ही में कुछ मामलों का पता लगाया है ।

(ख) वे किस वर्ग के अधिकारी हैं, इसका तो अभी तक पता नहीं चला है, किन्तु वे निम्नलिखित विभागों के अधिकारी लगते हैं :-

- (1) उप-महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय, डॉक नं० तार विभाग ।
- (2) भारतीय खाद्य ब्यूरो ।
- (3) केंद्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ।
- (4) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण ।

(5) केन्द्रीय औषधि प्रशासन, तथा

(6) सी० पी० एच० ई० आर० आई० ।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य नागपुर सकिल के खाद्य तथा औषध प्रशासन से सम्बद्ध विशेष सी० आई० डी० अधिकारियों की सहायता से खाद्य और औषध प्रशासन द्वारा मामले की छान-बीन की जा रही है । इस मामले की तफसील अभी हो रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों का शोषण और उनमें बेरोजगारी

4687. श्री गंगाधर दलित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के और विशेष कर बस्तर क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के अत्यधिक शोषण और उनमें बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण उस क्षेत्र में यातायात सुविधाओं का अभाव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य स्थानों पर अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के शोषण और बेरोजगारी का एक कारण संचार साधनों की कमी है ;

(ख) ऐसे क्षेत्रों का जिनमें अधिकतर आदिम जातियों के लोग रहते हैं, विकास आदिम जातीय विकास खण्डों के द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

बजट के धन का उपयोग संचार साधनों के विकास के लिए किया जा सकता है। मध्य प्रदेश में 126 बजट हैं, जिनमें से 28 बस्तर जिले में हैं। जहाँ तक बस्तर जिले का सम्बन्ध है, दो विशेष क्षेत्र परियोजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में से प्रत्येक में चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान संचार साधनों के विकास के लिए 0.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Setting up of Universities in Maharashtra

4688. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN;

SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has decided to set up two more Universities in the State;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has cleared the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra has sought the

approval of the Central Government and the University Grants Commission to the establishment of two new universities in the State. The matter is receiving attention.

Raid under the Food and Sugar Licence Orders

4689. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids made in the country under the Food and Sugar Licence Orders;

(b) the details of goods seized;

(c) the number of persons challaned; and

(d) whether such raids are still going on in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information for the period from July, 1972 to November, 1972 received from 20 States and Union Territories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d): Yes, Sir.

Statement

Number of Raids made	Details of goods seized	Number of persons proceeded against	Remarks
8975	(1) Foodgrains (including products) 11,400 tonnes and 12,919 bags.	3838	The number mentioned in column (3) includes the number of persons arrested, the number of persons against whom prosecutions have been launched, the number of persons whose security has been forfeited and the number of persons against whom other action has been or is being taken.
	(2) Sugar 326 tonnes and 895 bags.		
	(3) Baby food 131 tins of various sizes and 19 packets.		
	(4) Edible and Vegetable oils 106 tonnes and 2250 litres.		
	(5) Vegetable oil products. 27 tonnes and 4,659 tins.		

of Medical

4690. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a central Deputy Minister (Parliamentary Affairs) made a statement at Bangalore during the second week of October to the effect that Medical Education should be nationalised; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof and whether any scheme in this regard has already been accepted by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Post of Hindi Officer Lying Vacant in the Ministry of Agriculture ..

4691. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of high-ranking Hindi Officer is lying vacant since last two months in Agriculture Ministry;

(b) whether a few names as suggested by Ministry of Home Affairs to fulfil the vacant post are not being considered by the Agriculture Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereof and action proposed to be taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). A post of Senior Hindi Officer in the scale of Rs. 900—1250 was sanctioned with effect

from the date of its filling up and upto the 28th February, 1973. Pending the finalisation of the recruitment rules and the regular recruitment thereunder, this post is proposed to be filled up purely on short-term basis. The vacancy was accordingly circulated to all Ministries/Departments including attached offices of the Government of India. The Ministry of Home Affairs also forwarded applications from some officers working in that Ministry for consideration. The applications of these officers along with other applications, which were received from the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been considered for this short-term selection. An officer of the cadre of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) has been selected and he has already joined.

Reports Appearing in Blitz dated the 18th November 1972 under the Caption Ministry of Agriculture American Snake pit

4692. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 18th November, 1972 under the caption, "Ministry of Agriculture....American Snake pit"; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The observations in the article that the Ministry of Agriculture is interested in the purchase of agricultural aircraft from the United States or other Western countries only is not correct. It is also not correct to state that the Ministry did not favour the development and manufacture of an indigenously designed agricultural aircraft in the country. The question of import of agricultural aircraft is at present under review.

Underground Water Resources in Drought Prone Areas of Andhra

4693. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the utter inadequacy of the efforts made for water augmentation and conservation to arrest rapidly depleting underground water resources in drought-prone and other scarcity areas; and

(b) whether area studies of districts like Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, where situation in this regard is alarming, will be urgently undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a): The Central Ground Water Board has already undertaken groundwater investigations in a number of drought prone and scarcity areas. To the extent possible, priority is being given for including such areas in Board programme for groundwater surveys and investigations.

(b) The question of including Chittoor district in the programme of the Central Ground Water Board is under consideration.

Complaints of Inadequate Supplies of Fertilisers to Southern States

4694. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern States have complained of not getting fertilisers as per their demands due to various reasons, including the transport bottleneck; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a general complaint from the Southern States of inadequate supplies of fertilisers relative to their demands during the current Rabi season.

The shortfall in supplies has been mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) Lag in the domestic production of fertilisers;

(ii) Constraints in the availability of fertilisers in the world market.

(iii) Adverse effect of Mulki rule agitation on the rail transport position in the South.

(b) The following are some of the steps taken by the Government to obviate the difficulties in the supply of fertilisers to the Southern States:—

(i) Coordinated supply plans were drawn up in the Southern Zonal Conferences before the Kharif and Rabi crop seasons together with the Essential Commodities Act Governments and to the manufacturers concerned. Orders under the Essential Commodities Act have been issued thereafter, making it legally obligatory for the domestic manufacturers to supply the quantities of fertilisers committed by them to each State at the Zonal Conferences.

(ii) Efforts are also being made to increase the capacity utilisation by the domestic manufacturers.

(iii) Utmost efforts are being made to procure additional quantities of imported fertilisers as quickly as possible.

(iv) In order to supplement rail transport for expediting supplies to consuming areas, road movement from ports is also being allowed from posts.

(v) A mid-season review of supplies of fertilisers by manufacturers to the Southern States has recently been made and problems regarding these supplies sorted out.

(vi) The State Governments have been advised to distribute available fertilisers for priority crops such as high yielding varieties and export

oriented crops. The Ministry has also issued instructions to the State Governments to take other steps for the most effective utilisation of available fertilisers on the basis of guidelines given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

राजस्थान के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के छात्रों की विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति देना

4695. श्री पद्मा लाल बाकपाल : राजा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य से जनवरी, 1970 से अक्टूबर, 1972 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कितने छात्रों को उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशों में भेजा गया;

(ख) उनमें से अन्य जातियों या वर्गों के कितने छात्र हैं ; और

(ग) यदि कोई विद्यार्थी नहीं भेजा गया है तो इसके क्या विशिष्ट कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री जी० पी० बाबू) : (क) से (ग) : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों के लिए विदेशी छात्रवृत्ति की योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेशों में अध्ययन के लिए राजस्थान में 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान केवल दो उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था। चयन समिति ने उनका चयन नहीं किया क्योंकि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम

जातियों के कुछ उम्मीदवार उनके प्रशिक्षण योग्य पाए गए।

मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा जिले में सूखे के कारण हुई क्षति

4696. श्री गंगा लाल खन्ना : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की इन्दौर कमिश्नरी के क्षेत्र में खण्डवा जिले (पूर्व नीमाड़) में हाल ही के सूखे से फसलों को कुल कितनी क्षति पहुंची है;

(ख) इन्दौर कमिश्नरी में किन-किन अन्य क्षेत्रों पर हाल ही के सूखे का प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश को इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न जिलों के लिए कितना अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासहिव पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) विहित कार्यविधि के अनुसार राज्य सरकार को न कि जिलों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। राज्य में एक दल भेजने का निश्चय किया गया है।

आपातक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अधीन 5.53 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं स्वीकार की गई हैं जिसमें से राज्य सरकार को 2.380 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है। इसके अलावा, कृषि आदानों के लिए अल्पकालीन ऋण के रूप में 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी दी गई है।

**Safety and Security of Passengers
by D.T.C. Buses**

4697. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a number of D.T.C. buses have been hijacked by the students in the Capital; and

(b) if so, what precautionary measures the Government contemplated to ensure the safety and security of the passengers and the buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the safety and security of the passengers, operating staff and the buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation are connected with maintenance of law and order in the Capital, discussions have been held with the concerned authorities who have assured of all possible assistance in the matter.

Help to Maharashtra Government for Implementation of the Scheme for Supply of Nutritive Food

4698. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the Maharashtra State Scarcity Relief Committee with the Prime Minister on the 2nd November, 1972, the question of giving help to the State Government for the implementation of the supply of nutritive food called "Sukhadi" to the workers and their families was discussed; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government regarding the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is under consideration.

Officers of the Delhi University Vice-chancellor and Registrar Ransacked by students of Delhi College of Engineering

4699. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Offices of the Delhi University Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar were ransacked after the Delhi College of Engineering students stormed the office of Chief Executive Councillor on the 14th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government against those students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). On November 14, 1972, a group of students came to the office of the Vice-Chancellor shouting slogans against the Delhi Police and the Vice-Chancellor. They were informed that the Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor were not in the office but they forced their entry into their offices by breaking the main door and beating the chowkidars posted at the entrance and ransacked these and other offices of the University. They smashed window panes, broke some of the furniture, damaged some installations and equipment and removed some articles. As a result of the findings of an Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to conduct an enquiry into the matter, four students were rusticated from the University for a period of two years. Besides, an ex-student was also debarred from taking any examination of the University for a period of two years.

A case was also registered at Police Station, Roshanara Road under Sections 147/148/149/42/452 and challaned on 28-11-1972.

निर्माण और आवास स्थान में वरिष्ठ और परिवर्धन

4700. श्री संकर बवाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री निवास को प्रधान मंत्री का स्थायी निवास-स्थान बनाने के विचार से उसमें परिवर्धन और परिवर्धन किये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियंत्रण मंत्री (श्री उमा-शंकर व क्षिण) जी, नहीं ।

Training to Disabled Persons in Crafts

4701 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIFF
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have established any separate receiving houses where disabled persons could be trained in various crafts to make them self supporting for the rest of their lives, and

(b) if so the efforts of Government made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) (a) and (b) Establishment of institutions for training the handicapped in crafts is the primary responsibility of State Governments. The Government of India have, however set up a National Centre for the Blind in Dehra Dun and a National Centre for the Deaf at Hyderabad. Both these Centres impart training in engineering and non-engineering crafts. Government of India also propose to set up national centres for the orthopaedically handicapped and the mentally retarded largely to undertake research and train personnel.

Facilities in Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for Training Research Engineers and Scientists

4702. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended facilities to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for research in all the disciplines so that the Institute could play a more effective role in training research Engineers and Scientists;

(b) whether the Institute will also undertake research and design projects for industry in collaboration with the Soviet Union to develop it as major Centre in automation and control Systems, and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore is offering facilities for the training of research engineers and scientists in Aeronautical Engineering, Chemical Engineering Civil and Hydraulic Engineering, Electrical Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering High Voltage Engineering Industrial Management, Internal Combustion Engineering Mechanical Engineering, Metallurgy, Automation, Applied Mathematics, Physics, Microbiology Pharmacology Organic Chemistry, Inorganic and Physical Chemistry, Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics

(b) and (c) Under the Indo-USSR Credit Agreement of December 1966, a Centre for advanced training and research in Automation has been set up at the Institute, with special reference to Computers, Control Systems and Applied Electronics. The Centre is engaged in the following programmes

(i) A two-year M.E. degree course with facilities for specialisation in Computer Science and Control Systems

(ii) Short-term intensive courses for engineers working in industry.

(iii) Application of developmental projects.

Instructions to Motor Cyclists and Scooter Drivers to wear Helmets.

4703. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue instructions to all Motor Cyclists, scooter drivers to wear helmets compulsorily to avoid road accidents; and

(b) whether some States are also in favour of utilizing helmets compulsorily in their States and if so, the names of such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The views of the State Governments and Union Administrations had been invited in the past on the question of making the use of crash helmets by drivers of motor cycles and scooters and pillion riders, compulsory. Only a few of them (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Chandigarh) were in favour of legislation to provide for the compulsory use of crash helmets, while the others preferred popularisation of the use of these helmets by propaganda. It was, therefore, decided not to undertake legislation for the time being.

The Study Group on Road Safety appointed by the Government of India has suggested that the use of safety helmets should be encouraged for the drivers as well as the pillion users of scooters and motor cycles by allowing a higher rate of insurance compensation for such of them as were wearing such equipment, at the time they were involved in an accident; gradually, their use should be made compulsory. The views of the State Governments and Union Administrations have been invited on all the recommendations of the Study Group. The question whether the use of crash helmets by motor cyclists and scooter drivers may be made

compulsory or otherwise encouraged will be further examined on receipt of the comments of the State Governments and Union Administrations.

Allotment of Land to New Friends Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi

4705. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3587 on the 28th August, 1972 regarding allotment of land to the New Friends, Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi and state:

(a) the particulars of the members who have been allotted plots alongwith the total amount paid by each member for the allotment of plot; (

(b) the particulars of the members who have obtained stay orders from the Courts; and

(c) whether the Delhi High Court or Government have appointed a new Managing Committee and if so, the particulars of the Office-bearers of the New Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a). The number of members allotted about 300 square yards each is 202 and the number allotted about 500 square yards is 885 making a total of 1087. The amount charge is about Rs. 11,000/- and Rs. 17,000/- for each of the above two categories of plots.

(b) Names of the members who have obtained stay orders from the Courts are given in the statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) A new Managing Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor. The ex-Secretary and the ex-President of the Society were also included in the new Managing Committee on the instructions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Consequent on the death of the ex-President of the Society, Shri S. C. Chhabra has been

included in the new Managing Committee, in his place. The details of the office bearers are given below:—

- 1 Dr. Jagjit Singh—President
2. Shri B. M. Rallan—Secretary.
3. Lt. General C. C. Kapila—Member.
4. Shri J. P. Bajaj—Member
5. Shri G. R. Bahmani—Member
6. Shri N. K. Kothari—Member.
7. Shri B. N. Seth—Member.
8. Shri S. C. Chhabra—Member.
9. Shri 'Bal Mukund Vig—Member.

Statement

I. Stay Order from the Delhi High Court C.M. No. 276/72 in C.W. No. 143 of 1972.

1. Shri Hem Raj Anand
2. Shri Sewa Ram Kapoor.
3. Shri Satinder Pal.
4. Shri Om Prakash Chadda
5. Smt. Parmeswari Devi.
6. Shri Subhash Sethi
7. Shri Ved Kapoor.
8. Smt. Kamla Ghei.
9. Shri Maqsooden Lal Jaggi.
10. Shri Dewan Chand
11. Shri Hari Kishan Jaggi.
12. Shri Krishan Lal Bhasin.

II. Stay order from the Court of Sub-Judge First Class, Delhi.

1. Shri Jatinder Dev Singh.
2. Smt. Parmeswari Devi
3. Shri Sita Ram Swami.
4. Shri Roshan Lal Sethi.

III. Stay Order from the Court of Senior Sub-Judge, Delhi.

1. Shri Sundershan Kumar Sabhlok.

IV. Stay Order from the Court of Sub-Judge, First Class, Kapoorthala.

1. Smt. Krishna Wati

V. Stay Order from the Court of Sub-Judge First Class, Gurgaon.

1. Shri Subhash Chander S/o. Shri Chandas Shah Bhasin.

Movement of Dairy Products on Priority Basis

4706. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme or examined needs for movement of dairy products including perishable and essential commodity like butter on a priority basis;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that shortage of quality butter produced in modern plants occurs from time to time and it raises prices and also leads to adulteration; and

(c) the steps envisaged to check adulteration and to encourage competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Government have not prepared any special scheme for movement of dairy products. The movement of dairy products is done through normal marketing channels i.e., railways and road transport. Preferential Traffic Schedule is issued by the Railway Board every six months indicating the priority allocated for various essential commodities in wagon loads needed by the community. The priority is allocated according to the importance of the commodity concerned. There are 5 categories of priorities in the Preferential Traffic Schedule, namely items 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E'; their relative priority being in the descending order.

Perishable commodities are normally accepted and cleared in item 'D' priority. The Railways also keep a special watch on the movement of these commodities. However, skim milk powder and butter oil from ports when offered by the Indian Dairy Corporation to the various milk plans have been accorded item 'G' priority as per recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Butter normally moves as parcels or 'smalls' and as such it is not covered by the Preferential Traffic Schedule issued by the Railway Board. No difficulty in clearing butter by rail traffic

has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Apart from the above, priorities are also given by the Railways for transport of milk through insulated wagons and rail tankers. Milk is transported daily between Anand to Bombay, Dhulia to Bombay, Vijaywada to Hyderabad and Mehsana to Delhi. Transportation of milk through rail tankers would also be intensified under the Operation Flood Programme.

(b) No instances of serious shortage of butter, produced in modern plants, has been brought to the notice of the Government. There may have been certain instances where shortage may have occurred in certain packets due to dislocation of rail and road traffic due to unavoidable circumstances.

At present the licenced capacity of skim milk powder production is of the order of 2,800 tons in public, cooperative and private sectors. This would produce equal quantity of butter fat for manufacture of butter and ghee. This installed capacity is being increased by another 14,000 tons. This expansion programme will produce another 14,000 tons of butter and ghee. In addition, under the Operation Flood Programme, many feeder balancing stations are to be established in 10 States. These feeder balancing stations would also produce milk powder, butter, ghee, etc., after meeting the fluid milk requirements of the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras.

(c) Adulteration of food commodities are checked through Food Adulteration Act and the rules thereunder by the respective States.

Cultural Delegations sent Abroad

4707. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cultural delegations have been sent by Government to improve the

cultural relations with foreign countries during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the names and qualifications of persons included in these delegations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 4062/72.*]

Representation from West Bengal Government Re: separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India

4708. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal made any representation against separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the representation and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A representation was received from the West Bengal Government wherein it was stated that the Central Government's decision to merge the Groundwater Wing of the Geological Survey of India with the Central Groundwater Board (Ministry of Agriculture may result in more unemployment. This apprehension is unfounded. As a result of this merger, posts have not been reduced and there has been no retrenchment. Also, the Regional Ground Water Directorate at Calcutta which was functioning under the Geological Survey of India would continue to function there now under the Central Ground Water Board.

Production and Marketing of Cashew Nuts in West Bengal

4709. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop cashew nut production, its procurement and marketing in the contai area of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any scheme for the purpose from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: (a). For development of cashewnut production a Centrally sponsored demonstration scheme has been continuing in the State from 1969-70 under which improved package of practices such as manuring, soil working, plant protection etc., are being demonstrated with a view to increasing production. The State Government has no scheme on cashewnut production, its procurement and marketing in contai area.

(b) No scheme has been received from the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange earned by Commercial Ships of India during 1971-72

4710. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state the total foreign exchange earned by the commercial ships of India in the year 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): 50 per cent of the gross earnings of Indian ships in overseas trade may be taken as

the net foreign exchange earning including saving. During the year 1970-71 the gross earning of Indian ships in overseas trades were about Rs. 168 crores, 50 per cent of which i.e., Rs. 84 crores may be assumed to be net foreign exchange earning including saving. The information in respect of 1971-72 is not yet available.

Steps to Preserve Lion

4711. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lion population is gradually deminishing in the country;

(b) whether this phenomena of diminishing lions is obtained only in this country or elsewhere too; and

(c) whether adoption of tiger as the national animal in place of lion means that only 177 lions are left to their own fate and whether protection will be given to them as national animal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Information received from the Government of Gujarat is as under:

Figures of the lion enumeration carried out in 1936 was two hundred and thirty six; two hundred in 1950; two hundred ninety in 1955; two hundred eighty five in 1963 and one hundred seventy seven in 1968. The last enumeration in 1968 was direct count while the previous ones were on the basis of pug-marks. Hence the figures cannot be quite comparable. No appreciable decline observed since the numeration.

(b) The status of the lion in African countries in the context of past population is not known.

(c) Full protection will continue to be given to the lion.

Plan for protection of lions by State Government of Gujarat and Central Collaboration therefor

4712. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State have prepared a Plan to spend Rs. one crore for the protection of the lions; and

(b) if so, whether the programme will be in collaboration with the Union Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have prepared a project of Rs. 45.07 lakhs for the Gir Santuary. At present this is a state scheme.

Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

4713. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO
GAEKWAD:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of foodgrains in the buffer stocks with the Government and the quantity Government propose to released during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANASAHEB SHINDE): Excluding stocks in the pipeline, the total physical stocks of foodgrains, including buffer stocks with the Central and State Governments, as on 1st November 1972 were 4.1 million tonnes. During the year 1972 the quantity of foodgrains released through the public distribution system is likely to be around 10.5 million tonnes.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा डी-1/ए जनकपुरी में दूध की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था

4714. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना प्राधिकारियों को डी-1/ए ब्लॉक, जनकपुरी के निवासियों से इस ब्लॉक में दूध की सप्लाई करने के बारे में सहायक प्राप्त हुआ है जबकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना जनकपुरी के सी-ब्लॉक के निवासियों को दूध की सप्लाई कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधिकारियों का विचार यहां अस्थायी व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि उक्त ब्लॉक के निवासी वहां दुग्ध डिलीवरी का निर्माण होने तक उचित मूल्य पर शुद्ध दूध प्राप्त कर सकें।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शंकर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना डी-1/ए ब्लॉक, के कार्टेशरवां को सी-5 ब्लॉक के मौजूदा दुग्ध केन्द्र से घर पर दूध की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था कर सकती है। कोई अन्य अस्थायी व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान पर संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका

4715. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान पर एक संक्षिप्त पुस्तिका प्रकाशित करके जनता में बेचने का है, जिसमें उन स्थानों की जानकारी दी जावेगी जहां से जनता प्लाटों को खरीदे

ताकि भोली-भाली जनता को उन कोलोनाई-जरीं और जाली सहकारी समितियों से बचाया जा सके जो उन्हें अनधिकृत भूमि बेचते हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण स्वयं समाचार पत्रों द्वारा जनता को अनधिकृत क्षेत्र में भूमि न खरीदने की सलाह देता है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली की वृहत योजना पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पहले ही एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन किया जा चुका है, जिसमें नक्शों का एक सैट भी है । यह पुस्तक विक्री के लिए है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब दी गई सामान्य चेतावनी मुख्य रूप से उन क्षेत्रों के लिए है, जो नगरीकरण योग्य सीमाओं से बाहर पड़ने हैं, तथा जहां अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां तेजी से बन रही हैं, क्योंकि दिल्ली की नगरीय सीमा से बाहर भी भूमि का विक्रय अथवा क्रय दिल्ली भूमि सुधार अधिनियम 1954 तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम 1957 और वृहत योजना के उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लॉटों पर मकान बनाना

4716. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वित्तीय वर्षों में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों को

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लॉटों पर मकान बनाने और इसी प्राधिकरण से बने बनाए मकान खरीदने हेतु ऋण दिए ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों को सरकारी क्वार्टर भी मिला है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकारी ऋण से खरीदे या बनाये अपने मकानों में चले गए हैं और उन्होंने सरकारी क्वार्टर छोड़ दिए हैं अथवा सरकारी क्वार्टर से खरीदे या बनाए गए अपने इन मकानों को ऊंचे किरायों पर उठा दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि सरकारी ऋण से खरीदे या बनाए गए मकानों को किराये पर उठा कर केन्द्रीय सरकार के ये कर्मचारी लाभ उठा रहे हैं तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और नहीं, हे क्यों ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लॉटों पर मकानों के निर्माण तथा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से खरीदे गए प्लॉटों के बारे में अलग अलग से कोई सूचना नहीं रखी जाती । तथापि, 1-4-56 से 30-11-71 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या 847 है, जिन्होंने उन पर मकानों के निर्माणार्थ अथवा प्लॉट खरीदने के लिए सरकार से ऋण लिया था तथा जो सरकारी आवास के दखल में भी थे ।

चूँकि सरकारी कर्मचारी उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए ऋण लेते हैं तथा उनको उसे ब्याज सहित वापस करना पड़ता है, अतः सरकारों को किराए पर देने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं है।

Steps to raise level of living

4717. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of raising the levels of living in the country can be tackled by reducing growth rate of population;

(b) the percentage of acceptance of Family Planning Programme from the 1969—72; and

(c) the percentage achieved to reduce the growing rate of population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) The problem of raising the levels of living in the country can be tackled by reducing the growth rate of population alongwith other economic development programmes.

(b) 8.7 per cent of couples in the reproductive age of 15—44 years has accepted family planning during 1969—72.

(c). As a result of work done under the Family Planning Programme the national birth rate has been estimated to have come down to 37.1 per 1000 population in 1971-72 from its level of 41.7 per 1000 population in 1961. This agrees with the estimated birth rate of 37.2 per 1000 population in 1971 provided by the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General of India. The annual geometric growth rate during the decade 1961—71 was 2.2 per cent. The rate of the natural increase based on Sample Registration data has been estimated as 2.2 per cent in 1971. But for the reduction in the birth rate the rate of natural increase

in 1971 would have been nearly 2.7 per cent. Thus the reduction in growth rate is estimated to be 18.5 per cent during 1961—71.

Problem of Educated Unemployed

4718. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the main fundamental reasons of unemployment of the educated unemployed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Studies on unemployment have shown that it is due to the following reasons amongst others:—

- (1) Excess of the output of matriculates and graduates over the employment opportunities available;
- (2) Some categories of educated persons (e.g. married women) do not seek employment;
- (3) In many cases, educated persons are not willing to accept jobs which are available because they deem its status and emoluments low or because of some difficulties and inconveniences e.g. urban educated girls often do not villages even when jobs are available there; and
- (4) Employment information is often not readily available to the unemployed.

Development of a Ready Made Lawns in Indian Agriculture Research Institute

4719. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agriculture Research Institute has developed ready-made lawns; and

(b) if so, the time by which seeds for ready made lawns will be made available to nurseries and public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). The Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the Division of Agronomy has done research to develop a system through which a grassy patch can be prepared on soil as also on a sheet of plastic which can be rolled and transported.

(b). The species of grass (*Zoisa japonica*) used in this lawn does not set seed under Delhi conditions, and is generally propagated through rooted slips. Small quantities of the slips will be available in the Agrostology section of the Division of Agronomy after 15th of March, 1973.

नसबन्दी आपरेशन

4720. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970 और 1972 के बीच ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नसबन्दी आपरेशन किये गये थे जिनकी आयु 20 वर्ष या इससे कम थी;

(ख) उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) ऐसी अनियमितता करने वाले कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० बट्टीपाण्डेय) :

(क) से (ग). परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नसबन्दी सेवा दो अथवा अधिक बच्चों वाले दम्पतियों को उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। 1970-72 में आयोजित किये गए बृहत् नसबन्दी शिविरों के अध्ययनों से पता

चला है कि 20 वर्ष की आयु से कम वाले किसी व्यक्ति की नसबन्दी नहीं की गई थी। नवम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय परिवार नियोजन विभाग में केवल तीन शिकायतें—दो तमिलनाडु में तथा एक उत्तर प्रदेश से—प्राप्त हुई थी जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि 20 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले व्यक्तियों की नसबन्दी की गई है। जांच करने पर इस शिकायतों में से दो निराधार पाई गई। तीसरे मामले में राज्य सरकार से अभी सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

विभिन्न फसलों पर उर्वरकों के प्रभाव सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान

4721. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान का लाभ केवल अनाज की फसलों को ही हुआ है;

(ख) क्या केला, अन्नानास और नारियल जैसी बागानी फसलों को इनसे कोई लाभ नहीं मिला है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने इस बारे में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि ठंडे देशों में की गई खोज गर्म देशों पर ज्यों की त्यों लागू नहीं हो सकती और उनकी खोज अलग से होनी चाहिए; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उर्वकों के सामयिक, सही और सन्तुलित प्रयोग से सभी फसलों को लाभ होगा । इन्हीं केना, अन्नानास और नारियल की फसलें भी शामिल हैं ;

(ग) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद ने ऐसा कोई सम्मेलन नहीं बुलाया था जिसमें इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया हो ;

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बहु-विवाह प्रथा का परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में बाधक होना

4722. श्री महाशय सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बढ़ रही जनसंख्या राष्ट्र के विकास में बहुत बड़ी बाधा है ;

(ख) क्या बहु-विवाह प्रथा परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर कुठाराघात कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी योजना बनाने का है जिससे देश के सभी वर्गों को एक विवाह करने के लिये बाध्य किया जा सके ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) :
(क) जनसंख्या में अनियन्त्रित वृद्धि जीवन-स्तर के सुधार में बहुत बड़ी बाधा मानी जाती है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को समान रूप से लागू करने के लिए कानून

4723. श्री महाशय सिंह शास्त्री :
(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को समान रूप से लागू करने के लिये सरकार कोई कानून बनायेगी ; और

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । देश की जनसंख्या के सभी वर्गों के लिये यह कार्यक्रम स्वैच्छिक आधार पर समानरूप से उपलब्ध है और इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध सेवाओं का लाभ सभी समुदायों द्वारा उठाया जा रहा है ।

Admission to M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering of I.I.T. Kharagpur

4724. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students possessing B. Tech. Degree in Agricultural Engineering of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, admitted to the M. Tech. Course in Agricultural Engineering of I.I.T. Kharagpur during the last three years;

(b) the Division/O.G.P.A. obtained by each student in the B. Tech. (Agricultural Engineering) at the time of their admission in the M. Tech. course;

(c) whether all the B. Tech. students are given Scholarships; and

(d) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d).
The information in respect of students

possessing B. Sc. (Agri) of Uttar Pradesh
Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, ad-
mitted to the M. Tech. Course in Agricul-
tural Engineering of I.I.T., Kharagpur,
during last three years is given below:

Years	Number admitted.	Division/O.G.P.A. obtained.	Number of Scholarships awarded	Rate of Scho- larships
1970		(1) 4.373 (O.G.P.A.) (2) 4.489 (O.G.P.A.) (3) 3.401 (O.G.P.A.) (4) 3.565 (O.G.P.A.)	All	Rs. 250/- per month.
1971		(1) 3.52 (O.G.P.A.) (2) 4.040 (O.G.P.A.)	Do.	Do.
1972		(1) 3.501 (O.G.P.A.) (2) 3.228 (O.G.P.A.) (3) 3.676 (O.G.P.A.) (4) 3.643 (O.G.P.A.) (5) 3.621 (O.G.P.A.)	Do.	Do.

कंकड़बाग कालोनी, पटना के केन्द्रीय विद्या-
लय के भवन निर्माण का कार्य

4725. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति
मिल जाने पर भी पटना की कंकड़बाग
कालोनी में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के भवन-
निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है ;
यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पटना में राज-
भवन के निकट पोलो ग्राउन्ड में या शास्त्री
नगर या राजवंशी नगर में भी एक और अन्य
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी
है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में
कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी०
पी० यादव): (क) पटना में कंकड़बाग कालोनी
में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का निर्माण कार्य शुरू
करने के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं। ग्राहते
की दीवार का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया गया
है।

(ख) और (ग). पटना में एक अन्य
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है।
बिहार राज्य सरकार से पोलो ग्राउन्ड क्षेत्र में
भूमि उपलब्ध करने के यत्न किये जा रहे
हैं और राज्य सरकार से भूमि के उपलब्ध
हो जाते ही प्रगती कार्यवाही यथा शीघ्र
की जायेगी।

Spending of Revenue for the Roads on Road Development

4726. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of Rs. 1407 crores total export shipments, road transport alone accounted for Rs. 864 crores;

(b) whether the percentage ratio of expenditure to revenue on road development had declined from 65.8 percent in 1960-61 to 35.5 per cent in 1968-69;

(c) whether the break-down of road revenue and expenditure rate between the Centre and States showed that while the States spend the whole or almost whole revenue from the roads on road development the centre spent only 24 per cent of its revenue from roads on roads development; and

(d) if reply to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, what is the programme of the Central Government in the Fifth Five Year Plan regarding spending on roads vis-a-vis revenue derived from roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). Part (a) of the question indicates the conclusion of the "Survey of the domestic Transport of India's Export Cargo" conducted by the operations Research Group, Baroda. That study was based on a sample survey of export consignments during April-June 1969 on the basis of daily list of trade returns compiled by Customs authorities.

The expenditure and revenue figures given in part (b) of the question are also based on that study Report. These figures are, however, not correct inasmuch as the expenditure given does not take into account several major items of roads such as the Lateral Road, Special Roads, etc. Actually, the total expenditure on roads in 1968-69 was about 47 per cent of the total revenue from road transport instead of 35.5 per cent.

The Central expenditure in 1968-69 on roads accounted for about 27 per cent of the total revenue to the Central Government from road transport. The corresponding figure for the States was 86.90 per cent Fifth Five Year Plan is as yet in a preparatory stage and it is not possible now to give any indication about Central Government's programme of expenditure on road development under that Plan.

Seminar on Higher Education Organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Studies

4727. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-day Seminar on Higher Education, Social change and National Development was organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in New Delhi;

(b) whether the said Seminar has made some suggestions to the Government;

(c) whether there was a consensus among the participants regarding the need for selective admissions to the Colleges; and

(d) if so, Government, reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A Seminar on Higher Education, Social Change and National Development was organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in collaboration with the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research at New Delhi from November 18-23, 1972.

(b) to (d). The Government have not received the proceedings of the Seminar which have yet to be finalised by the Institute.

Mental Disturbances due to Lunar Cycles

4728. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lunar Cycles cause mental disturbances;

(b) whether Government are aware that two Scientists at the University of Miami in U.S.A. now claim to have obtained the first scientific evidence of a connection between man's behaviour and various phases of the moon; and

(c) if so, whether Government will ask our own scientists to do deep research work and find out preventive measures too because in our country a large percentage of population is exposed to Lunar atmosphere?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) There is no conclusive proof that Lunar Cycles cause mental disturbances. However according to the Homoeopathic Medical profession certain mental conditions have aggravations or ameliorations related to the phases of the moon;

(b) Government have seen two Press Reports which appeared in the 'Hindu' of 1-10-1972 and 'Hindustan Times' of 13-11-1972, stating that Dr. Arnold Lieber and Dr. Carolyn R. Sherin at the University of Miami in U.S.A. had discovered that when the moon is new or full it causes emotional disturbances in "predisposed" individuals; and

(c) If such a study appears necessary suitable action will be taken.

राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार कार्यक्रम

4729. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने पोषाहार

केन्द्र खोले गये और कितने-कितने शिलों में ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में स्थित विभिन्न पोषाहार केन्द्रों में बच्चों को दाल-दलिया, तेल और खान-पान की चीजें समुचित मात्रा में नहीं दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के तत्वाधान में राजस्थान राज्य में विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये व्यौरे के अनुसार विभिन्न पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने का ध्यान रखा गया है कि पोषण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का उचित ध्यान रखते हुये अनुपूर्वक पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पर्याप्त मात्रा में खुराक दी जाये। हमारे द्वारा की गई पूछताछ से पता चलता है कि राजस्थान में कार्यक्रम सन्तोषजनक रूप से चल रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

राजस्थान राज्य में चालू पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ये हैं (1) विशेष पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ; (2) प्रयुक्त पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम ; (3) स्कूल-पूर्व बच्चों और स्त्रियों के लिये मिश्रित कार्यक्रम तथा (4) स्कूल छात्रावास कार्यक्रम।

2. राजस्थान के 18 जिलों अर्थात् अजमेर, अलवर, बीकानेर, बारमेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सिरोही गंगानगर, उदयपुर, जैसलमेर, बांसवाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़, दूंगरपुर,

बूंदी, पाली, सवाय-माधोपुर और भीलवाड़ा, में विशेष पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम के अधीन 2,143 पौष्टिक आहार केन्द्र हैं।

3. प्रयुक्त पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम के अधीन जयपुर, अजमेर, उदयपुर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर, कोटा, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, सिरौही, टोंक, भरतपुर, गंगानगर, भीलवाड़ा, पाली, नागौर, झुझुनू, सवाय-माधोपुर, अलवर झलवार, फलोरा और बीकानेर जिलों में 646 केन्द्र हैं।

4. जहाँ तक बच्चों और स्त्रियों के लिये मिश्रित कार्यक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, अलवर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बूंदी, चित्तौड़गढ़, डूंगरपुर, गंगानगर, जयपुर, झुझुनू, जोधपुर, कोटा, पाली, सवाय-माधोपुर, उदयपुर, सिरौही, टोंक, बीकानेर और सीकर के 18 जिलों में 60 केन्द्र हैं।

5. स्कूल पौष्टिक आहार कार्यक्रम अजमेर, बांसवाड़ा, बारमेर, भीलवाड़ा, बीकानेर, चित्तौड़गढ़, चुरू, डूंगरपुर, जयपुर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सवाय-माधोपुर, सिरौही तथा उदयपुर के 16 जिलों के 8,735 केन्द्रों में क्रियान्वित किया जाता है।

Approval of Schemes by Central Advisory Committee for Setting up New Light Houses and Providing Navigational Aids

4731. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses has approved 37 schemes for setting up new Lighthouses and providing modern navigational aid on the East and West Coast of India during the Fifth Plan; if so the total cost of these schemes and broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether one-fourth of the total cost has been allotted for the installation for the most upto-date electronic navigational aids; and

(c) whether provision has also been made for acquiring a ship at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs to carry men and material to various light houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir. The cost of 37 Schemes recommended by the Committee comes to Rs. 896 lakhs. The Schemes relate broadly to establishment of and improvement to existing lighthouses, installation of navigational and communication aids. building of staff quarters etc.

(b) The estimated cost of Schemes for installation/replacement of electronic navigational aids is Rs. 305.00 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Scheme for Repair and Stock of Spare parts of Tractors at District Level

4733. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to have a Central Service Organisation Scheme for major repairs and stock of spare parts of tractors at each District level in the country; and

(b) whether Sub-Division-wise/Block-wise tractor workshops are proposed to be established for minor repairs and serving facilities to boost up green Revolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) Although there is no Central Scheme for undertaking major repairs and stock of spare parts of tractors at District level in

the country, necessary facilities are provided by the agricultural machinery hiring centres and workshops established by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations. At present, there are 148 machinery hiring centres with 103 workshops under different Corporations. Apart from this, under the Central Scheme of setting up of agro-service centres, 246 agro-service centres have been set up by the unemployed engineers, diploma holders and agricultural graduates and these centres also render essential services of minor repairs of tractors and agricultural machinery and customs hiring in rural areas. Some Agro-Industries Corporation have also set up mobile workshops to render such services in the interior parts of rural areas.

Selection of Cities for Improvement of Slum Areas

4734. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 207 on the 14th August, 1972 regarding slum clearance in big cities and state:

(a) whether the State Health Ministers had agreed to select at least one city from each State at the recent conference for improvement of slum areas; and

(b) if so, the amount spent on each city, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Town Planning and Urban Development held at New Delhi on 12th and 13th July, 1972, recommended, *inter alia* that the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas should be extended to cover at least one important city in each State. The scheme which is at present applicable to 11 cities in seven States and the Union Territory of Delhi is being extended to one city each in 9 more States. The names of the cities to which the scheme is applicable at present and the allocation made for them during the current financial year and the names of the cities to which the scheme is being extended are as follows:

Serial No.	Name of the City	Amount of Allocation
		(Rs. in crores)
A. Cities already included		
1.	Calcutta (West Bengal)	3.5
2.	Bombay (Maharashtra)	3.5
3.	Madras (Tamil Nadu)	2.5
4.	Delhi (U.T. of Delhi)	2.5
5.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1.5
6.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1.5
7.	Bangalore (Mysore)	1.5
8.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	1.5
9.	Poona (Maharashtra)	1.0
10.	Nagpur (Maharashtra) ¹	1.0
11.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	1.0
B. Cities to be included		
1.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	
2.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	
3.	Patna (Bihar)	
4.	Cochin (Kerala)	
5.	Srinagar (J & K)	
6.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	
7.	Cuttack (Orissa)	
8.	Guwahati (Assam)	
9.	Rohtak (Haryana)	

Demands of Employees of F.C.I. Bhubaneswar

4735. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Regional Office Food Corporation of India at Bhubaneswar have staged demonstrations against the management in the recent months;

(b) if so, what are the specific demands of the employees; and

(c) what action Government have taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Creation of Shelter Belt on Coast of Orissa

4736. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme for creation of a shelter belt along the coast line of Orissa to prevent serious loss of life and property by reducing the fury of cyclone; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The State Government of Orissa have submitted a scheme for undertaking shelter belt plantation along the coast line of Orissa for implementation as a Central Sector Scheme. The shelter Belt plantation proposed to be raised is expected to break the force of cyclone wind and thereby prevent loss of life and property in the hinterland.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Committee to deal with Problems Stemming from shortfall in Food Output during Kharif Season

4737. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted recently a committee to deal with the problems stemming from the short-fall in food output during this year's kharif season; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No formal committee has been constituted. Government, however, have adequate inter-ministerial arrangements for co-ordination, evaluation and formulation of programmes to deal with the situation.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Non-Scheduled Caste Persons as Sweepers

4738. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to attract persons belonging to the non-Scheduled Caste communities for employment as sweepers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Separation of Central Ground Water Board from Geological Survey of India

4739. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ground Water Board has been separated from the Geological Survey of India and if so, the main reasons therefor;

(b) the location of the Central Office of the Central Ground Water Board and the number of the employees transferred to it from the Geological Survey of India;

(c) whether the collection of data and statistics by this new body will be mainly for the service of agriculture; and

(d) whether separation of the function of the Ground Water from the Geological Survey of India is likely to create a bias for its utilisation by the rich group of farmers and planters and the precautionary measures taken by Government against partisan use of function of this body by the richer farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Central Ground Water Board was never a part of the Geological Survey of India; it has always been with the Ministry of Agriculture. Only the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India has now been merged with the Central Ground Water Board. This has been done to create a unified national organisation at the Central level to deal with all aspects of groundwater exploration and development.

(b) The Central Ground Water Board is a part of the Ministry of Agriculture. 377 employees were transferred from the Geological Survey of India to the Central Ground Water Board.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

Retirement Benefit to Private Medical Practitioners

4740. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to protect the private medical practitioners in the country serving in the rural areas with suitable retirement benefit schemes;

(b) whether any memorandum has also been presented to Government in this regard by the Indian Medical Association; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) No.

(b) and (c). One of the demands made by All India Private Medical Practitioners in their Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister of India on their 'Demands Day' on the 1st September, 1972, was that Government must protect the private medical practitioners in their old age and disablement by covering them with suitable retirement benefit schemes. This is not a practicable proposition. However, the matter is being examined.

Services of Doctors

4741. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50 Medical graduates recruited by Union Ministry in 1965-66 under the Family Planning Scheme as General Duty Medical Officers and posted in far off places and were discharged in 1971 from their services and most of them are still without proper employment; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide employment to these doctors and confirm them by giving them the benefit of their past services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b). No. Only 22 doctors joined the Central Family Planning Corps in 1966. Of the doctors recruited during 1966 and in subsequent years upto 1969, only 20 were in position at the time of disbandment of the Corps. All of them were offered alternative employment.

As the posts of Junior Medical Officer, presently held by these doctors, are included in the Central Health Service, they will have to apply to the Union Public Service Commission for appointment on a regular basis. As such the question of giving them benefit of their past *ad hoc* service under the Corps for purposes of confirmation in their present posts does not arise.

Qualified Doctors in the Country

4742. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the number of qualified doctors at present in the country, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): Under Section 15(2) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, registration of a medical practitioner is compulsory before he can practise medicine. The number of practitioners registered with the various State Medical Councils in the country as on the 31st March, 1972, is as follows:—

1. Andhra and Hyderabad Medical Council	10,004
2. Jammu and Kashmir Medical Council	787
3. Mahakkoshal Medical Council	3,601
4. Gujarat Medical Council	7,242

5. Bihar Council of Medical Registration	10,605
6. Rajasthan Medical Council	3,422
7. Bhopal Medical Council	1,341
8. U.P. Medical Council	13,126
9. Mysore Medical Council	7,963
10. Tamilnadu Medical Council	19,096
11. West Bengal Medical Council	25,761
12. T.C. Medical Council	5,984
13. Orissa Council of Medical Registration	4,349
14. Maharashtra Medical Council	23,188
15. Assam Medical Council	4,846
16. Punjab Medical Council	12,630

Recommendation regarding Admission Age for School Going Children

4743. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Society for Prevention of Blindness has recommended that children below the age of six should not be sent to schools; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). After conducting a survey on the project "Early Detection of Visual Defects" which in-

involved examination of eye of a member of students; the National Society for Prevention of Blindness as recommended, among other things, that the school going age of all children should be 6½ years. Previously, the Society conducted a symposium on 'Prevention of blindness in infants' in New Delhi on 22 January, 1971, at which one of the main conclusions was that primary education, before the age of 6, should be in the form of oral instructions and very little of reading and writing work, and regular schooling, with instructions by books and writing work, should be introduced from the age of 6 onwards.

This recommendation of the Society was forwarded to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for consideration.

According to Compulsory Primary Education Acts, the minimum age of admission to primary schools in many States is 6½ years. In some States the age restriction for voluntary admission is 5½ years. It is, however, acknowledged that in educating children before this age-level, the stress should be on the use of play-way materials and on activities, rather than on formal education involving reading and writing.

Evolution of Spring Soyabean

4744. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has evolved a 'spring soyabean' variety which may prove a boon to farmers in Northern and Central India; and

(b) if so, whether this variety has been sown and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trials carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute for two seasons have shown that two American

Varieties Clark-63 and Adelpia are suitable for raising a spring crop (Feb.-June) after the harvest of sugarcane, potato, toria and winter vegetables, under assured irrigation facilities. These varieties are early and mature in 90-100 days as spring sown crop. Both are yellow-seeded. It was possible to obtain yields ranging from 30-35 quintals per hectare in the experimental plots. The crop in this season is free from several pests and diseases. No large scale plantings have been tried.

Area Under Cashew Kernel

4745. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total area under cashew kernel cultivation and the average annual yield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): According to the *ad hoc* estimates, the area and production of cashewnut in 1969-70 was as follows:—

Area:	234.9 (000 Hects).
Production:	196.6 (000 Tonnes)

Investigation for Real Causes of Cancer

4746. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the real causes of cancer;

(b) whether one-third of those who die of cancer could be saved if the knowledge available for every diagnoses and treatment is applied without waiting for further research; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHU): (a) Research workers in both Government and non-Government institutions are working to elucidate certain factors associated with the causation of cancer or more directly related to its occurrence. Recent advances in the field of epidemiological research on cancer have not only enhanced the knowledge of etiology of malignant tumours but have also brought out the significant role of environmental factors in the causation, development and progression of certain tumours. Studies of these factors have opened avenues for prevention of certain types of tumours.

(b) It can be safely said that one-third of those who die of cancer could be saved if the knowledge presently available for early diagnosis specially by extensive use of investigative cytology (Pap smear) is applied. Detection of cancer at the early stage followed by prompt and proper treatment is the most powerful weapon at our disposal today for launching an all out attack against the disease.

60 to 65 per cent of cancers occurring in our country, comprise of oral and cervical cancers. Both these sites are accessible to detection by cytological procedures. It is also known that these cancers are antedated by the development of precancerous or premalignant lesions. Cytological screening can also detect these lesions. It would thus be clear that if these precancerous lesions are detected and adequately treated, both the cancers like cervical and oral could be termed as preventable diseases.

(c) The Government of India had set up a Cancer Assessment Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research to make an assessment of the needs and additional requirements of some of the existing institutions and hospitals so that they may be upgraded to regional Cancer Research Centres. The Report of Committee has since been received and is

under examination. The Government of India is also giving grant-in-aid for research work in cancer.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में कैंसर गोलमाल

4747. श्री सुमनलाल डागा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष ने सितम्बर, 1972 में यह आरोप लगाया था कि विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में अत्यधिक गोलमाल होता है जैसा कि 19 सितम्बर, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में छपा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुरल हसन) : (क) 19 सितम्बर, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष ने "विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकांश विभागों में अत्यधिक फैले भ्रष्टाचार" पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की थी ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय के विभागों में भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित किसी भी विशिष्ट मामले की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है ।

रति (नितिरिजन) रोग के मामले

4748. श्री राम चन्द्र डागा : डा० कर्ण सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में रति रोग के 80,000 मामले हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार कौन-कौन से सक्रिय कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या यह रोग कालेजों में भी पहुंच गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) :
(क) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि देश में रति रोग से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या लगभग 2 करोड़ है। इस रोग की आवश्यकता के कारण बड़े-बड़े शहरों में भीड़-भाड़, स्वच्छंद संभोग तथा सामाजिक ढाँचे में परिवर्तन हैं।

देश में रति रोग के नियंत्रण के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय बरते गये हैं :—

(1) दूसरी और तीसरी योजनावधि में रति रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को केन्द्रीय सहायता योजना के रूप में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया था तथा विभिन्न राज्यों / संघ क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सहायता से 142 रति रोग क्लिनिकों की स्थापना की गई थी।

(2) चौथी योजना में शतप्रतिशत सहायता देकर इस योजना को केन्द्रीय पुरोनिधानित कार्यक्रम के रूप में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया था। चौथी योजना की अवधि में प्रतिरिक्त 50 रति रोग क्लिनिक खोलने का विचार था। किन्तु इनमें से अभी तक केवल 50 क्लिनिक ही स्थापित हो पाये हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Post-operation Tests After Sterilisation

4749. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the arrangements made by Government to see that proper post-operation tests after sterilisation are conducted in order to ensure the success of the operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Vasectomised persons are advised to get their semen examined after the operation to ensure that the operation has been successful. Microscopes required for semen examination are available in most of the hospitals and the Primary Health Centres.

'Rival' To Connaught Place in South Delhi

4750. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has decided to construct a 'Rival', double in size to Connaught Place, in South Delhi; and

(b) if so, its design, cost and when it is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) The Delhi Master Plan provides for the construction of a District Shopping Centre at Kalkaji presently being called the "Nehru Place". The District Centre covers an area of 40.5 hectares.

(b) The scheme provides for 98 multi-storeyed blocks of shops-cum-offices, 3 cinema sites, 2 hotel sites, cultural complex with open air theatres, museums, libraries, art galleries, etc. Proper care has also been taken for provision of adequate parking space for vehicles. Total

cost of development of land in this complex is anticipated at Rs. 1.60 crores works outlay in addition to Rs. 1.50 crores, paid to Delhi Administration to meet the cost of acquisition and peripheral services. The Centre is expected to be completed in about 3 to 5 years period.

दरभंगा और फारबिसगंज के बीच पार्श्व-वर्ती सड़क का निर्माण

4751. श्री चिरजीव झा : क्या नौ-बहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर बिहार में दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज तथा पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के निर्माण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) कोसी नदी के ऊपर इस सड़क का किस स्थान पर पुल बनाने का निर्णय किया गया है तथा वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या यह पुल सड़क और रेलवे दोनों के लिये होगा ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य श्री (श्री ओम महता):(क) और (ख) बिहार में पश्चिम मार्ग के दरभंगा—फारबिसगंज भाग के नक्शे और अनुमान अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं ।

कोसी नदी के ऊपर प्रस्तावित पुल का निर्माण महादेव मठ के निकट ग्रामवासी के द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया है । परन्तु

पुल की सही स्थिति निर्धारित करने के लिये पुल और इसके बचाव कार्यों का उपयुक्त डिजाइन तैयार करने के लिये नमूना प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ।

इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ये निर्माण कार्य कब तक तैयार हो जायगा?

(ग) जो नहीं ।

Two-pronged Strategy for Traditional Crop

4752. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new two-pronged strategy for the development of traditional crops; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Social Security Scheme to Benefit Vulnerable Sections of Society

4753. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating a social security scheme to benefit Vulnerable Sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Certain Social Security schemes to cover destitute women and destitute children are proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Government hope to start implementing it as soon as possible during the Fifth Plan.

Assistance by United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Extracting Nutritive Food

4754. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the nature and extent of assistance by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation to help India in extracting more nutritive food articles from edible oil raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): So far no assistance from United Nations Industrial Development Organisation has been received in extracting more nutritive food articles from edible oil raw materials.

Sharp Increase in Incidence of Jaundice in Delhi

4755. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news that there is a sharp increase in the incidence of jaundice in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the positive and immediate steps Government are taking to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have informed the public through advertisements for taking precautionary measures against stomach diseases like cholera, gastro-enteritis and hepatitis. Public has been advised to drink water drawn from the Municipal taps only and in case the same is not available, to boil water before use. Efforts are also being made by the Corporation to check the sale of unhygienic cut-fruits and exposed food stuff. The Corporation has also intensified anti-fly measures.

Demand of Tube-Well in Gujarat

4756. **SHRI VEKERIA:**

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells demanded by Gujarat State to face the drought situation in the State, District-wise;

(b) whether any study team has been sent there; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the study team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the number of tube-wells demanded by Gujarat State is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). A Central Study Team visited Gujarat State during September, 1972. The Team recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs for emergency arrangements for drinking water supply such as supply of water by tanks, bullock-carts and deepening of existing tube-wells. A ceiling of Rs. 40 lakhs was also recommended for sinking new drinking water tube-wells in the affected areas.

An Area Officer from the Ministry of Agriculture visited the State and recommended an amount of Rs. 175 lakhs for purchase of 6 rigs and sinking of 100 tube-wells for special minor irrigation scheme under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme.

Statement

District	No. of tubewells
Rajkot	25
Surendranagar	25
Jamnagar	15
Junagarh	20
Bhavnagar	20
Amreli	15
Kutch	30
Ahmedabad	50
Mehsana	30
Banaskantha	75
Sabarkantha	45
<hr/>	
TOTAL	350

Change in the National Animal

4757. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Wild Life Board of India to change the National Animal from Lion to Tiger; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the lion is confined to one small part of the country, the tiger has a much wider distribution. Moreover tiger population in India has had a sharp decline in the recent past. This has created a world-wide interest in the Indian tiger and its preservation and the Project Tiger has been launched to save this animal from extinction. In view of these considerations as well as that the tiger population has decreased in other countries also and India is the last stronghold of the tiger in the World it was decided to declare it as the National Animal.

Comprehensive Legislation for Central Universities

4758. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have comprehensive legislation for all the Central Universities on a uniform basis; and

(b) if so, the likely period by which the necessary legislation would be enacted by the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Aligarh Muslim University Act has already been amended. It is also proposed to amend the Acts of the other Central Universities in the light of recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee report. This work is likely to be completed during 1973-74.

Guidance Bureau in Agricultural

4759. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medical Colleges alongwith their places of location in the country whose degrees are recognised by the Indian Council of Medicine;

(b) the names of such colleges which charge Capitation Fee from the students; and

(c) whether the Government propose to encourage the growth of such colleges.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A list of medical colleges (State-wise and University-wise) along with their places of location in the country whose M.B.B.S. Degrees (conferred by the respective Universities) are recognised medical qualifications included in the 1st Schedule to the Indian Medical Council Act.

1936 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4063/75.]

(b) Of the above, the following private medical colleges charge Capitation Fee from the students.

1. J. L. N. Medical College, Belgaum (Mysore).

2. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

3. M. G. M. Medical College, Jamshedpur (Bihar).

4. Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur (Maharashtra).

5. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mysore).

6. J. J. M. Medical College, Davengere (Mysore).

7. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

8. Medical College, Gulbarga (Mysore).

(c) No. The Government of India's consistent policy has been to discourage the establishment of such colleges. This policy has been communicated to all State Governments etc. with the request that they may consider the take-over of existing private medical colleges and passing of necessary legislation to ban the setting up of such colleges in future.

Transfer of Desecrated Church Building to Himachal Pradesh University, Simla

4760. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from the Vice-Chancellor of Himachal Pradesh University, Simla for the transfer of desecrated Church building in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla to the Himachal Pradesh University; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The property belongs to the Indian Church Trustees who have offered it as a gift to the Government of India. Formalities for the acceptance of the gift are being processed. The question of transfer of the building to the Himachal Pradesh University will be considered after it is formally gifted and handed over to Government.

Delay in Supply of Improved Seeds for Adivasi Farmers of M.P.

4761. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to give improved seeds for Adivasi farmers growing minor millets like Kodon Kutki Sawan;

(b) the time when such improved seeds will be available; and

(c) the reasons for this delay considering the vast areas of Adivasi habitation and large acreage under such crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government of Madhya Pradesh have taken steps to produce improved seeds of minor millets like Kodon Kutki etc. They have established one Research Station at Dindori in Mandla district where improved varieties of Kodon Niwas, Kutki Dindori No. 1 and Ragi C-157, C-4840 and IE-776 have been evolved in the last few years. Seeds of these varieties are being multiplied both for demonstration and distribution to farmers. During Kharif 72, about 40 quintals of Seeds of these improved varieties were distributed. There has been no delay in the evolution of improved varieties of minor millets which are grown in large Adivasi inhabited areas.

Growing of Cotton in Rajasthan Canal Areas

4762. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special efforts have been or are being made for growing cotton in the region fed by the Rajasthan Canal in view of the growing demand for cotton in the country;

(b) the central aid, if any, granted for the purpose; and

(c) the target, if any, fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme to develop cultivation cotton over 50,000 hectares in the command area of Rajasthan Canal is under the consideration of the Government of India. The scheme envisages an expenditure of about Rs. 70 lakhs during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Cattle Insurance

4763. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for cattle insurance is proposed to be launched by Government especially in perennially drought-affected areas, if so, the details of the programme; and

(b) the steps taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government have not yet finalised any scheme for implementation of Cattle

Petitions from the Employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4764. DR. H. P. SHARMA:

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any petitions from employees of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences whose services have been terminated this year under Rule 5 of the C. S. S. requesting for re-instatement in service; if so, Government's decision thereon;

(b) whether Supreme Court have recently passed any judgment prohibiting or restricting termination of service of employees under the said and other similar rules relating to termination of service of temporary employees without inquiry; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and whether the aforesaid cases have been or are being reviewed in the light thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been established under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (No. 25 of 1956). All appointments to the posts at the Institute, except in the case of the post of Director, are made by the Institute in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 33 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations. Since the Institute is the competent authority in the matter of appointment to various posts and in regard to the termination of services under the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules and/or in accordance with the terms of appointment, the petitions of the employees whose services are terminated lie to the competent authority of the Institute and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware of any recent judgment of Supreme Court prohibiting or restricting termination of service of employees under temporary service rules or other similar rules relating to termination of service of temporary employees without enquiry. However, the Supreme Court, in their judgment dated the 18th February, 1972, in the case of Shri Gopinath had held that the termination of the services of a temporary government servant under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965 without simultaneous payment of pay and allowances for the period of notice was void. In view of this judgment the proviso to sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965 was amended retrospectively in June, 1972.

Land provided with Irrigation Facilities and dependent on Nature

4765. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the hectareage of cultivable land in the States of Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa provided with irrigation facilities and dependent on the vagaries of nature for their cultivation and how the percentage of irrigated cultivable land in these States compares with the corresponding All-India figures;

(b) the corresponding figures in the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan and at the end of the Plan in the light of the annual plans for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the broad details of the schemes for providing additional irrigation facilities in each of these States during the current year and the next year and the Central contribution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to the latest statistics available, the figures of area irrigated, area sown and percentage of irrigated area to area sown for the State of Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa and All-India were as follows in 1969-70:

State	Net area sown	Net area irrigated	Area dependent upon vagaries of nature (Difference between Cols. 2 and 3)	(000 hectares) Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown)
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	13,095	12,059	11,036	15.7
Bihar	8,395	2,279	6,116	27.1
W. Bengal*	5,569	1,478	4,091	26.5
Orissa	6,094	1,027	5,067	16.9
All-India	139,122	30,340	108,782	21.8

*Relates to the year 1964-65, data for subsequent years have not been supplied by the State Government.

(b) The statistics of area irrigated at the beginning of the 4th Plan and the targets envisaged for 1972-73 are given below.

The targets for 1973-74 are not yet finalised.

States	Net area irrigated in 1968-69 (000 hectares)	Targets for 1972-73 (Additional 000 hectares)
I	2	3
Rajasthan	2,119	57
Bihar	2,174	412
W. Bengal*	1,478	120
Orissa	940	110
All India	20,000	2,000

*Relates to the year 1964-65, data for subsequent years, have not been supplied by the State Government.

(c) Additional irrigation facilities in these States are provided through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes. These schemes comprise mainly surface water, storage and diversion schemes, lift irrigation schemes and ground water development works such as construction and improvement of wells through boring/deepening/revitalisation of wells and installation of shallow and deep tubewells. The outlays on irrigation schemes including major, medium and minor irrigation schemes in the State of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal for the year 1972-73 are Rs. 29.89 crores, Rs. 10.11 crores, Rs. 24.61 crores and Rs. 10.06 crores respectively. The outlays for the next year (1973-74) are not yet finalised. According to the financial pattern in vogue, Central assistance to state Plan schemes is given in the form of block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole. The discretion for the allocation of funds for various schemes under different sectors of development rests primarily with the State Government.

are still maintaining Government bungalows in New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Shri Jogendra Singh, ex-Member of Rajya Sabha, who resigned with effect from 20th September, 1971. He was allowed to retain his bungalow for one year from 20th October, 1971 on payment of licence fee at the market rate.

Survey by Indian Council of Medical Research and State Nutrition Divisions regarding Nutritional Anemia

4767. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent survey by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the State Nutrition Divisions, at least 60 per cent of children in the country are nutritionally anaemic;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard?

Ex-Members of Parliament including Ministers Occupying Government Bungalows

4766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the names and particulars of the Members of Parliament, including Ministers, who have resigned but

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to a recent survey by the Indian Council of Medical Research, about 52 per cent pre-school children belonging to low income group, suffer from anaemia.

(b) A collaborative study was undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition and the Departments of Paediatrics and Social and Preventive Medicine of the medical colleges in six centres. The survey was conducted to assess the nutritional problems of pre-school children belonging to low income group. In each centre about 3,000 children were surveyed. In Bombay and Calcutta, urban areas were surveyed. In Vellore, semi-urban areas were surveyed and in Hyderabad, Delhi and Poona rural areas were surveyed. As a result the prevalence of anaemia in the children surveyed was about 52 per cent.

(c) In order to overcome this problem, a scheme of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia is being implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan, by the Department of Family Planning. Under the Scheme, combined tablets of Ferrous Sulphate and Folic Acid are given daily to children, pregnant and nursing mothers. These tablets are distributed through antenatal, post-natal, Child Welfare and Family Planning Clinics, District Hospitals, Maternity Homes both in the urban and rural areas where integrated family planning and MCH services are offered to the community. A much bigger effort will be made in the Vth Plan period.

W.H.O. Report on Malaria Cases in India

4768. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

SHRI CHINTAMANI

PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING** be pleased, to state:

(a) whether according to the World Health Organisation, India with its 1,091,561 malaria cases is the worst-affected country in the world;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) what measures, if any, have been and are being taken to eradicate this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The report of the W.H.O. does not contain complete information about the incidence of malaria in different countries. It is not correct to say that India is the worst-affected country in the world.

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government for eradication of malaria in the country:—

1. The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this scheme, the operational cost over and above the committed level of expenditure is borne by the Government of India. Cost of material and equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States.

2. In areas which have entered into Maintenance phase 100 per cent Central assistance is given for strengthening the Basic Health Services.

3. The programme has been evaluated in depth by International Experts in 1970 headed by an Indian Scientist. Their recommendations were wide based on all aspects of the programme including technical, administration and logistics etc. Government of India have accepted the

recommendations in principle, and these are being implemented.

4. Steps have been taken to procure, in advance, insecticides for supply in time to various States, still in attack phase, for spray operations.

5. The old and unserviceable vehicles in attack and consolidation phase units are being replaced by new vehicles in a phased manner during the Fourth Plan period.

6. Intensified spray with D.D.T. is being carried out in the units wherever it is necessary.

7. In areas where mosquito vector has developed resistance to D.D.T., alternative insecticides like B.H.C. and Malathion are being substituted.

8. With health education, people are being persuaded to accept spraying and not to mudplaster walls after spraying of insecticides. Village leaders in tribal communities are also being contacted.

9. Special investigations are being undertaken in persistent transmission areas.

10. The Urban Malaria Scheme under the ambit of National Malaria Eradication Programme has been launched with effect from 1971-72 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance, as per approved pattern. 28 towns with *A. Stephensi* problem have been taken up for Anti-larval operations upto 1972-73, and 80 more towns are proposed to be included in the programme during the year 1973-74.

Maladministration, Corruption, Favouritism and Theft in Salar Jung Museum

4769. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports of maladministration, corruption, favouritism and large scale thefts in the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad;

(b) If so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to save the Museum from destruction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). One of the employees of the Salar Jung Museum had reported the loss of 44 miniature paintings from one of its stores on 29th May 1972. Many of them have since been recovered. In the wake of the reported loss of paintings, some newspaper reports and complaints were also received by the Government. The Staff Association of the Salar Jung Museum has also been sending representations on the reported theft and some matters of administration.

(c) As regards the reported theft of paintings, the Salar Jung Museum Board have entrusted the investigations to the local police authorities. The report of the police authorities is awaited. The Government has also asked the Central Bureau of Investigation to make investigations in the matter. The result of the investigations has not yet been intimated to this Department.

The other matters are also within the purview of the Board of Governors of the Salar Jung Museum which is an autonomous body. The Governor of Andhra Pradesh is its Chairman. The Board is fully competent to take all necessary steps for the efficient management of the Museum and to look into the service conditions of all categories of its employees.

Removal of Deficiencies in Mukherjee Park Colony of West Delhi

4770. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coloniser of Mukherjee Park Colony of West Delhi had deposited the required amount to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for removing the deficiencies in the services of the colony;

(b) if so, the reasons why the steps had not been taken for the last so many years by the Delhi Development Authority to remove the deficiencies;

(c) whether the plot-holders of the colony are being adversely affected on this account;

(d) if so, the time by which the works in regard to the removal of deficiencies in the services would be taken up in the colony; and

(e) whether the Mukherjee Park Resident's Welfare Association has filed a suit in the Court also?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Till the services of the colony are handed over to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by depositing with them the amount required for the purpose the services are to be maintained by the coloniser.

(e) Yes, Sir. A writ petition against Municipal Corporation of Delhi is pending before the Court of Law.

Tribal Welfare Organisations in Bastar

4771. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tribal Welfare Organisations in Bastar area (M.P.) at present;

(b) the functions and the projects undertaken by each Organisation; and

(c) the composition of each Organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c)... The information is being collected from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Drawing Teachers Grade in Delhi Schools.

4772. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drawing Teacher Grade III and other teachers in this Grade in Delhi are being paid the payscale of Rs. 220-430;

(b) whether these teachers are teaching the same class for the same working hours as TGT and other special teachers viz., Sc. teachers and language teachers are teaching, whereas TGT and other special teachers are being paid the payscale of Rs. 250-550;

(c) whether demand in this respect is being made to remove this anomaly continuously for the last two years by the representatives of the above category of teachers; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grade III teachers teach only upto VIII Class while T.G.T. and other Science and Language Teachers teach up to X Class, working hours being the same.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All new posts are being created in the scale of Rs. 250-550.

Strikes by Employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi

4773. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi have resorted to strike recently for increase in their wages;

(b) whether they have also demanded that these Hospitals be taken over by the Government to improve conditions there; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a)

The non-teaching employees of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children's Hospital resorted to a short duration strike from 18th November 1972 to 21st November 1972 objecting to an interview held for recruitment to the post of Orthoptician.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The question of take-over of the institution either by the Central Government or by the Delhi Administration or of setting up an autonomous Management set up on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is under detailed examination by Government.

Operational Research Projects on New Agricultural Technology in Problem Soil Areas

4774. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered singly or jointly to undertake a series of operational research projects in problem soil areas, chronically drought prone areas, black-soil regions and gardens land areas to test, adopt and demonstrate the new agricultural technology in the farmers fields; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) It is proposed to undertake Operational Research Programmes of Pilot Projects for rapid transformation of agriculture during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Programme will be undertaken in the areas around the Research Centres/Campuses of the various Agricultural Universities and the Institutes under I.C.A.R. Efforts will be made to disseminate agricultural know-how in the districts of their location.

There are 19 Universities and 22 Agricultural Institutes under I.C.A.R. in the country at present. The area for the Operational Research Programme will consist of a cluster of 4-5 villages and at least 3 such units will be established in each district. The demonstrations, adoptive trials, operational research and farmers training would be carried out in the districts of location of Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Institutes all over the country. The problem soil areas, chronically drought prone areas and black soil regions as well as Garden land areas would be covered under this Programme.

(b) The Programme is proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

कम्प्यूटरी स्कूलों की स्थापना

4775. श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रजापतः

श्री प्रवीण शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बता सकते हैं कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सारे देश में कम्प्यूटरी स्कूलों की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इसे कार्यान्वित करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). प्रस्ताव शिक्षा शास्त्र के शिक्षा शास्त्र है, जिसके प्रत्येक पट्टे में एक-एक माडल कम्प्यूनिटी प्राथमिक स्कूल तथा प्रत्येक जिले में एक-एक माडल ग्राहक उच्च शिक्षा स्कूलों की स्थापना की जायेगी। इन स्कूलों का लक्ष्य गति-निर्धारण है तथा इन में आधुनिक पाठ्यचर्चा तथा प्रयोगों की पद्धति भी स्थापित होगी। इनमें पड़ोसी स्कूलों को विस्तार सेवाओं की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी। ये स्कूल समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों के लिये अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इनके छात्रावासों में उद्युक्त सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जानी है तथा उनमें कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत स्थान सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चों के लिये आरक्षित रहेंगे जिनकी उद्युक्त रखरखाव व्यवस्था का भुगतान किया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय

शिक्षा समाह्वय बोर्ड ने 19-18 सितम्बर 1972 की हुई अपनी बैठक में ऐसे स्कूलों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति की है। भारत सरकार इस योजना की जांच कर रही है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसको कब कार्यान्वित किया जावेगा ?

यूनेस्को की ग्राम सभा को 17वें सत्र में सिद्ध हुए निर्णय

4776. श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रजापतः : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यूनेस्को की ग्राम सभा के 17वें सत्र में लिये गये मुख्य निर्णयों पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : यूनेस्को की ग्राम सभा के 17वें सत्र में लिये गये मुख्य मुख्य निर्णयों का सार विवरणमें दिया गया है जो 27-11-72 को उत्तर दिये गये प्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1953 के उत्तर के साथ संलग्न किया गया था। वे यूनेस्को के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति में ग्राम-तौर पर सहायक जान पड़ते हैं।

Staff on Government and Research Side of Indian Council of Agricultural Research

4777. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been two sets of Officers and staff viz., Government side and research (non-Government) side in the Secretariat of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since its inception; and.

(b) if so, whether a statement giving information about number of employees pertaining to each side, class-wise on the first of April each year since 1969 will be laid on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) In terms of the Government Resolutions constituting the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Council, on its Institutional side, was set up as a Society in 1929 and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, but in Secretariat was, to start with, constituted as a regular Department of the Government and subsequently as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, with effect from 15th January, 1939. The Staff comprised of Government servants and the expenditure on the Secretariat was met from the Central Revenues. Till the year 1940, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat comprised almost entirely of the servants of the Government of India, although some isolated clerical posts came to be created out of the Research Fund, alongwith the research schemes, for looking after the clerical and accounts work. After the year 1947, due to an overall increase in the activities of the Council and the inability of the Government to provide the requisite staff, additional staff was employed by the Council, from year to year, financed from its Research Funds. In this way, there came into existence a large number of ministerial staff and some scientific and technical staff appointed by the Council, side by side with the staff provided by the Government of India, in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

As a part of the scheme for reorganising the I.C.A.R. it was decided by the Government of India in 1965, to convert the

I.C.A.R. Secretariat which has been functioning as an Attached Office of the Department of Agriculture, into an office wholly controlled and financed by the I.C.A.R. Society. Option documents were served in 1967 on the scientific, technical and Class IV staff employed in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. No option papers were served on these senior administrative staff in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat. As regards ministerial staff, such as Section Officer, Assistants, Stenographers, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks, it was decided that since they were members of the respective Central Secretariat Services, borne on the unified cadre of the Department of Agriculture, and were interchangeable, option documents should be served on the above staff borne on the cadre of the Department of Agriculture, including its Attached Offices, subject to the condition that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will not accept more optees than the number of Government posts in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Secretariat.

Such of the staff as have opted for the Society's service, have been appointed in the service of the Society w.e.f. 1st February, 1972. Other Government staff working in the I.C.A.R. Secretariat, which is in the process of being converted into a non-Government office, continue to be Government staff.

(b) The requisite information is indicated below:

	1-4-69		1-4-70		1-4-71		1-4-72	
	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side	Govt. Side	Res. Side
Class I	38	22	32	42	14	58	15	83
Class II	32	60	30	65	11	36	8	79
Class III (Non Gaz.)	86	13	81	19	38	19	23	19
Class III	85	400	128	447	28	618	11	656
IV	95	146	93	146	92	126	4	122

Recruitment to the Post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) to I.C.A.R.

4778. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the senior Class I scale was not advertised at all and the usual recruitment procedure was not followed for filling it up; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to set right this irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Consequent upon appointment of the substantive incumbent of the post of Director of Arts and Chief Artist in the pay scale of Rs. 700-1250, to the post of Chief Artist in the scale of Rs. 1100-1400 at I.C.A.R. Headquarters, the former post was redesignated as Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) in the scale of Rs. 700-1250 in November, 1970 in the interest of work. Normally posts at this level are filled up on the basis of selection through open advertisements. However, the ICAR has been following the practice of utilising live Select Panels, provided the scale of pay and qualifications of the two posts are substantially similar or identical. Keeping in view the need for filling up the post of Deputy Chief Artist (Exhibition) expeditiously, it was decided that instead of advertising the post, it may be filled up by utilising the Select Panel drawn up, on 30th May 1970, by a Selection Committee, constituted for selection to the post of Chief Artist at I.C.A.R. Headquarters in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1400, as the qualifications of the two posts were more or less the same, and as the Selection Committee had indicated in the proceedings that all the three candidates recommended by them were really outstanding candidates in the field.

Official apathy may cost India \$35 million

4779. SHRI M. KATHMUTHU: SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to official apathy India has to pay 35 million dollars more for importing wheat from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and facts thereof?

4779. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There has been no official apathy in the matter of import of wheat.

(b) Does not arise.

गर्भ की अवस्थाओं को जानने के लिए भारतीय यन्त्र अथवा औषधि

4780. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के किसी वैज्ञानिक डाक्टर ने गर्भविस्था को जानने के लिए किसी नए यन्त्र अथवा औषधि की खोज की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन (संभाल में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

तथापि भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वाधान में किए गए अनुसंधान से मालूम हुआ है कि ऐसे प्रतिकारक (रीए-जेंट) तैयार किए जा सकते हैं जिनसे

क्लीनिक निदान से बहुत पहले गर्भ का बड़ी मासानी से पता लगाया जा सकता है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् इन प्रतिकारकों की ज़रूरत कर रही है।

Financial assistance to registered voluntary Organisations in Delhi

4781. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which financial assistance to registered voluntary organisations in Delhi is sanctioned by the Delhi Administration;

(b) the purposes for which such financial assistance is sanctioned;

(c) whether there is any method by which Government can satisfy itself that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned; and

(d) the amount of financial assistance that has been sanctioned to each registered voluntary organisation during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Financial assistance to Registered voluntary organisation is given by the Delhi Administration for the improvement and enrichment of activities in the fields of dance, drama, music, culture, sports, and education. For purposes of giving grant-in-aid the Delhi Administration have divided the voluntary organisations into the following three categories:—

(1) Voluntary Cultural Organisations
50% of the deficit.

(2) Educational Organisations
60% of the approved expenditure.

(3) Sports Organisations
The amount of deficit or the amount fixed for each type of games whichever is less.

The utilisation of these grants is scrutinised in the following manner:—

(1) The grantee institution is required to submit its audited statement of accounts as well as utilisation certificate duly authenticated by the Chartered Accountant by the end of June of the succeeding year.

(ii) The accounts of these institutions are also examined/checked by the examiner, Local Fund Accounts with a view to ensure and report to the Administration that the grant given to the institution was utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

(d) A detailed statement I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4064/72.]

Amount spent on Cancer Research

4782. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died of cancer during the last three years, year-wise and Statewise;

(b) the names of hospitals and institutions at the Government level which are making research in this field; and

(c) the amount that is being spent on the research during the last three years, year-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY**

PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Study of Low Yield on High Yielding
variety**

**4783. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation has expressed concern over the low yield in the high-yielding varieties in the Far Eastern countries including India;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to examine the causes for the low yield; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) There is no specific mention in the F.A.O. Publication about low yield in High yielding Varieties in Far Eastern countries, including India. There is, however, mention of limited impact of the high yielding varieties on production or the levelling off of their effect.

(b) Yes.

(c) In respect of India, the situation is much better than what would appear from the concern expressed. The doubling of production of wheat in India during the last five years is quoted in many quarters as an unprecedented achievement in the field of agriculture. In the case of rice, new varieties now available are expected to ensure a sustained and rapid increase in rice production in the coming years.

Certain foodgrains are, however, susceptible to pests and diseases and consumer resistance. The Government is making an effort to ensure better supply of inputs and adopt adequate plant protection measures.

**Request from States for supply of
Foodstuff**

**4784. SHRI K. BALDHANDAYU-
THAM:**

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the State Governments to supply foodstuffs immediately; and

(b) the names of the States and the quantities asked for?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Monthly demands for supply of foodgrains are being received as usual from all State Governments etc. for meeting the requirements of the public distribution system. A total quantity of about 15 lakh tonnes has been asked for for the current month. A statement showing the State-wise demand of foodgrains is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4065/72].

**Setting up of Mental Hospital in the
country**

4785. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mental Hospitals in the country State-wise and the amount as granted is being given to them annually;

(b) whether Government propose to have more mental hospital units at District level; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) A list of mental hospitals in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-4065/72.]

The medical care is the concern of State Governments, hence all the mental hospitals are run by them except the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi which is run as a subordinate office of the Central Government. No grant is paid by Central Government to mental hospitals run by State Governments.

(b) and (c). As far as Central Government is aware, no more mental hospitals are proposed to be established by any State Government in the recent future.

However, during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, 54 psychiatric clinics are proposed to be established in District or Teaching hospitals as a Centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, the Central Government pays to the State Governments for each clinic Rs. 5,000 towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 30,000/- per annum towards recurring expenditure during the Fourth Plan period. So far, 27 clinics have been sanctioned by the Central Government. Six more clinics are proposed to be sanctioned during the current financial year and the remaining 21 clinics during 1973-74.

Research in seed Technology

4786. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF
REWA;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to extend the need for a strong research in seed technology and also the need for training technical personnel at the national and international level; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHIDE): (a) Yes.

(b) There is already a well organised Seed Technology Division functioning in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi to carry out research in the area of seed technology and also to impart training connected with seed technology. A proposal is also under consideration to strengthen this Division substantially during the Fifth Five Year Plan. This proposal envisages the intensification of research on the matters connected with the seed technology and training the technical personnel at the national level. It is also proposed to train some personnel from abroad in certain specialised fields of seed technology for which the facilities within the country are not adequate.

Deputationist in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

4787. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have come on deputation from Government service to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library; and

(b) how many of them have since been offered regular posts and confirmed in the Museum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Twenty-two persons came on deputation from various Government Departments to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception as a registered society on 1st April, 1966. Out of these, five are still on deputation with the Museum and Library.

(b) Six.

Setting up of a Cooperative Sugar Factory at Ibrahimpatnam, Andhra Pradesh

4788. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Andhra State Government regarding setting up a sugar factory in Cooperative Sector at Ibrahimpatnam, Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the decision taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh have recommended the grant of a Letter of Intent for the setting up of a cooperative sugar factory at Ibrahimpatnam, Taluk Vijayawada, District Krishna, Andhra Pradesh, having a daily cane crushing capacity of 1250 tonnes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Proposal for expansion of Kandla Port

4789. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the expansion of Kandla Port; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). It is presumed that information wanted is regarding proposals for expansion of Kandla Port during the Fifth Plan Period. The important scheme proposed by the Kandla Port Trust for the Fifth Plan are:

Spill-over Scheme of IV Plan:

- (i) Construction of a platform to form an open stacking area behind the 5th berth in line with the existing warehouses of the four berths.
- (ii) Construction of slipways, complete with haulage winches and table arrangements.
- (iii) Procurement of an additional dredger and a tug.

New Schemes:

- (iv) Construction of 200 additional quarters for the port employees.
- (v) Construction of sixth berth.
- (vi) extra capital dredging at Breach channel.
- (vii) Construction of a jetty for handling raw material for fertilizer plant of I.F.F.C.O.
- (viii) Mechanical salt handling plant.
- (ix) Procurement of 4 Nos. Level Luffing Cranes.

The new schemes listed above are under consideration for inclusion in the Port Trust's Fifth Plan programme.

Stress on appointment of mechanical Engineers to posts suitable for Agricultural Engineering Graduates

4790. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1817 on the 27th November, 1972 regarding jobless agricultural graduates by the end of Fourth Plan and state whether Government propose to impress upon public and private sector undertakings not to appoint Mechanical Engineers for the posts for which Agricultural Engineering Graduates are pre-eminently suitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A circular has already been issued to all State Governments and Agricultural Universities to

give preference to Graduates in Agricultural Engineers over Graduates in Civil and Mechanical Engineering for Engineering posts under Schemes connected with Agriculture. The circular was not addressed to Public and Private Sector Undertakings.

Demand for rise in sugarcane price due to drought

4791. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the drought conditions prevailing in the country, a demand has been made to the Central Government for the fixation of sugarcane price of Rs. 12 per quintal throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such demand has been received. However, cane growers have been demanding prices higher than the statutory minimum on various grounds including drought conditions.

(b) Since the sugar factories are already paying higher prices than the statutory minimum fixed by the Government, there is no proposal to revise the minimum notified prices which remain only notional.

Government callous about safety of Crewmen on Damodar Mandovi

4792. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have seen the Press Reports in the Motherland

dated the 10th September, 1972 wherein it has been stated that Government was callous about the safety of the crewmen on Damodar Mandovi which sank off Karachi on the 29th July, 1972; and

(b) if so, Government of India's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir; but the allegation contained in the report is not correct. The matter was taken up with the Government of Pakistan through the Swiss diplomatic channels to trace the missing crew. The Pakistan Government informed us that, in spite of intensive search, the Pakistan Navy and Air Force were unable to locate any survivors.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

4793. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) देश में इस समय राज्यवार कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ और कितने और

(घ) ऐसे कृषि स्नातकों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है जो दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से यह उपाधि प्राप्त किए हुए हैं परन्तु अभी तक नौकरी नहीं मिली है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णोसाहिब
पी० शिन्हे) : (क) से (ग)
भारत में कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों का राज्य-
वार व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	राज्य
1.	असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय जोरहाट	असम
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्व- विद्यालय, हैदराबाद	आंध्र प्रदेश
3.	गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त कृषि तथा टेक्नालोजी विश्व- विद्यालय, पन्तनगर	उत्तर प्रदेश
4.	गुजरात कृषि विश्व- विद्यालय अहमदाबाद	गुजरात
5.	हरियाणा कृषि विश्व- विद्यालय, हिसार	हरियाणा
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्व- विद्यालय, (कृषि कम्प- लेक्स), शिमला	हिमाचल प्रदेश
7.	जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर	मध्य प्रदेश
8.	केरल कृषि विश्वविद्या- लय, मन्नुथी, त्रिचूर	केरल
9.	कोकण कर कृषि विद्या- पीठ, दामोली	महाराष्ट्र
10.	महाराष्ट्र फूले कृषि विद्या- पीठ, राहुरी	महाराष्ट्र
11.	मराठवाड़ा कृषि विद्या- पीठ, परजानी	महाराष्ट्र
12.	उड़ीसा कृषि तथा टेक्ना- लौजी विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर	उड़ीसा
13.	पंजाब कृषि विश्व- विद्यालय, लुधियाना	पंजाब

14. पंजाबराव कृषि विद्या-
पीठ, अकोला महाराष्ट्र
15. राजेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्या-
लय, पटना बिहार
16. तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्ववि-
विद्यालय कोयम्बतूर। तमिलनाडु
17. कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्या-
लय, बंगलौर मैसूर
18. कल्याणी विश्वविद्या-
लय, कल्याणी पश्चिम
बंगाल
19. उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय,
उदयपुर। राजस्थान

मणिपुर, नागालैंड, त्रिपुरा तथा मेघालय को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों में कम से कम एक-एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय है। राज्य सरकार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है। कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करना राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता देकर केवल केन्द्र उनकी मदद करता है।

(घ) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। यह प्राप्त होने पर यथामित्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कोट्टायम में तैयार की गई नई औषधियां

4794. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, कोट्टायम में पड़ती नुस्खों में खोज करके कौन-कौनसी नई औषधियां तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) ये औषधियां किन-किन रोगों के लिए लाभकारी पाई गई हैं ;

(ग) उक्त रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में कितन 'रिसर्च स्नातक' काम कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) उक्त संस्थान पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) से (घ). भारत सरकार के अधीन कोट्टयम में कोई आयुर्वेद अनुसंधान संस्थान कार्य नहीं कर रहा है। फिर भी केरल सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

बंगला देश को भेजा गया अनाज तथा चीनी

4795. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1972 के दौरान बंगला देश को कितनी चीनी भेजी गई; और

(ख) क्या उनको जो अनाज (चीनी सहित) दिया गया है वह सहायता के रूप में है अथवा उनको बेचा गया है और निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य कितना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० सिन्हे) : (क) 1972 के दौरान बंगला देश को अब तक 3908 मी० टन चीनी भेजी गई है।

(ख) 6.5 लाख मी० टन गेहूं अनुदान के रूप में सप्लाई की गई है जबकि 'अनराब' द्वारा भुगतान के प्रति 50 हजार मी० टन और बंगला देश सरकार द्वारा भुगतान के प्रति 1.0 लाख मी० टन सप्लाई की गई है। चावल, चीनी और दालों की सारी मात्रा अनुदान के रूप में सप्लाई की गई है। इन वस्तुओं का कुल मूल्य लगभग 93.86 करोड़ रुपये बनता है।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न समितियों के लिए नियुक्तियां

4796. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न समितियों में बिना तन नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनकी अर्हतायें क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को विभिन्न शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत कितना वार्षिक भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण जिसमें स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत चल रही समितियों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सदस्यों के नाम तथा उन्हें देय अनराब (मात्रा भत्ता तथा दैनिक भत्तों के अलावा जो कि सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें दिये जाते हैं) का उल्लेख है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। विवरण दे रहा हूँ। देखिये संख्या

एल० टी० 4067/72] इन सदस्यों को संबन्धित समिति के कर्तव्यों को निभाने की उनकी कार्यकुशलता को देखते हुए नियुक्त किया जाता है ।

Allocation of funds for welfare of Harijans in various States

4797. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for the welfare of Harijans in various States of

the country since the year 1969 onwards, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) its impact on the welfare plans in most of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement showing the year-wise and State-wise allocations made since the year 1969 onwards for the welfare of Harijans is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The expenditure during these years has exceeded the allocations.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	ALLOCATION MADE			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.75	26.85	60.55	93.83
2.	Assam	25.50	31.64	32.99	36.75
3.	Bihar	36.25	39.49	58.15	73.50
4.	Gujarat	22.25	43.84	82.35	111.25
5.	Haryana	22.50	34.41	73.05	87.15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.95	7.47	12.32	26.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.25	6.55	8.43	12.30
8.	Kerala	19.00	21.60	36.02	50.56
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39.25	68.59	108.50	165.30
10.	Maharashtra	45.00	57.80	92.08	116.30
11.	Manipur	N.A.	1.20	1.80	3.20
12.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	0.01	0.27
13.	Mysore	40.06	50.07	71.96	113.21
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	.....	No Scheduled Caste		
15.	Orissa	11.93	20.00	25.00	37.05
16.	Punjab	30.09	34.96	51.50	64.45
17.	Rajasthan	113.88	54.08	61.75	58.68
18.	Tamil Nadu	86.20	145.16	200.00	225.16
19.	Tirupura	0.20	2.98	4.55	8.30
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62.19	87.00	171.45	261.85
21.	West Bengal	51.60	64.05	61.64	69.54
TOTAL		626.76	797.74	1224.10	1614.76

Supply of Wheat and Rice to Kerala

4798. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock position of rice and wheat for the State of Kerala has become very critical;

(b) whether the State Government of Kerala has asked for urgent supply of rice and wheat from the Centre to meet the situation; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A request has been received from the State Government to step up movement of foodgrains to Kerala. Special efforts are being made to build up stocks of

foodgrains in Kerala by procurement and movement of Central stocks by rail and sea.

Progress of Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Kerala

4799. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made in the crash programme for rural employment in the State of Kerala in the last one year, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The District-wise progress of expenditure incurred and employment generated under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in Kerala State during the year 1971-72 is indicated below:—

Serial No.	District	Expenditure Incurred	Employment generated
		(Rs. in lakhs)	(lakh man-days)
1. Trivandrum	.	1935.55	472.88
2. Quilion	.	1957.30	441.81
3. Alleppy	.	2055.92	462.51
4. Kottayam	.	1524.13	423.89
5. Ernakulam	.	1842.85	451.32
6. Trichur	.	1480.13	343.91
7. Palghat	.	1609.24	376.53
8. Malappuram	.	1857.20	400.00
9. Kozhikode	.	1786.86	338.11
10. Cannanore	.	1636.12	398.05
	TOTAL	17665.30*	4104.01

*Does not include expenditure on account of staff.

**Central Programme for Upliftment of
Adivasis in Kerala**

4800. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of
EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any planned programme
has been taken up by the Central Gov-
ernment for the upliftment of Adivasis
in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the pro-
gramme and the amount sanctioned for
the purpose during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI
D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) A state-
ment showing the details of the schemes
undertaken for the welfare of the Sched-
uled Tribes in Kerala during the IV
Plan and the amounts allocated for each
of them during the current year, is laid
on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of the Schemes	Outlay for 1972-73 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Scholarships and stipends	0.40
2. Opening of Residential Schools	3.00
3. Boarding grants	0.10
4. Welfare hostels	0.80
5. Welfare of tribals living in pockets	3.00
6. Grants for purchase of agricultural implements	0.40
7. Vocational training to most backward tribals	0.25
8. Water Supply (Wells)	1.00
9. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	0.38
10. Training in Midwifery	0.36
11. Colonisation	2.00
12. Construction of houses	1.50
13. Post Matric Scholarships	1.80
14. Girls Hostels	0.50
15. Tribal Development Blocks	2.00
16. Cooperation	0.75
17. Research and Training	0.60
TOTAL	18.84

Educational Institutions in Kerala seeking Financial Aid from abroad

4801. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some educational institutions in the State of Kerala which are permitted to seek financial assistance from abroad and if so, the location thereof;

(b) the total amount of foreign assistance received by the educational institutions in Kerala during 1970-71 separately; and

(c) whether there is any Government body to ensure that the amount of assistance so received is actually utilised for the purpose for which it is meant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). There are some private educational institutions in Kerala which receive financial assistance from abroad. There are, at present, no rules which require them to obtain permission of the Government for receiving such assistance.

Statistics available with the Reserve Bank of India in respect of foreign remittances of the equivalent of Rs. 10,000 and above made available to educational and other charitable institutions in Kerala is mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4068/72.] Reserve Bank of India do not maintain separately statistics of foreign remittances for such purpose below Rs. 10,000/-.

Government has no machinery to ensure proper utilisation of such amounts other than those that are normally provided in the Education Code.

पांचवी योजना में भूमि संरक्षण योजना

4802. डा० गोबिन्द दास रिद्धारिया:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भूमि संरक्षण के योग्य भूमि की कटाव से बचाने के लिए पांचवी योजना में भूमि संरक्षण योजना के अंतर्गत लाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किस राज्य में कितनी भूमि लाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लगभग एक करोड़ हेक्टर भूमि की कटाव से बचाने के लिए भूमि संरक्षण उपाय करने का विचार है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार लक्ष्य अभी निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं ।

Family Planning Programmes during the Fifth Five Year Plan in Bihar

4803. SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the main programmes of family planning in Bihar in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Central Government are satisfied over the progress of the Family Planning campaign made in Bihar in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISHU): (a) Following the national approach to the Family Planning Programme, it is proposed to integrate this programme with Health, Maternal and

Child Health and Nutrition during the Fifth Five Year Plan; to strengthen the infra-structure; and to extend and improve the services and supplies so as to increase the number of acceptors of the programme.

Details of the programme for Bihar have yet to be drawn up.

(b) The progress of the campaign during the current year so far is satisfactory. Bihar had, however, so far been amongst the States where the progress of Family Planning Programme has been slow.

Pay Scales of Delhi School Laboratory Assistants

4804. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the representation submitted to the Minister in October, 1972 by the Delhi Schools Laboratory Assistants for bringing their pay scales at par with the Primary School Teachers;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the approximate time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Fund for Employment to Educated Persons and for Primary Education

4805. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have granted some fund to the States for giving employment to educated persons and for the primary education also during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the allocation made, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Amount of assistance likely to be available to the States/Union Territories under the scheme of Providing employment to the Educated unemployed Expansion of Primary Education—for appointment of minimum number of teachers, free distribution of text books and stationery, midday meals, construction of classrooms and introduction of work experience programmes for the year 1972-73 in addition to continuation of last year's programmes.

Serial No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs. crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5400
2.	Assam	6000
3.	Bihar	28900
4.	Gujarat	3000
5.	Haryana	1800
6.	Himachal Pradesh	540

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Amount (Rs.000's)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	180
8.	Kerala	5760
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21600
10.	Mahrashtra	680
11.	Manipur	120
12.	Meghalaya	1290
13.	Mysore	4500
14.	Nagaland	120
15.	Orissa	9000
16.	Punjab	1800
17.	Rajasthan	15600
18.	Tamil Nadu	5400
19.	Tripura	420
20.	Uttar Pradesh	36600
21.	West Bengal	24000
22.	A. N. Islands	120
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	240
24.	Chandigarh	120
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120
26.	Delhi	2460
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	60
28.	Laccadive	120
29.	Mizoram	120
30.	Pondicherry	120
TOTAL		18,00,00

Additional Funds sanctioned to States for making up shortfall in Kharif crop and their utilisation

4806. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional funds sanctioned by the Central Government to each State to increase the production of foodgrains to make up the shortfall in the Kharif crop;

(b) the additional amount sanctioned to each State individually;

(c) whether Government are keeping a watch for utilisation of this amount; and

(d) the total increase likely to be made in foodgrains, anticipated as a result thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). To make up the shortfalls in Kharif production caused by unseasonal monsoon this year, the Government of India have so far accorded administrative approval to a total loan assistance of Rs. 147.29 crores for minor irrigation programmes, which is over and above the provisions already made in the State's Annual Plan outlays of 1972-73. Against Rs. 147.29 crores, Rs. 57.07 crores has been already released to the State Governments. Besides, a total amount of Rs. 80.60 crores has been released to the State Governments as short-term loans for purchase and distribution of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Statement I giving loans approved/released for different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/72.]

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are keeping a watch on the utilisation of the approved amounts through weekly progress reports furnished by State Governments as well as through the reports of the Area Officers of the Ministry.

(d). The Emergency Production Programmes undertaken by the State Governments to make up the shortfalls in kharif production this year aimed at raising foodgrains production during the rabi/summer season by 15.0 million tonnes. Statement II showing State-wise break-up of 15.0 million tonnes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/72.] Actual additional production would depend on several factors including weather, availability of critical inputs like fertilisers etc.

Criteria for allotment of Tractors to States

4807. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the criteria adopted by the Government for the allotment of imported tractors to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Allotment of imported tractors to the various States

27. 1994. (SAKAR) Written Answers. 199 is made on the basis of their requirements demand.

U.G.C. Assistance to Mithila University

4808. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly established Mithila University is functioning at Darbhanga in Bihar since the beginning of the present academic year;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has, by now, taken any decision regarding the assistance to be given to that University, if so, the broad outlines thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any proposals regarding assisting Mithila University are being considered?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Government of Bihar issued an ordinance on May 11, 1972 for establishment of the Mithila University and brought it into force with effect from August 5, 1972.

(b) and (c). The question of giving assistance is being examined with reference to the provisions of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act, 1972.

Free Education to SC & ST Students

4809. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure free Secondary Education for girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and poorer Societies; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is

at present free in most of the States/Union Territory Administrations. Also, other facilities like grant of scholarships, midday meals, book grants, exemption from tuition fee, etc., are extended in varying degrees. It is proposed to continue these educational schemes during the Fifth Plan.

Deputation of Bihar Cane-growers

4810. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Bihar cane-growers Association met for fixing the price of the sugarcane to be supplied to mills;

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding their demands; and

(c) the decision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association wanted the sugar mills in the State to be persuaded to pay at the rate of Rs. 12/- per quintal for the sugarcane supplied to them.

(c) The Chief Minister of Bihar has already intervened in the matter.

Excess Payment made to Contractor by Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, Delhi

4811. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust, Delhi made excess payment to the contractor who completed the college building, if so, the amount; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the excess payment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the Special Audit conducted by the A.G.C.R. in February-March, 1969 an excess payment of Rs. 2,46,606 had been made to the Contractor upto March 31, 1968 by the Shyam Lal Charitable Trust in respect of construction of College building and Science Block.

(b) The Contractor has already refunded a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Trust. The remaining excess payment will be adjusted as soon as certain discrepancies pointed out in the Technical Audit have been settled.

Demands of Teachers' Association, Delhi

4812. SHRI MADHUKAR:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Teachers' Association, Delhi met him on the 21st November, 1972 and presented a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered these demands; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The deputation of Delhi School Teachers' Association met the Education Minister on 8-12-1972 to discuss the demands contained in the memorandum dated the 21st November, which had been received earlier.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4070/72.]

मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की सघन खेती सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

4813. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से राज्य में खंडवा तथा खारगोन जिलों की दो अतिरिक्त इकाइयों में कपास की सघन खेती कार्यक्रम केलिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के खारगोन जिले में वर्षा सिंचित कपास की खेती के लिये सघन कपास विकास जिला कार्यक्रम की योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 में 20,000 हेक्टर की एक इकाई के लिये स्वीकृति दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने इस वर्ष खारगोन जिले में यह योजना जारी रखने और खंडवा जिले में ऐसी एक और इकाई को स्वीकृति के लिये प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। खारगोन जिले में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान योजना जारी रखने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। खंडवा जिला ऐसी आदर्श योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता, अतः इसकी मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकती।

3001 L. S.-8 :

मध्य प्रदेश के इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में व्यवसायी एवं औद्योगिक प्रबन्ध विभाग की स्थापना

4814. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के किसी एक इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में व्यवसाय एवं औद्योगिक प्रबन्ध का विशेष विभाग खोलने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरेश हसन) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। इंदौर विश्वविद्यालय के अश्वीन विजनैस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन विभाग पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Financial Aid to Organisations and People in Panna and Satna District

4815. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many organisations and people were provided with financial aid by Government and Social Welfare Ministry in Panna and Satna District of Madhya Pradesh during the financial year 1970-71 and 1971-72;

(b) the approximate aid to be provided to the organizations in aforesaid District during 1972-73 financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b).

I. Department of Social Welfare

The following organisations in Panna and Satna Districts in Madhya Pradesh

were given financial assistance by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72:—

Name of Organisation	Amount released		Purpose
	1970-71	1971-72	
	(in Rs.)		
Family & Child Welfare Project Ajayagarh Block, Panna District.	36,000	46,000	Family and Child Welfare
Lalita Shastri Mahila Mandal, Uchehar, Satna	..	[1,000	Balwadi

During the Financial year 1972-73, it is proposed to release about Rs. 46,000 to the Family and Child Welfare Project in Ajayagarh Block in Panna District. A grant of Rs. 1,500 to Lalita Shastri Mahila Mandal, Uchchar, Satna has been proposed by the State Board.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme relating to the Backward Classes

Welfare grants are released to the State Government. The District-wise break-up is not available.

II. Department of Education

(i) Grants of Rs. 51,485.62 and Rs. 84,715.11 were paid by the U.G.C. to the colleges located in Panna and Satna Districts as indicated below:

Serial Name of the Institution No.	1970-71	1971-72
1. Dahya Bhai Chundasoma Law College, Panna	2,500.00	..
2. Chhatrasal College, Panna	17,249.70	1,250.00
3. Arts College, Amarpatan	8,375.00	8,075.00
4. Law College, Satna	2,750.00	2,375.00
5. Vanijiya Mahavidyalaya, Satna	12,125.00	5,125.00
6. Government College, Satna	110.92	60,015.11
7. Kamla Nehru Girl's Degree College, Satna	7,375.00	1,875.00
TOTAL	51,485.62	84,715.11

(ii) A grant of Rs. 2,500.00 has been paid by the Union Department of Education to the Abhyanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya in Satna during 1971-72.

(iii) So far as grants during 1972-73 are concerned it would be difficult for U.G.C. to indicate at this stage the amount of grant that may be paid to the Colleges as that would depend upon the progress of expenditure. As regard the Abhyanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya, an amount similar to 1971-72 will be sanctioned during 1972-73 on verification of utilisation of earlier grants.

Shifting of Tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthody in Wynad

4816. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to shift the tribal Research Centre from Calicut to Mannanthody in Wynad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Information has been called for from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Change in Qualifications of Pilot for Agro-aviation

4817. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the unemployed pilots requesting the Government to change the present qualifications prescribed for pilots in Agro-aviation;

(b) the present prescribed qualifications for the Agro-aviation pilots; and

(c) the decision of the Government on this representation by the unemployed pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In a memorandum submitted to the Government the unemployed Commercial Pilots Association has stated that one of the reasons for unemployment amongst commercial pilots is due to minimum requirements for a pilot in agro-aviation field being prescribed as 500 hours of command flying experience. Any pilot holding a Commercial Pilots Licence or a commercial helicopters Pilots Licence approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation is eligible to be engaged in agro-aviation industry. To qualify for a commercial pilots licence on fixed wing aircraft, a minimum of 250 hours of flying experience is required and in case of helicopters, in addition to the flying experience indicated on fixed wing aircraft it is necessary to have a 100 hours conversion course on helicopters and 30 hours if a pilot has 500 hours of flying experience on fixed-wing aircraft. The only qualification for agro-aviation pilots is that he must have a Commercial Pilots licence. However, to facilitate employment opportunities for

Commercial Pilots Licence holders and to equip them to work as agro-aviation pilots, it has been decided to set up a training centre to impart comprehensive conversion training in Commercial Pilots Licence holders on fixed wing aircrafts and helicopters.

Text Books brought out under P.L. 480 Funds

4818. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the titles of text books brought out under PL 480 in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1972-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is contained in the 1972 catalogue of Indian Reprints of American University and College level textbooks published by Indian publishers under the auspices of the Joint Indian-American Textbook Programme, copies of which are already available in the Parliament Library.

Inclusion of Wynad Block in applied Nutrition Programme

4819. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to include Wynad Block in Kerala in the Applied Nutrition Programme; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). The selection of blocks for implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme is made by the State Governments. The State Government of Kerala have stated that in Kerala there is no block of the more Wynad. However the three Community Development Blocks in Wynad area have not been brought under Applied Nutrition Programme as the programme is being extended in a phased manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on Post-Matric Scholarship to SC & ST Students

4820. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent towards the payment of Post-Matric Scholarship to the students being to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State and Union Territory in the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 up to the end of November, 1972; and

(b) Out of the total amount how much was paid to the students in each State and Union Territory in each of the above years towards the maintenance charges and how much was deducted towards the payment of tuition fees, examination fees and other fees by the educational institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(b) The amount of scholarship includes maintenance charges, all non-refundable compulsory fees and approved expenses on study tours and typing/printing of these. Separate break-up examination fees, maintenance charges etc., is not available.

समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अधीन गजनों (बीकानेर) पंचायत क्षेत्र में संगठन

4821. श्री जना लाल बाबुलाल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अधीन पंचायत समिति क्षेत्र गजनों (बीकानेर) में कोई संगठन है, यदि हाँ, तो उसमें

कितने ग्राम सेविकाएँ तथा अन्य कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ;

(ख) उस क्षेत्र में कितने केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं ;

(ग) कितनी महिलाओं को शिक्षा दी गई तथा कितनी महिलाओं को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ; और

(घ) अब तक इस संगठन पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) कोलायत कल्याण परियोजना (सामुदायिक विकास) अक्टूबर 1959 से चल रही है और इसका मुख्य कार्यालय गजनेर में है । इस परियोजना में निम्नलिखित कर्मचारी सेवारत हैं :—

मुख्य सेविका	1
ग्राम सेविका	6
अन्य क्षेत्र कार्मिक	5
कार्यालय कार्मिक	4

(ख) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर छः केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

(1) गजनेर (2) झजगू (3) बजाजू (4) दियतारा (5) कोलासर (6) नाडियालिया ।

(ग) शिल्प में प्रशिक्षण 101 स्त्रियाँ समाज शिक्षा 90 स्त्रियाँ

(घ) 3,79,080.35 रुपये (30 सितम्बर, 1972 तक)

Doctors in Bihar working without pay

4822. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1200 doctors in Bihar are working without pay and about 200 block hospitals without doctors for the last eight years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the year-wise Central grants have been utilised by the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Central Aid for Slum Clearance

4823. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central aid given to the State Governments in the country in regard to the slum clearance during the last three years; and

(b) the progress achieved in the matter and the amounts utilised during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Slum Clearance/Improvement scheme is a State Sector Scheme of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Central Government does not provide any direct financial aid for the scheme. However the State Government have complete freedom to utilise funds for the scheme out of the block loans and block grants,

provided to them by the Central Government for all State Plan Schemes taken together. The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the Scheme during the year, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (anticipated) was Rs. 192.15 lakhs, Rs. 335.32 lakhs and Rs. 624.05 lakhs, respectively.

A new scheme known as the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas has been introduced in April, 1972. Under the scheme, 100 per cent grant assistance is being provided for the improvement of such slums as are not earmarked for clearance at least for a period of ten years. During the current financial year an allocation of Rs. 20 crores with expenditure to be limited to Rs. 15 crores, has been made under the scheme for environmental improvement of slums in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Poona, Nagpur and Lucknow and projects worth Rs. 1011.07 lakhs so far sanctioned. It has also been decided to extend the scheme to the cities of Jaipur, Indore, Patna, Cochin, Srinagar, Ludhiana, Cuttack, Gauhati and Rohtak.

Archaeological finds in Bethamcherla Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh

4824. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some stone-age tools of great archaeological importance had been found recently in the Bethamcherla caves of Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether further work is being continued; and

(c) whether any significance according to the archaeologists, is attached to these finds?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) During the course of an excavation at Bethamcherla Caves in District Kurnool, conducted by the Deccan College Postgraduate

and Research Institute, Poona, some bone and stone tools were found in association with Late Pleistocene fauna.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to continue the work for another three to four years.

(c) The fossil rich caves sites of the Kurnool area are likely to yield skeletal remains of Pleistocene man, so far not discovered in India.

Seed Farm in Andhra Pradesh

4825. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Farms Corporation has taken over land in Andhra Pradesh to start a seed farm; and

(b) the essential features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). It is learnt that the land in Andhra Pradesh has been taken over by the Chairman, State Farms Corporation of India. However, the question of setting up a Central State Farm is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme under crash programme for rural employment in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

4826. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific schemes under "Crash programme for rural employment" for 1972-73 for the District of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh have been submitted to the Centre by Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of the scheme, District-wise; and

(c) the implementing agency in each District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing the estimated cost of the schemes proposed for implementation in the districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House.

(c). The Collector of each District is in over-all charge of the implementation of the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. The several departmental heads of districts are responsible for satisfactory execution of works and reporting progress to the collector and the Zila Parishad every month.

STATEMENT

District	Nature of Schemes	cost of Schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
Anantpur	1. Roads	21.50
	2. Elementary School Buildings	2.90
	TOTAL	24.40
Chittoor	1. Minor Irrigation	0.35
	2. Agricultural Production	1.70
	3. Construction of School rooms	2.28
	TOTAL	4.33

1.	2.	3.
Cuddapah	1. Construction of class rooms	1.33
	2. Minor Irrigation	1.85
	3. Roads	2.00
	TOTAL	5.18
Kurnool	1. Minor Irrigation	0.95
	2. Water Conservation	0.10
	3. Flood Bank Works	0.60
	4. Wells	0.18
	5. Roads	27.98
	TOTAL	29.81

*Inclusive of Spill over works for 1971-72

Assessment for Establishment of Milk Powder factory in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

4827. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of National Dairy Development Board had recently visited the districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh to explore the possibilities of establishing a milk powder factory in that region; and

(b) if so, their assessment and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the National Dairy Development Board to undertake a study of milk potentialities and demands for milk in Rayalseema district with a view to establishing a milk powder factory under the public sector. A team of three Technical Officers of the National Dairy Development Board conducted a survey in August, 1972 in the four districts of Rayalseema. The feasibility report has not yet been submitted by the National Dairy Development Board to the State Government. As such, no decision has been taken in this regard.

भारत सेवक समाज तथा साधु समाज को अनुदान

4828. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय ने गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सेवक समाज तथा साधु समाज को पृथक पृथक कितना अनुदान दिया ;

(ख) उक्त समाजों ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में सरकार से कितने अनुदान का अनुरोध किया था ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उन्हें कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग के उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० व्यास) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) कुछ नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

U.G.C. Regulations regarding Recognition of Institutions

4829. **SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINGE**: Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made new regulation, regarding the recognition of Institutions which had come into force since 1st September, 1972;

(b) whether apprehensions have been expressed by the Managing Societies of the Colleges regarding the implications of para (iii) of the concerned regulation;

(c) whether Government are aware that the relations between the Managing Societies and the Colleges would be complicated because of the provisions of the said para (iii); and

(d) whether Government propose to call for the views of the concerned bodies, review the position and suitably amend the regulations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission has revised the regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the University Grants Commission Act. The revised regulations have been enforced with effect from September 1, 1971.

(b) to (d). The University Grants Commission has received a large number of representations indicating the difficulties that would be involved in the implementation of the regulations so far as the existing institutions are concerned. The Commission has appointed a Committee to go into the matter.

Spread of India's Musical Culture Abroad

4830. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI**: Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send some **Tabla, Sitar, Sarangi and Bansuri**

players to spread the Indian culture abroad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) **Tabla, sitar, sarangi and bansuri** players have been included either as solo artistes or as accompanies in performing troupes sent abroad under the Cultural Activities and Cultural Exchange Programmes. It is expected that this will continue in future also. For an effective projection of India's artistic image, suitable opportunities will be given to our distinguished musicians including those of **tabla, sitar, sarangi and bansuri**.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि भूमि की चकबन्दी

4831. डा० गोविन्द दास रिझारिया : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार के विचार में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भूमि की चकबन्दी करना आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि की चकबन्दी करने के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई सख्त तिथि निर्धारित की है और प्रत्येक राज्य में अब तक खेती योग्य कितने एकड़ भूमि की चकबन्दी की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) भूमि की चकबन्दी करने से कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

(ख) आशा है उत्तर प्रदेश में चकबन्दी का काम 1979-80 तक पूरा हो जावेगा आशा है कि पंजाब में यह कार्य करवाया । 73 तक आकर आयेगा ।

हरियाणा में यह कार्य लगभग पूरा होने वाला है । कुछ राज्यों ने सूचित किया है कि चकबन्दी कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं नियत की गई है । चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, किन्तु दिल्ली में कुछ और समय लग जाने की संभावना है । भूमि की चकबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया ।
बसिए संख्या एल० टी० 4071/72]

चकबन्दी के महत्व की दृष्टि से राज्यों ने 9.4 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की चकबन्दी करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 28.76 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है ।

Flats to be constructed in Fifth Plan for Allocation to Low Income Group persons

4832. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats to be constructed in Fifth Plan for allocation to those who are below Rs. 250 income monthly;

(b) the number of families to be benefited by this scheme; and

(c) whether there is any target with the Government when all families of Delhi will get residential flats in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b): The outlay and targets for Housing for the Fifth Five Year Plan have not been finalised as yet.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any such target unless the outlays for the fifth plan for Delhi are finalised.

Provision of Hospital for Backward Districts of Bihar

4833. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide one hospital each to all industrially backward districts of Bihar, of which the entire cost will be given by Centre; and

(b) if not, the steps taken or to be taken by Centre to help the backward people for their safety of health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Medical care is a State subject and the Government of India does not normally give grants to the States for the setting up or running of hospitals. No proposal as mentioned in the Question has so far been received by the Government of India from the Government of Bihar. However, the requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A separate programme to upgrade selected Primary Health Centres, according to criteria laid down by the Government to 30-bedded rural hospitals with doctors specially trained in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Anaesthesia, and with facilities for laboratory and X-ray, has been included as a Centrally-sponsored programme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the year 1973-74. It is expected that this scheme will cover some of the industrially backward districts of Bihar.

Central Aid to Educational Institutions in Bihar during Fifth Plan

4834. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total help (both financial and technical) to be rendered to the educational institutions of Bihar (private and Government institutions) by Central Government in Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any special programme will be started to end the illiteracy of Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Fifth Five Year Plan is still at the stage of formulation. It is not, therefore, possible to quantify the total help to be given to Bihar at this stage.

(b) The current decision of the Government is to implement a massive programme in the fifth plan for removal of illiteracy. Bihar is included in the programme.

4835. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item which appeared in Times of India dated the 5th November, 1972 with the caption "Fair Price Depot Holder Held;

(b) whether Government have made survey in other States and whether such malpractices are on is Fair Price, if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the States and the number of the shops where this was detected, and what concrete measures were taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Public distribution of food-grains is the responsibility of the State Governments. In order to improve the functioning of the public distribution system, the Government of India have issued instructions to the State Governments to undertake a quick enumeration of the population and identification of persons who are in actual need of foodgrain cards. Reports received from the State Governments reveal that malpractices indulged in by fair price shop holders are generally of the nature of possession of bogus cards, selling foodgrains at higher prices, irregularities in accounts/records, excess or shortage of stocks, non display of price list, etc. Appropriate action is being taken by the State

Governments to stop such malpractices by intensive checking of fair price shops by inspection and enforcement staff.

Sanction of P.G.T. Grades to Teachers teaching Ninth Class in Government Aided Schools in Delhi

4836. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Education Code provides sanctioning of P.G.T. scales to Post Graduate teachers, teaching Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Classes subject to a minimum number of twelve students in Ninth Class in Government aided schools of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of teachers during 1971-72 and 1972-73 academic sessions who fulfilled the requirements and have not been sanctioned the appropriate scales; and

(c) whether Government are considering to sanction them appropriate scales and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) P.G.T. posts are sanctioned only for teaching the Eleventh Class, although they may teach Ninth and Tenth Classes also. The condition of a minimum of twelve students in the Eleventh Class is taken into consideration while sanctioning the P.G.T. posts.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Sanction of P.G.T. Grade to Teachers teaching Eleventh Class in Government-Aided Schools in Delhi

4837. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of a minimum of twelve students in Eleventh Class is taken into consideration for sanctioning P.G.T. scale to Post Graduate Teachers

teaching Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Classes in Government aided schools of the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the number of such Post Graduate teachers during the last academic session 1971-72 who fulfil the above requirements and have not been sanctioned the Post Graduate Teachers scales; and

(c) whether Government are considering to sanction Post Graduate Teacher scales for that Session and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The condition of a minimum of twelve students is taken into consideration in the Eleventh Class and the posts of P.G.Ts. are sanctioned only for teaching the Eleventh Class although they may teach Ninth and Tenth Classes, also.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Research Programme of Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee

4838. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee for Economic Research programme had assigned the work for research programme on Gandhi lines, and

(b) what progress has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The National Committee for the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary, which was dissolved on 30th April, 1971 did not constitute any committee for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Social Welfare Institutions and Organisations

4839. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Social Welfare institutions and organisations which were paid total grants (subsidies/Rebates) of more than Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 lakhs during the years 1969, and 1970 and 1971; and

(b) whether that amount was utilised properly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The following organisations received grants exceeding Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 lakhs during the years indicated below: —

<i>Name of the organisation</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1. More than Rs. 20 lakhs</i>		
Indian Council of Child Welfare	71-72	Rs. 22,60,230.00
<i>2. More than Rs. 50 lakhs</i>		
Central Social Welfare Board (Company)	1969-70	Rs. 2,49,17,301.00
	1970-71	Rs. 3,00,88,480.00
	1971-72	Rs. 3,38,76,322.00
		(including
		Rs. 49,02,592.00 for Nutrition Programme for Pre-School children through Balwadis).

Grants are released only after verification of proper utilisation of earlier grants. This verification is usually made through inspection by field staff and perusal of audited statements of accounts.

Judgment of Performance in Mock Parliament

4840. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure, if any, to ensure uniform markings by judges in the Mock Parliament performances, keeping in view the merit and efficiency of each performer; and

(b) whether there has been any grumblings from various school teachers, guardians, etc., regarding the faulty methods of judging the performances; if so, the steps being taken to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) A committee of three judges consisting of a Member of Parliament or an ex-Member of Parliament, an officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration and an officer of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, assess the performance of the Institutions and individual participating students. The assessments of overall performances of the schools are made keeping in view discipline and decorum, observance of Parliamentary procedures, selection of subjects for question and debates, quality of speeches delivered and general assessment as a whole. The criteria followed for assessment of these were laid down by a Sub-Committee consisting of one Deputy Secretary, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, one Deputy Director, and one Zonal Education Officer of the Directorate of Education and two Principals of the participating Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) No such complaint has been received in the Department.

Introduction of D.T.C. Buses from Delhi to Delhi Cantt. via Ridge Road

4841. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private buses are plying from Delhi to Delhi Cantt. via Ridge Road and the D.T.C. has not yet taken over this route; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Ministry to nationalise these routes and introduce D.T.C. Buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The erstwhile Delhi Transport Undertaking published a scheme in December, 1961 under Chapter IV A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 for taking over of twelve routes in the Union Territory of Delhi operated by private operators including the one between Delhi Railway Station and Delhi Cantt. via Ridge Road. After hearing the objections received against the scheme, the Lt. Governor, Delhi, in his judgment delivered on the 16th September, 1971, directed the D.T.U. to prepare a fresh scheme, after taking note of the changed circumstances. Steps are being taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation to prepare a fresh scheme and publish it for objections, as required under the said Act.

Steps taken to reduce Mini-bus Fare

4842. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mini-Buses in Delhi are charging more fare than the DTC Buses; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the fare of mini-buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. The fares for mini-buses in Delhi have been fixed by the State Transport Authority, Delhi keeping in view the need to link far flung colonies in the Union Territory with the Railway Stations and Inter-State Bus Stand and to provide a comparatively cheaper mode of transport for the economically weaker sections of the Society for going to/from these points, as they cannot afford to hire taxis or scooters. There is also provision for carriage of some luggage in the mini-buses unlike the position in the standard buses operated by the D.T.C.

(b) Having regard to the background against which the mini-bus services have been introduced in the capital, the question of reduction in the fares for these buses does not arise.

Amount given to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

4843. **SHRI D. N. PANDA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception by Government of India;

(b) the amount spent on research projects on Nehru or on the National movement;

(c) whether there is any scheme of awarding fellowship to research scholars on Modern India; and

(d) if so, how many fellows have been appointed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Grants totalling Rs. 1,06,96,636 have so far been given to the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library since its inception as a registered

society with effect from 1st April, 1966, by the Government of India. This includes an amount of Rs. 39 lakhs for the construction of a new library building for the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

(b) No separate provision has been specially made by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library for expenditure on research projects on Nehru or on National movement. The facilities of all the branches of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library are oriented to the promotion of research on the national movement including the contribution of Jawaharlal Nehru and other nationalist leaders of India.

(c) and (d). A fellowship scheme for research in modern Indian History was introduced by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in 1969 which remained operative upto June, 1972. During this period only one fellowship was awarded by the Museum and Library. The scheme was discontinued in view of inadequate response and the need for economy.

Area and Population Covered by Prohibition

4844. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the area and population covered by total prohibition in the country since 1969, year-wise; and

(b) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to implement prohibition since 1969, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The area and population covered by total prohibition since 1969 are indicated below:—

Year	Area	Population
1967-70	24358 sq. km.	754125
1970-71	75635 sq. km.	3406845

(b) Financial assistance given to State Governments since 1969 is as indicated below:

Year	Amount
1970-71	41,20,000
1971-72	39,80,000*

*In addition a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs (appx.) is to be paid to Uttar Pradesh Government. Their claims are under verification.

Rates of Growth of Population and Death Rate

4845. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of growth of the population in India and the rate of death; and

(b) such rates in the year 1970 and 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The geometric rate of growth of population in India according to 1971 census was 2.2 per cent per year during the decade 1961-71. The birth and death rates according to 1971 census have not yet been worked out by the Census Authorities. The rate of natural increase and death rate estimated from the Sample Registration Scheme of the Registrar General, India for the years 1970 and 1971 are as under:—

Year	Natural rate of increase (%)	Death rate per 1000 population
1970	2.1	15.9
1971	2.2	15.1

Misuse of Grant-in-Aid to All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust

4846. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3252 on the 8th

May, 1972 regarding misuse of Grant-in-aid to All India Blind Relief Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be placed on the table of the Sabha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is contained in the statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4072/72].

(c) Does not arise.

Tripartite Meeting held by Tamil Nadu Government to Fix Price of Sugarcane for the Season 1971-72

4847. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu held a tripartite meeting consisting of representatives of Sugar Mills and Sugarcane growers to fix the minimum price for the sugarcane supplied for the season 1971-72 at the instance of the Central Government, if so, the outcome thereof and the price (Minimum) fixed as a result of the meeting;

(b) whether it has been implemented by all the sugar mills in the State; and

(c) if not, the names of mills who have defaulted in paying the minimum price fixed and the action proposed to be taken by the Centre against the defaulting mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. It was agreed that all the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu would pay a minimum price of Rs. 85 per tonne for the sugarcane purchased during 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir, including one which agreed to implement it only recently.

(c) Does not arise.

Decision Taken by the Ministry of Finance on raising the Rates of Post-Matric Scholarships for S.C. and S.T.

4848. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of raising the rates of Post-Matric scholarships for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was referred to his Ministry;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the rates of maintenance charges have been increased by 50 per cent for examination and study full-time courses, at least 60 per cent marks in their final examination and study full-time courses. The Government propose to increase suitably the rates of these scholarships for other students.

Report of the Committee set up to Enquire into the Death of Dr. Vinod H. Shah

4849. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to enquire into the death of Dr. Vinod H. Shah has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHU P. SHINDE): (a). Not yet, please.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

12.10 hrs.

RE: STARRED QUESTION NO. 497

Dated 19-12-72

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You have permitted this question to be addressed to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. But the substance of the matter concerns the Home Ministry. The member might have addressed it to the Minister of Education and Social Welfare, but the Lok Sabha Secretariat should have informed the member that this question should be addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs. If the record of the UP Government in the matter of protection of Harijans had been above board, I could understand this kind of reply being given that "we are just reading out the report received from UP Government". But every day, every week, incidents are taking place. Harijan students have been killed in the hostels. Harijan girls have been molested. If I may say so with great respect to you, Sir, you should not just give protection to the minister by allowing him to say that he is reading out the report received from the UP Government. The UP Government is only trying to whitewash its own failings. The substance of this matter should be referred to the Home Ministry. They must find out independently the facts of the case and make a statement in this House before this session is over. It is a serious matter. Every day such incidents are taking place.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बालिहार):

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कमिशनर हैं जो कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की देखभाल करते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार उन कमिशनर महोदय से इस सारे मामले की जांच पड़ताल करके उन से उस बारे में रिपोर्ट मांग सकती है और वह सबन के सामने रखी जा सकती हैं। केवल राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर ही डिपेंड न किया

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जाय क्योंकि मैं केवल उत्तरप्रदेश की ही बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ इस तरह की बटनाएं अन्य राज्यों में भी हुई हैं और राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने सारे निर्णय करे इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आखिर यह कमिश्नर फौर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स किस लिए हैं ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : वह दो साल में अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनसे कहा जा सकता है कि अभी वह इस मामले की पूरी जांच पड़ताल करें और सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करें और वह सदन के सामने पेश की जाय।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I remember drawing attention to the fact that you have a special provision for the scheduled castes which you have not applied to the other minorities. The President is under an obligation, he has the power to issue directives to every State Government in respect of any matter that affects adversely the minorities. This comes directly within the purview of the Central Government. They cannot evade responsibility. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Myself and Mr. Shailani have given notice about the incident at Hathras....

MR. SPEAKER: He wanted to raise it under rule 377. But I have allowed a calling attention on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister can get more details and make a statement about what happened to the Harijan boy in Hathras.

MR. SPEAKER: The two members who sent this question were under the impression that it concerns the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu himself addressed this question that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. He ought to have known..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): No, Sir, I do not want to walk into that trap of Mr. Pant that law and order is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you admit your mistake sometimes?

This being a matter involving the Harijans, it would have naturally gone to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I suggest we should have a discussion in this case.

MR. SPEAKER: I will think over it as to what to do with this question. If you think this is related to the Ministry of Home Affairs....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should have contacted the Home Minister. All the newspapers in UP are full of the atrocities committed on the harijans.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I submit that the mistake does not lie in addressing the question to the Ministry of Social Welfare. The only question is whether the Central Government has got adequate machinery to collect the information. The information will have to be collected from the State Government for the immediate purpose. But given the time, probably they can also check on them and provide information to the House. Otherwise, there is no meaning in addressing this question to the Ministry of Social Welfare....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How does the hon. Minister pass on such cock and bull stories to us?....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No question about statements, whether right or wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That information must have passed through the hon. Minister. He should have applied his commonsense whether the statement is one which people will believe. It is a cock and bull story.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: A judicial enquiry is going on. It is a matter which is *sub judice*. The hon. Minister has supplied whatever information he has got.... (*Interruptions*). Do not put too much into your allegations. I am not allowing it. For instance, I cannot scrutinise every information that comes to me.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : 'मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा हैं कि उन चारों सिपाहियों के विरुद्ध 307 सैक्शन के मातहत केस दर्ज किया गया हैं। जब कि किसी व्यक्ति को मर डर किया गया है तो उनके विरुद्ध 302 के मातहत मुकदमा क्यों नहीं दर्ज किया गया है? दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब किसी व्यक्ति को पुलिस कस्टडी में लसे हैं तो उस के पहने उस की तलाशी ली जाती है तो फिर इस पुलिस कस्टडी के बाद उसे किरोसीन आयाल कैसे मिल गया जिसे कि उसने अपने ऊपर डाल लिया और इतना ही नहीं बल्कि उसने माचिस लगा कर आग भी लगा ली। अब यह सब मनगढ़न्त है। सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में सदन में पूरे डिस्कशन का मौका इसी सेशन के दौरान मिलना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: That matter is over now. I am not allowing any discussion now.... (*Interruptions*). It is all over now. We will take up papers laid on the Table.

12.19 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1972

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.

3001 L. S.—9

SHER SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR, 464(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4054/72*].

12.19½ hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond-Harbour): Sir, I have given notice of a motion....

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have written to you.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am not allowing it. May I request you to please allow me to conduct the business of the House? You are getting up every time without my permission. (*Interruptions*).

अगर माननीय सदस्य इसी तरह करेंगे तो लोक सभा चलेगी कैसे? और यह बीमारी सरकारी बैंचों की तरफ भी हैं। (व्यवधान) में यहां कार्रवाई चलाने के लिये बैठा हूं या शोर सुनने के लिये? अगर शोर सुनना है तो मैं आराम से बैठ कर सुनूंगा, कानों में रुई डाल लूंगा। यह इधर से भी होता है और उधर से भी।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengal): Sir, I want to raise a completely procedural issue, let alone the merits of the case. The question is as to whether any proposition which is sought to be brought before the House by an hon. Member and admitted by the Chair can be objected to by the Government.

The Government had only the mechanical duty of finding time for discussion. If we agree to the proposition that the Government is making then we will have to submit ourselves to pre-censorship by the Government and, even for that matter, for our questions too we may have to submit supplementaries in advance. Would that be the kind of proposition to which you would like us to subscribe? My humble submission is that the Minister should not stick to this position. (Interruptions) The other things could be sorted out in many ways.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Bahadur.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Give me half a minute, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER. Not now. I am calling Mr. Raj Bahadur. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) In this Session, Sir, we have held as many as eight discussions on different subjects.

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted certain information....

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I will come to that, Sir. First of all, let me remove the impression from the minds of my hon friends that we have not been allowing discussion. Various subjects were discussed here. I do not have to repeat that; the House is aware of it. There would be in all eight discussions on motions from Members and four discussions at the instance of the Government itself.

So far as that particular matter is concerned, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has been repeatedly making allegations that the Central Government machinery or the State Government machinery has been used for special favour. We have repeatedly said that there is no basis for that; we have emphatically denied that. On that he wrote a letter to the Prime Minister. That letter has already been replied. We have asked him to comply with our requirements. He has not done that. (Interruptions) There

is no basis for the allegations. He wrote to the Prime Minister and I have replied on her behalf. But he has not replied. Let him reply to my letters. I have written to him two letters. Let him reply to those letters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से कोई सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है। यह मामला केवल मिनिस्टर और मेम्बर के बीच का नहीं है। एक प्रस्ताव दिया गया, आप ने उसे सरकारी सूची में रख दिया। वह चर्चा के लिये आये या न आये, इस सवाल पर क्या मंत्री महोदय शर्त लगायेंगे कि आप पहले हम को समझाड़िये कि प्रस्ताव सारी शर्तें पूरी करता है या नहीं? उस के बिना इस मदन में कोई चर्चा नहीं हो सकती?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मंत्री और सदस्य के बीच की बात नहीं है, उन की बात जायज हो सकती है, लेकिन टाइम तो सरकार को देना है। हम को रिलेटिव इम्पोर्टन्स देखना होता है कि किस को टाइम देना है और किस को नहीं देना है। इस के लिये भी नियम है।

I have to give the time according to the rules. See the rules first. (Interruptions).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर सदन के पास समय नहीं है, बिजनेस ज्यादा है तो वह अलग चीज है, लेकिन यह कहना कि शर्तें पूरी होती हैं या नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): My hon. friend, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra, himself has said that it is on a matter of procedure. None of us is, at the moment, going into the merits of the case. Personally, for that matter, I think there are matters of much greater importance and priority for the country than this particular thing....

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR YADAV: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes; that is a matter of opinion. The Minister, in his statement just now, has said that Governments of the opinion that there is no basis, whatsoever, for these allegations. That is what he has said in front of you—I can understand—I may not agree with him but I can understand—if logically he said that since Government was perfectly certain or sure in its own mind that there was no basis, they did not consider a discussion necessary. But, having said that there is no basis, then he says, 'The Member must supply us with further information and evidence before we make up our mind'...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. It is self-contradictory.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is definitely contradictory. Therefore, I would also like to know that this should not become a precedent. That is all we are concerned with. There are so many notices given and so many motions which are on the list of No-Day-Yet-Named motions and if before they are accommodated in the List of Business, the movers and proposers of those motions are required to supply additional information and evidence before they can be taken up, I think it is a very dangerous precedent.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would only say this. I would have never said that, but for the fact that this motion is being raked up over and over again, we can only say that there is no basis for the motion....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then, why are you asking him for basis? If you say, 'There is no basis', there is no basis *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Therefore, I said that there is ample other business that was already accommodated for you and we have no time for this.... *(Interruptions)*. We have already admitted another motion for this week....

SHRI SEZEVAN (Kumbhar): The hon. Minister seems to have written a letter to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu after the admission of the motion by you and its publication in the Bulletin. In that letter he has stated that no discussion in the House could be agreed to in the absence of essential particulars as required under the normal practice.... *(Interruptions)*.

Once a motion has been given notice of, admitted by you and has been published in the Bulletin, then the Minister comes forward that he has written a letter to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—perhaps in his personal capacity as there has been so much correspondence going on between them—wherein he has said that no discussion should be agreed to in the House in the absence of essential particulars as required under the normal practice.

I do not think there is any provision in the Rules of Procedure wherein the Minister could ask the Member to give the particulars and the background of the discussion before a discussion can be taken up in the House. If the Speaker asks for them, that is a different matter. I do not think the Minister has got any prerogative to call upon or ask the Member to furnish the particulars before starting a discussion. It is for you to decide.

The second thing that want to submit is: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has given many notices of motions under this particular Rule. It is not for the Minister to choose one of the motions and foist it in the name of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for discussion in the House. It is highly objectionable. It is for you and the Member to decide, and, not for the Minister, to choose which of the motions should be discussed in the House or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Further, the Minister was heard to say, 'I have written to you two letters. You first reply to those letters before I consider giving any time'. I think a prece-

[Shri Piloo Mody]

dent is being set which is going to vitiate the entire procedure of parliamentary democracy and, with all deference to you, I do not quite understand why you should even permit this particular thing to drag on. It is quite obvious that the Minister is in the wrong and he should be reprimanded, if you do not allow a privilege against him. There is no public spanking here. Otherwise, he should be publicly spanked and told that he should not indulge in this sort of activities with which he tried to browbeat the Opposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I regret to say that what the hon. Minister said is not quite correct.

On the 11th of November I have given this motion on Maruti Ltd. because for the last six months we have been reading in the Press all sorts of things which are not complimentary....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please come to your point. Please do not make a speech. 1

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We wanted to clear it once for all on the floor of the House I am quite sure the Government is competent to defend itself. Then, Mr. Raj Bahadur, *suo motu* and even without consulting me, put my name on the motion of flood and cyclone.... (Interruptions) Sir, my motion was scrutinised by your goodself and it was admitted and put down in the list. Now it is upto the Minister to find a time if they feel that this will not create any harassment. If they have any skeletons in the cupboard, then they need not allow the discussion. I have replied to each and every letter of the Minister.

So, what I want to say is that if this discussion is not allowed, then the whole country will feel and think that there is a lot of skeletons in the Maruti Ltd. and that is why the Government is resisting a discussion on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the procedure is concerned, it is for the Government to find time for that. The Member

says something; he wants to know what the basis is, he wants to know some precise information. It is not my concern.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why not, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this motion is concerned, along with others this was there; it is for the Minister to find time, among others.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : टाइम का सवाल है तो हम 23 दिसम्बर को बैठने का फैसला कर सकते हैं। टाइम तो ढूँढा जा सकता है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को यह अधिकार कैसे दे सकते हैं कि वह कौन सा मोशन चर्चा के लिये लाएं और कौन सा न लाएं। यह तो आपको तय करना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुश्किल बात यह है कि the Minister has to find time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There should not be any misinterpretation of the rule to go into the record, Sir. I was not favoured with a copy of this letter earlier but now Mr. Bosu has given me a copy of this letter. In it was have been told: "No discussion in the House could be agreed to in the absence of essential particulars required under the normal practice followed in fixing such discussion. "I say that our rules do not provide for any such thing as this. I don't know where this 'normal practice' is found in our rules. We have got Rule 184 and Rule 189. Conditions of admissibility of Motions are laid down there. Rule 189 says clearly that it is the Speaker who shall decide whether a motion or any part thereof is or is not admissible under the rules. That is all what I wish to submit.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can admit the motion.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Speaker's part is concerned, you should know this. We cleared all of them. Now, what happens after that is another thing. It is for

the Minister. It is for the Minister to fix the time for that. I have already said so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Rule 190 says that the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion. It is not for the Minister, it is for the Speaker to fix time under Rule 190.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for all of us to find time. Consultation does not mean that I should do it one-sided. It is for him to do it and he has been doing it all right.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair may make it unambiguously clear by saying that time has to be found by the Government and that there is no question of Government exercising any kind of control or check. Only that will satisfy us.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. It is for the Government to find time. I am not shutting anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Members' right must also be protected by the Chair. You should find time for that. This is a duty cast upon the Chair, I believe.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the motion is concerned, I have cleared it. So far as the hon. Minister's part is concerned, it is for him...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Leaving aside this controversial issue, I am asking you to pronounce your judgment on the procedural aspect so that in future we shall have no difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I am doing; on the procedural aspect, the Speaker has held it in order, and now it is for the hon. Minister to find time...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The second provision in the rule is that

the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House has to find time for this, half a day or a day or any part of a day. That is the protection that we want.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am asking him, namely when he will find time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If they lay down this proposition, then I should think that they would be...

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many motions. I have to pass them on to the hon. Minister in order to find time for them, and let me know what time he has found for them, and when I know it, I shall inform the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The difficulty is....

MR. SPEAKER: There is not just one motion; there are about forty to fifty motions. Why should I be particular only about one motion? He should find time for all the motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a ruling from you....

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling is very much clear.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): We want to seek one clarification from you. The Minister's duty is to find time. But here in the letter he says that this motion has not got any substantial points. On that ground, can the hon. Minister refuse a discussion on the motion?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why are you afraid of reprimanding him?...

MR. SPEAKER: He may be in the process of finding time.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Out of 15 motions, I have found time for about eight motions including the discussion on the CIA, the STC and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want a ruling from you, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Secretary to read out message from Rajya Sabha.

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly ask the Secretary to sit down. We have not finished with that point yet. I am not quite clear in my mind whether Government are going to find time or not. I want a clarification on that.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot try to answer on behalf of the Government....

SHRI PILOO MODY: My submission is that if the Government has to find time, it does not also imply that it may not find time. It has to find the time. This is quite specific. Let it be on record. Since you would not be giving the ruling specifically, I have to make it clear.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If Government do not find time, then it would mean that Government are making a Christmas gift to its opponents.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has the discretion to find time for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Was he justified in writing that letter demanding that I should give additional points? Was he or was he not? Kindly give your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sure about it. So far as my part is concerned, I have cleared it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope you realise what you are doing to parliamentary procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister says that he is wrong. Where am I in says that he is wrong. Where am I in between?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have got many skeletons in the cup-board in regard to Maruti Ltd. That is why they are not prepared for a discussion.

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Sasankasekhar Sanyal
2. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
3. Shri Virendra Kumar Sakshalecha
4. Shri Rama Sahai
5. Shri Suraj Prasad
6. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Shahi
7. Shri Syed Hussain
8. Shri Anand Narain Mulla
9. Shri Vithal Gadgil
10. Shrimati Sumitra G. Kulkarni
11. Shri Syed Ahmed
12. Shri M. Srinivasa Reddy
13. Shri V. V. Swaminathan
14. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of got many skeletons in the cup board in one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the last week of the Winter Session (1973) of the Rajya Sabha; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1972."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December 1972."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL

As passed by the Rajya Sabha.

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE Fifty-seventh Report.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakuram): I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report relating to Delhi Milk Scheme.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Fifth Report.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

श्री सम्देश (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिये बुलाया, लेकिन उसके बाद मुझे बोलने का समय नहीं मिला। आप किसी सदस्य को बलायें और उस को समय न मिले, इस बारे में आप का क्या रुलिंग है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य जरा ठहर जायें।

DELHI SCHOOL EDUCATION BILL

(i) Report of Joint Committee.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(ii) Evidence.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for better organisation and development of school education in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) Bill

(i) Report of Joint Committee.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR (Purnea): I lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

(ii) Evidence.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR: I lay on the Table a copy of the evidence before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

Act, 1962, the Gold Control Act, 1968, and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I introduce† the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): On behalf of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the Union territory of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I introduce† the Bill.

12.48 hrs.

CUSTOMS, GOLD (CONTROL) AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, the Gold Control Act, 1968 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs

MULKI RULES BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal in a phased manner, of the said Rules and for matters connected therewith.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18th December, 1972.

†Introduced with the recommendation to the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith".

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Some members have given me advance notice of their intention to oppose introduction—Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Viswanathan, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I have also written to you. It is on the competence of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have also written to you. Before we consider introduction, there is an extraordinary situation in Andhra Pradesh. In view of that, how do they intend to proceed with the Bill? They have declared non-co-operation and there is a parallel authority emerging there....

MR. SPEAKER: That is separate matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order re: procedure. The subject-matter of this Bill falls under art. 16(3) of the Constitution which refers not to a part of a State but to a State as a whole. In the Supreme Court judgment in the case of A. V. S. Narasimha Rao vs. State of Andhra delivered on 28th March 1969, it was categorically stated that art. 16(3) refers to a State as a whole and not to a part thereof. The point is, changes in article 16(3) of the Constitution refer to the State as a whole and not a part. The Supreme Court's judgment, delivered on 20th March, 1969, clarifies the position. Again,

if any changes are to be made, no changes are permissible under article 35(a) of the Constitution. Any change in article 16(3) can be introduced only through article 35(a). In the text of the Bill, no reference has been made to this extent, and therefore, I challenge the very legislative competence of this Parliament to introduce this Bill.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, I support Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He has already mentioned the articles of the Constitution. The hon. Minister should have known what is meant by article 35(a). Unfortunately, he has not mentioned anything. Unless that is done, this is likely to be struck down by the courts. That is the difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the same point of order which has already been raised. Why are you repeating it?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Already, the Employment Act has been passed by this House in 1967, and that was struck down by the Supreme Court. Again, the hon. Minister has come with a doubtful legislation. We will suffer; Telengana has already suffered and we are going to suffer by this, and the attitude of the Government is only to delay the matters; they are not interested in the solution of the problem. That is my submission. If the House allows the Minister to introduce this Bill, everything will be frustrated. That is my submission.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): Sir, you might have seen from the newspapers that eight Ministers from the Andhra Pradesh region have resigned. (*Interruptions*). I am raising a point of order. Eight Ministers belonging to the Andhra region have resigned, asking for a separate Andhra State. The Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. V. V. Subba Reddy, has demanded a separate State and he has resigned from the ministry. Under the

[Shri S. Giri]

present circumstances, and the present situation, may I know whether this Bill is going to help the people of Andhra Pradesh or Telengana.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Under rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, I raise the point of order, whether this House has the legislative competence to introduce this Bill. The point is, under what article of the Constitution are they going to introduce this Bill here; what is the amendment that they are bringing in, and under what enactment.

Secondly, since the question has been raised by Prof. Dandavate and also Mr. M. Satyanarayan Rao, whose arguments I support may I request you to call the Attorney-General to come here and give his views as to what is the competence of this Government to introduce this Bill. Then, the Parliament will know whether it can be introduced or not. I want the Attorney-General to come here and give his opinion on this matter.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir is it advisable for the Government to introduce this Bill? Mr. Speaker.—

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you. Please sit down. Not a word will go on record when I have not called you. You must know it. I have not called you. You must know the procedure. You are making a speech after coming forward, moving forward. Will you please sit down?

SHRI B. N. REDDY (Niryalguda): I request you not to allow the Minister to introduce this Bill, because, at this critical stage, this Bill strikes at the very foundation and the integrity of the State of Andhra Pradesh, especially when there are regional claims and passions. Already, the draft Bill puts the entire State into regional fights and claims. So, I request you not to allow him to introduce this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: You make a request to him not to move it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: My humble submission in this august House is to introduce a Bill to effect the creation of a separate Telengana State, when there is bilateral demand for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh State. Unilaterally, we have in Telengana demanded for bifurcation of State and lost 350 lives. Why do you want to take 700 lives in Andhra Region? Yesterday in the Vijayawada meeting, a resolution was adopted for division. The Andhra M.Ps. sent a telegram that they are going to abide by the decision in Vijayawada; they passed a resolution demanding a separate Andhra State. With all that, I invoke our esteemed Prime Minister whose dynamic leadership is known not only nationally but also internationally. I pray to her in this august House to introduce a Bill effecting the creation of a separate Telengana State.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is the most unwise act on the part of the Government to introduce this Bill at this stage in this form. This Bill incorporates the award given by the Prime Minister and that award does not help the integration but it helps regionalism grow further; the results are already quite evident. (Interruptions). Those who are not interested in the integrity of the State should not be given a handle by this Bill to take the issue to such a stage where the entire State is going to be divided and partitioned. Already the slogan is there that there should be a separate Andhra State and a separate Telengana State. It was on the basis of the linguistic States that Andhra State was constituted. It is the basic fundamental democratic principle that the States of the other languages have grown and developed. It was on that principle that Andhra also came into existence. The proposals made in this Bill, the five point award does not help the integration of services at all levels. It retains regionalism at a certain level and helps further intensification of the outlook of regionalism. That is why everybody is discontented. Those who are for a separate Telengana are discontent and those who want integration of Andhra are also discontented. The main reason is that the Government of India reason is that to provide jobs

for all. The main factor behind this regionalism, one of the key factors, is economic. Unemployment is growing more and more and backward areas are not being sufficiently developed. If efforts are to be made to develop backward areas and provide jobs for all, it requires basic change in the entire policy of the Government. Otherwise patchwork will not solve the problems or help integration of Andhra. That is why I request the Government to withdraw this Bill and try to create some atmosphere where sober thinking will appear and introduce at least at this stage two to one proportion basis at all levels so that the integration process is started, commencing from below to the top, and Andhra may remain united. That is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

13 hrs.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on constitutional and other grounds. In 1969 in the case of *Narasimha Rao vs State of Andhra Pradesh*, the Supreme Court struck down the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act of 1957 and declared it unconstitutional on the ground that it cannot discriminate between citizens and citizens within the same State. In 1972, in the case *State of Andhra Pradesh vs. Venkata Reddy*, the Supreme Court has laid down that by virtue of article 35 (b), the Mulki Rules were not unconstitutional because it is only applicable in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad and there is no discrimination between citizens within the State.

If we are going to pass this Mulki Rules Bill, it will become a central Act and it will attract fundamental rights, particularly article 16(2), which says:

"No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence of any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State."

So, this Act also be struck down by the Supreme Court under this article like the 1957 Act about public employment. I would like to quote the resolution of the

Telengana Regional Committee in this regard:

"The Regional Committee is of the considered view that fresh parliamentary legislation is not necessary for the implementation of the aforesaid proposals. Mulki Rules can be implemented through executive orders. Experience of the past has shown that any legislation on the question of residential qualification for employment bristles with unpredictable legal difficulties in the context of constitutional provisions and it may actually defeat the purpose for which they are intended and continued. The Regional Committee is also conscious of the possibility of the eventual abrogation of Mulki Rules by courts as a result of defective and doubtful legislation. If the Government of India feels that fresh legislation is absolutely necessary for the implementation of the Mulki Rules, article 16(3) of the Constitution may be amended first enabling Parliament to pass legislation providing residential qualification for employment for a part of a State."

According to the judgment of the Supreme Court in 1972, if the Mulki Rules are applicable to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, it has its own repercussions. The same rules will be applied to the Marathwada region of Maharashtra and Karnataka region of Mysore, because they formed part of Hyderabad State before Andhra Pradesh was formed. Some may argue that the gentlemen's agreement between Andhra and Telengana in 1956 was only for a period of five years—I am saying it subject to correction.

This five-point formula announced by the Prime Minister is not acceptable to both Andhra and Telengana. Especially we find there is so much opposition from the people of Andhra region. Yesterday nine Ministers, including the Deputy Chief Minister, have resigned. Ministers, parliamentarians and legislators on both sides have asked for clarifications, certain assurances and amendments. In Andhra no office is working except that of the Ministers who have not resigned and that of the Secretaries. The situation there is very

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

serious. Yesterday, the President of the NGO's Association has been dismissed from service. I think it is going to have its repercussion in the Andhra region.

It was said that the five point formula was endorsed by the Andhra Cabinet the same evening. But we see different statements by different people, including Ministers, the very next day. It means that both the sides have not accepted this formula. Government had enough time but they missed the opportunity when they should have taken a quick decision.

I deplore the indecent haste with which the Bill is sought to be hustled through this House. The Centre has to carry both the regions with them. Otherwise, this Bill will cause conflagration in Andhra State. Some people seem to be of the opinion that this agitation is created by some landlords and frustrated politicians. If you think like that, you are living in a fool's paradise. Here I want to make it clear that I am not in favour of the division of Andhra Pradesh. It was with the sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu that Andhra was formed and Pandit Nehru inaugurated Visala Andhra. I do not want it to fall upon his daughter to divide the State. Hence, I want the government to take some time to consider this and that is why I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Until the Supreme Court invalidated the 1957 Act, the Mulki rules had not been in operation or in force since the formation of the Andhra State. The present situation has arisen because of the judgment of the Supreme Court. Under Article 35(a) of the Constitution the Mulki rules are in force and are continuing. I would like that Shri Mirdha to take note of this. In fact, it is a part of the fundamental rights chapter, namely, Part III of the Constitution. Therefore, this is a fundamental right under article 35 of the Constitution, and the beneficiaries of the Mulki rules want to enjoy them as a fundamental right. Now, as a result of the Supreme Court judgment and the

invalidation of the 1957 Act, it has become so to say a part of the fundamental rights of certain sections of the people until Parliament makes a proper law.

Now I wish to draw your kind attention to the provisions of the Bill. Apart from legislative competence, what is sought to be introduced by this Bill comes within the mischief of article 16 of the Constitution read with article 35. We do not want to be a party to a legislation which cannot stand the test of judicial scrutiny. I am not here at the moment on the political aspect of the Bill. I am purely on the legal aspect. Clause 3(3) of the Bill provides for validation of certain appointments which had been made contrary to the Mulki Rules. Clause 4 also deals with validation of certain appointments which are contrary to Mulki rules, with retrospective effect. That is important. Clause 3(3) and clause 4 seek to validate with retrospective effect those appointments which have been made contrary to Mulki Rules. Now, according to the Supreme Court judgment, the Mulki Rules are operative till today and will continue to do so until they are properly repealed.

During the period when Mulki Rules have remained in force and which are deemed to be a fundamental right under article 35 read with article 16(3), how can those Rules be ignored with retrospective effect under clause 3(3)? That is a very important point I would request the hon. Minister to consider. Although the Mulki Rules are in force and have got the sanction of article 16(3) and article 35, even then Parliament is being asked to ignore them with retrospective effect. This will not stand the test of scrutiny.

Then, kindly see clause 3(1). One could have understood that the Mulki Rules are being repealed with retrospective effect. That is not being done. Clause 5 says that the Mulki Rules will be repealed in a phased manner. Clauses 5, 6 and 7 make it very clear that they are not being repealed with retrospective effect. Therefore, during the period when the Mulki Rules would be deemed to be in force, how can you

ignore them for the purpose of giving retrospective effect? The Parliament can make a retrospective legislation if there are constitutional impediments or legal impediments. They must get rid of those impediments, by a proper law. Then, you can make them with retrospective effect. Without getting rid of the impediments, that is, the Mulki Rules and keeping them alive, the Parliament is seeking to pass a legislation which will amount to ignoring the Mulki Rules and will go against provisions of article 16(3) and article 35 of the Constitution and this will be declared as bad.

The power has been given to Parliament under article 16(3) to make a law prescribing any requirement as to the residence, etc. Therefore, if you want to make a law under article 16(3), that law has only to provide for certain requirement in regard to residence. Article 16(2) will not be applicable if the Parliament makes a law prescribing certain residential requirement. This Bill does not seek to prescribe any residential requirement at all. It does not come within article 16(3) at all. It does not come within article 16(3) at all. It does not at all come under article 16(3) to lay down any requirement in regard to residence.

This Bill seeks to invalidate something which the Supreme Court has said valid or validate something which the Supreme Court has said invalid, without avoiding the causes which have caused invalidation. Therefore, apart from these defects, the Parliament, as the Constitution stands today, has not got the power to do anything under article 16(3) except to prescribe the residential requirement which this Bill does not seek to do.

With these words, I submit, let the Bill be withdrawn and let them give their thought to it. It is not a constitutional amendment. This will not stand the test of scrutiny and, therefore, I am opposing the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Sir, I would request you to adjourn the House now for lunch and this will give time to the Government to consider the matter.

श्री र. व. स्वामिनथन (मदुरै):

अध्यक्ष जी, इस पर चर्चा लम्बी चलेगी क्योंकि लीगल कॉम्पिटेंस को चुनोती दी गई है। नियमों के अनुसार आप चाहें तो पूरी चर्चा का मौका दे सकते हैं। यदि आप पूरी चर्चा का मौका देंगे तो बहुत से सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे, यह जल्दी खत्म होने वाला मामला नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I would like to have my say on the matter... (Interruptions).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: My submission is that we may adjourn for lunch and on reassembling after lunch, we may take it up. This would give time for the Government to think over the matter, whether to move it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Among those names which I have received to oppose the introduction, only yourself and Mr. Piloo Mody are left. There is no other name..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can allow a full discussion on this as the legal competence of the House has been challenged.

SHRI. SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Under rule 72, a full discussion can be allowed if the introduction of the Bill is opposed on Constitutional grounds. There is the procedure for that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: All that procedure can be contemplated after we have had the chance of saying what we wanted to say.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: After Lunch, you can speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Swaminathan, I am sorry, your name is not here....

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I do not want to speak, Sir, I was only suggesting that we might adjourn for lunch....

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard it. You need not repeat it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): You can comply with our request, Sir. After lunch, he can speak for sufficient time. We can break for Lunch and after Lunch, he can have the floor of the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to Mr. Piloo Mody for three or four minutes. I think he will take....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will take two minutes.

You have heard several points of order. You have heard Constitutional arguments against the introduction of this Bill. You have heard legal arguments. I plead with you, Sir, to hear a couple of moral arguments also.

Nobody in Andhra or in Telengana wants this Bill. I do not know why the Central Government is so anxious to introduce it. I have received a sheaf of telegrams which I am going to read to you....

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody has received....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will take two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a matter of detail....

SHRI PILOO MODY: As I said, Sir, I will take only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI PILOO MODY: "Andhra Government indiscriminately enforcing internal security Act against peaceful Andhra State agitation leaders. Please raise the issue in Parliament."

This telegram has been sent by no less a person than Mr. Gouthu Latchanna and Mr. Subbaraju, President and Secretary Andhra Kendra Karyacharana Samithi, who are considered to be reactionaries because they upheld this cause, and now we find that eight of their own Ministers....

AN HON. MEMBER: Nine.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now we find that nine of their own Ministers are also on the same side.

This is another telegram:

"Citizen lawyers and all intelligentsia of Andhra pray oppose introduction of Prime Minister's Bill on Mulki Rules. Andhras are denied fundamental rights in their own Capital. People want separate Andhra State or integrated State without Mulki Rules. Please take up our cause and save as from the autocracy of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh."

This has been sent by Andhra Pradesh Bar Association, Visakhapatnam.

"In view of intense agitation in Andhra, Prime Minister should not introduce. Speaker of Lok Sabha should not admit. Leaders of Opposition should oppose Mulki Rules Bill—president, Bar Association, Eluru."

"Tenali Bar Association rejects Prime Minister's five-point formula. Demands separate Andhra State—Secretary."

MR. SPEAKER: Two minutes are over now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not yet finished. I will just finish.

In view of the very large volume of public opinion that has been built up as a result of the tremendous strife that is going on in this area, I plead with you not to permit this Bill to be introduced not only on the grounds that it is not Constitutional, that it is against the law of the land, but also on the humanitarian grounds because if this Bill is introduced and if it is passed, I assure you that there will be a blood-bath not only in Andhra but also in Telangana. Therefore, I appeal to you, for the benefit of the country and of all of us, not to allow this Bill to be introduced and to declare it *ultra vires*. I for one, will have to make my position quite clear that if you allow this Bill to be introduced, I will have to walk out of this House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): I want to very briefly oppose the basic principle of this Bill.

I think basically it is a pernicious Bill in principle. I have always opposed the 'sons of the soil' movements because they are evil movements. What you are now in fact doing is sanctifying the 'sons of the soil' movement for a part of the State, not even for the whole State.

Now, the Government is entirely to blame for the present position that it is in. It has sown the wind of disintegration and now the country is reaping the whirlwind. Very few of the Members here now were there in the House when I alone in this House opposed the Bill and opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh. I said, you were opening a Pandora's box and you will have a multiplicity of the linguistic States. Even, I made prophetic statement that Andhra Pradesh in time will itself divide; and that is happening to-day. What are you doing now? You have got to stop it. This is an exercise not only in futility, it is an exercise in hypocrisy. Before there is further blood-bath, my submission to the Government
 'ceased pa of seahg seahg paog 1a1 :s
 Otherwise, what you will get is that there will be similar movements. They are already ready-made—Vidharbha and Saurashtra. My respectful submission is: you have sown the wind, but, before the country reaps the whirlwind and more blood-bath, let these two States part in peace.

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि नियम के अनुसार अगर आप चाहें तो इस समय इस सवाल कर पूरी बहस का मौका दे सकते हैं। केवल जिन लोगों ने अपने नाम भेजे हैं उन्हीं को चर्चा में भाग लेने दिया जाये यह काफी नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर पन्द्रह बीस आक्षेप तो बोल चुके हैं।

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप कल 72 देव में :

"....Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

इसके पहले कि आप मंत्री महोदय को बुलायें, जिन सदस्यों ने अपने नाम नहीं भेजे हैं उन को भी चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दें।

SHRI SHYAMANADAN MISHRA (Bengal): I would like to make a very brief submission in this regard. Now, the question is: if the House thinks in its wisdom that it might lead to a blow-up and further conflagration, should not the House advise the Government whether they should come up with a measure of this kind? The atmosphere is completely surcharged in that State and there are indications that probably the situation might become even worse. In that situation, it is our advice that the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking them if they want time to think it over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Where is the hon. Prime Minister when such an important matter is being discussed?

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: I am of the opinion that the Government will be well-advised to do a little more of political and humane engineering before it comes up with any measure on this subject. That is my humble submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We do it after lunch.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Many Members of Andhra Pradesh are here and we would like to hear their views also.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): On a point of order, Sir..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for lunch to meet at 2-30.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MULKI RULES BILL—contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. **

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word will go on record. You should not get up every time without my permission. Shri Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आपने इस विषय पर इसी स्तर पर चर्चा करने का मौका दे दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मुन लें और शायद उसके बाद आप दे दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I wanted to listen to the Minister first....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस बात की चुनौती दी गई है कि यह सदन इस तरह का विधेयक पास कर सकता है या नहीं ? अनेक सदस्यों ने यह आहंका प्रकट की है कि इस विधेयक को अगर अदालत में चुनौती दी गई तो इसे अवैध घोषित कर दिया जाएगा। नियमों के अनुसार जब इस प्रकार का मुद्दा आपके सामने पेश हो तो आप सदन को पूरी चर्चा का मौका दे सकते हैं।

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहने के लिए विवश होना पड़ रहा है कि इस विधेयक को लाने में बड़ी जल्दबाजी से काम लिया गया है। पहले आज की कार्य सूची में इस विधेयक को पेश किए जाने का समावेश नहीं था। एक दूसरी कार्य सूची निकाली गई जिसमें 12ए के अन्तर्गत विधेयक को पेश किया जा रहा है। पहले यह विधेयक श्री राज बहादुर पेश करने वाले थे लेकिन इसे श्री मिर्चा ने पेश किया है —

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : उनकी अनुपस्थिति में मैंने दस्तखत कर दिए थे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप भी जल्दी में दस्तखत कर देते हैं और पीले मुष्किल हो जाता है।

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ए० बी० एस० नरसिंह राव और अन्य बनाम आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य और अन्य में 28 मार्च, 1969 के अपने निर्णय में यह अभिनिर्धारित किया कि लोक नियोजन (निवास के बारे में अपेक्षा) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 3 जहां तक वह तेलंगाना क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है, असंवैधानिक है किन्तु न्यायालय ने अधिनियम के अन्य उपबन्धों की विधिमान्यता के बारे में, जिन में मु. की नियमों के निरसन से सम्बन्धित धारा 2 भी सम्मिलित है, कोई मत प्रकट नहीं किया। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में आगे बताया है कि 2 की धारा 3 से पुष्क

नहीं किया जा सकता। धारा 3 उनके द्वारा पहले ही शक्ति बाह्य घोषित की गई थी।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले पर अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने टुकड़ों में विचार किया है, पूरी तरह से विचार नहीं किया और परस्पर विरोधी निर्णय हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस विधेयक को पेश करने से पहले एटर्नी जनरल की इस बारे में राय ले लेनी चाहिए थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी राय ली गई है और क्या उनका मत यह है कि इस विधेयक को अगर अदालत में चुनौती दी गई तो अदालत का फैसला इसे संवैधानिक घोषित करेगा? अगर एटर्नी जनरल की राय नहीं ली गई है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको इस विधेयक पर अपनी राय देने के लिए सदन में बुलाया जा सकता है। अगर उनकी राय ले ली गई है तो मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि वह राय क्या है? आज तक जो आंध्र के उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिए हैं उसको देखते ही इस बात की पूरी सम्भावना है कि यह विधेयक भेदभाव के आधार पर, मूलभूत अधिकारों के प्रतिकूल जाने के आधार पर अदालत द्वारा अवैध घोषित किया जा सकता है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह सदन कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई करे, ऐसा विधेयक स्वीकार करे जिस की वैधता के सम्बन्ध में सन्देह हो। इस वास्ते हम सदस्य यह चाहते हैं कि एटर्नी जनरल को अपनी राय देने के लिए सदन में बुलाया जाए।

दूसरे पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला जा चुका है। इस तरह का विधेयक लाने से पहले सभी सम्बन्धित पक्षों से सहमति प्राप्त कर लेना आवश्यक था। हम समझते थे कि इस तरह की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है। लेकिन अब संतोषजनक बात है अपने ही घर में जो विवाद पैदा हो गया है उसके प्रकाश में इस अवसर पर इसको लाने-अपाने की आवश्यकता नहीं

है। मंत्री महोदय इसे वापिस ले लें, घर में बैठकर चर्चा करें, सर्वसम्मति के आधार पर निर्णय ले और उसके बाद सदन के सामने विधेयक ले कर आएँ जिसे अदालत में भी चुनौती न दी जा सके।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore) May I have a word, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member had already spoken on this....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I had spoken on this on the 21st of last month. Much water has flowed down the river since then. So, please allow me.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: You want me to reply?

MR. SPEAKER: Did he have time to consult the Attorney-General? Have the Government consulted the Attorney-General or not?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We consulted the Law Ministry and they were involved at every stage in the drafting of this Bill, and all points raised by the hon. Members were duly considered.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the Attorney-General?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I cannot say anything about the Attorney-General, but the Law Ministry which advises us on all these matters has been fully involved at every stage.

SHRI PHLOO MODY: Scrap the Law Ministry.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I am told that the Attorney-General had advised Government against this Bill. We want to know the position from the hon. Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the 21st of last month, when this matter came up in the form of a calling-attention-notice

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I had made it quite clear that in our opinion any formula which was devised for maintaining the integrity of the Andhra Pradesh State which was acceptable to the various interests concerned would be something which we would all like, but I had made it clear that in order to do that, first of all, article 16 of the Constitution would have to be amended. Article 16(3) says:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority, within a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory, prior to such employment or appointment."

I had made it clear that day that this clause dealt with prescribing requirements of residence within a state, not within a part of a State. Therefore, if this Bill of the type they are seeking to introduce is not to run the risk of being invalidated—other members have laboured this point sufficiently—this must be preceded by a Bill amending art. 16(3) so that Parliament is permitted to make a law prescribing requirements of residence within a state or part thereof. Otherwise, there is every chance of this being struck down. Therefore, it is impolitic from every point of view to seek to introduce such a Bill which runs this risk.

I may just say this, though I do not think the Ministers will admit it. After all, these things are done in a routine way. A formula was devised and announced by Government. To give it statutory form, the Law Ministry was asked to start drafting a Bill. On that basis, it had gone on drafting it. In the meantime, something else has happened there, which was not there at the time we discussed it last time here. At that time, the demand for a separate Andhra State distinct from Telengana had not been raised; only the demand of the people of Telengana or, some parties in Telengana was there.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It was the demand of the entire people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All right, the entire people. Subsequent to that formula, what has happened is something which is also helpful to him—the other people also wanting a separate State.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Helpful to the people, not to us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In the meantime, the Bill had gone on being drafted according to the formula announced at that time.

Therefore, I would request Government to look into this matter very carefully not only on the ground that it may be held *ultra vires* art. 16(3) but also on the ground that after all, the Bill seeks to incorporate a formula whose purpose was to keep the State intact, prevent it from being bifurcated. In the meantime, these developments have taken place which show that such a Bill will not be acceptable to anybody there—neither the Andhra portion nor the Telengana portion. So, Government should seriously consider it before bringing it here.

Finally, may I take this opportunity to offer a word of personal explanation? I have no hesitation in saying that I regret very much, that day when I spoke here inadvertently I used a certain word. I am not talking about land reforms; of course, Shri Mody will not accept the existence of landlords. I had said 'Khamma landlords'. Many friends took offence, I understood later on, because of this, because this is the name of a certain caste. I can assure you that I had no intention whatsoever to cast any reflection on any particular caste. Landlords are landlords, Khamma or non-Khamma.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): His was the most provocative statement. That was one of the contributory causes for the situation that arose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not know I was such a powerful person.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not powerful, destructive.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This was inadvertently used. I had no intention of distinguishing landlords in this manner. So I express my regret for it.

Shri Mody has read out a telegram from Latchanna. Now, I suppose he will say nobody can call him a reactionary.

I would like to conclude on this note. We will stand by the demand to keep the State integrated. I know if a separate Andhra State is formed—perhaps it will be—there will be another quarrel started, in which Shri Latchanna is one of the chief protagonists, as to which is going to be the capital, Kurnool or Guntur....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On a point of order. Now he is introducing another controversial matter and making matters worse. He is not helping the cause of an integrated State for which he speaks.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These things have already been raised by friends there. I only get reports about them.

Anyway, I would request Government to look into this. Nobody here welcomes this Bill as it does not conform to the concrete situation outside as it has developed now. They should consider it very carefully and not do anything which may only worsen the situation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You spoke already.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I did not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: What did you do at that time?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I gave the information to this august House about the resignation of nine Ministers. I did not speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already spoken. If the Bill is taken up, you can speak, but not now on the same point. Again you have got up.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I spoke at that time supporting the point of order. I did not speak about it. I only gave information to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave you a chance, and you have spoken, either supporting a point of order or otherwise.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I have got my own opinion about the Bill. I have not spoken about it. Only two minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the procedure; whether you can speak twice.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I did not speak at

MR. SPEAKER: What was it that you said at that time?

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I informed the House the nine Andhra Ministers have resigned. That is all I said.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow you. Anybody else who would like to speak?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: We would like to know the views of the Andhra Members. I am told that they have written to the Prime Minister asking for President's rule. Let them clarify the position. Here is a copy of the letter sent to the Prime Minister, asking for President's rule, in reply to the statement of the Chief Minister on the Vijayawada meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Narasimha Reddy. The Andhra people are hearing all the time the people who do not belong to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): I would only like to contradict one statement which my friend Shri Viswanathan made, namely, that M.Ps. from Andhra Pradesh have written a letter to the Prime Minister. Apart from that, I also

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

feel that we should consider all the constitutional aspects of this Bill which have been raised on the floor of this House. I do not know whether this aspects has been sufficiently and suitably considered at all levels in the Government. Furthermore, as somebody has remarked, as the situation has materially changed, in view of the changed situation, I wonder whether this Bill serves the purpose, and that is an aspect which the Government should well examine. They may take time to examine this matter and bring forward a proper Bill. That is my submission.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask Mr. Venkatasubbaiah to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not want to speak, and you are forcing him. The Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, two types of objections have been raised with respect to this Bill. One is regarding the legislative competence of this House to deal with a Bill of this nature. The other aspect of the argument is that the situation has materially changed and due to various other reasons this Bill should not be brought forward in this shape, but a different Bill which meets the aspirations of the people to a greater extent should be brought in. The latter type of argument will not be very relevant at this stage. They can be gone into—

SHRI PILOO MODY: And to hell with the wishes of the people?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mody, there should be some limit.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should have made this remark instead of me.

MR. SPEAKER: There should be a limit on every side.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: At this stage, only arguments of a legal nature can be brought forth. That is what I said. As regards the merits of the Bill, they can be gone into when we consider the Bill at a later stage. When the

Bill is opposed at the introduction stage only the preliminary legal and constitutional aspects can be brought forward. As regards the first aspect I should deal with it right now. As regards the other aspects, the merits of the Bill, they will be considered when it comes up for further consideration in greater detail and whatever arguments are brought forward by the hon. Members, I shall try to reply to them.

As regards, Parliament's right to pass a Bill of this nature, we have very seriously considered it, particularly after the judgment of the Supreme Court was given. We have no doubt that this Parliament has the requisite powers under the Constitution to pass a law of this nature. As the House would recall, a similar law was passed before also. Because certain sections of that law were struck down by the Supreme Court, this new Bill is being brought forward before the House. The Supreme Court judgment itself when it struck down certain provisions, said that it was for Parliament to deal with the matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not in this manner....(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Manners can differ. But the Supreme Court itself has said that it was for Parliament to consider the matter and in their opinion also we are not debarred from considering a Bill of this nature and that is what my submission is. The Supreme Court has held the view that this House can consider a Bill of this nature and that is why we have brought forward the Bill.

Something was mentioned about retrospective effect—whether the retrospective effect element introduced in this Bill is also constitutionally valid or not. This point was also thoroughly considered and we that it could be done. Parliament has the requisite legislative competence under article 35 of the Constitution in particular.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While referring to the competence, there was also reference to article 16(3) and its scope.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In particular attention may be invited to the concluding words of article 35(b): 'Until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament'. An argument has been advanced that the word "until" precludes Parliament from making a retrospective amendment of the Mulki Rules. This can be met by pointing out that similar wordings found in section 292 of the Government of India Act of 1935 corresponding to article 372 of the Constitution, were interpreted by the Federal Court as not prohibiting retrospective legislation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Answer is being given on a point not raised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It was raised and in fact the provision of the Bill was quoted and it was argued that the provision which seeks to give retrospective effect was not legal. As regards the basic argument that retrospective effect cannot be given to certain provisions, I beg to say that we have very thoroughly considered all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members. They were before us all the time and the Law Ministry was consulted at every stage in framing this Bill. We have been fully advised that what we are doing is within the law and the limits of the Constitution and that this House is fully competent to discuss the Bill that is sought to be introduced.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से यह प्रस्ताव पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के कानूनी पहलुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए सदन में एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाया जाय ।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): The hon. Minister said that the power to approve this Bill stemmed from a stray sentence in the judgment. Of course, in the Supreme Court judgment it is said that it is for Parliament to do it. But in what context was it said? One of the arguments was that if Mulki Rules were to be upheld, that will be injurious to

the interests of the Andhra region. In that context, the Supreme Court said, if there was any injustice for Andhra region, Parliament may look into it.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I want to know whether it is a fact that the present Attorney General has given the opinion that you cannot bring this Bill unless article 16(3) is amended.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not a fact. I have already said that we have consulted the Law Ministry at every stage, but the Attorney General's opinion is not with us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मुझे आप यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने की इजाजत दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: प्रस्ताव की क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो आप एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाने के लिए फैसला कर दीजिए तो प्रस्ताव की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । अब यह बात साफ हो गई कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय ली नहीं गई है और इस सदन में यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि एटार्नी जनरल की राय इस बिल को पेश करने के खिलाफ है । तो ऐसे ही मौके होते हैं जब एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाया जाता है और उन की राय ली जाती है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि एटार्नी जनरल को बुलाना चाहिए और उन की राय ली जानी चाहिए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: We have a provision in our rules by which we can resist the introduction of a Bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional. Suppose the Government has come up with a Bill which is or which will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution and this is pointed out to them, who decides whether the Bill should be proceeded with

[Shri Piloo Mody]

or not? Or, is it merely a formality that we express our objection to it and then the majority rules it out and carries through with the Bill, till it is struck down in the Supreme Court some months hence? There must be some valid way of finding out at this point whether it can or cannot be proceeded with. Some legal opinion must be available other than the legal opinion of the Government as given to them by the Law Ministry.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: There is a precedent when the Attorney General was invited to give his views on the floor of the House. You should direct the Government to ask the Attorney General to come here and give his views.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Sir, I would like to read a few sentences from the Committee of Jurists' report on Telengana Safeguards, headed by Mr. Wanchoo:

"The implications of the Supreme Court judgment being clear, the question now is whether or what provisions can be made which would make it possible to provide safeguards in the matter of public employment or appointment to the people of Telengana area of Andhra Pradesh in keeping with what had been going on since 21st March, 1969. We have already indicated that in view of the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court on article 16(3), it is no longer possible to make any law or rule prescribing residential qualification in a part of a State for appointments within that part. Any law or rule so made would be bad and would be liable to be struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution."

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The Attorney General was also a member of this Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: What precisely do you want, Dr. Melkote?

DR. G. S. MELKOTE: In the bill they are introducing, they have not indicated the Act, under which they are introducing the Bill. Secondly, whatever they are doing is going to affect only part

of a State and hence they cannot introduce the Bill in this form.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I will have to postpone the consideration for some time and satisfy myself on all the points. So, we will postpone the consideration of this item.

15 hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item, namely, the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill. Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya will continue his speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, in the list of business this Bill is mentioned as "Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill" instead of calling it "Sick Textile Undertakings."

I would say that confusion has been sought to be created on this issue of nationalisation. While I was speaking on this Bill the other day, the Minister stated that Government had no intention of nationalising the textile industry as a whole. Yet, in the Statement of Objects of Reasons attached to the Bill it is mentioned that this legislation is pending nationalisation of such undertakings. So, I want a categorical answer on this point. Government are not certain as to what measures they should adopt in respect of this industry and, therefore, they are bringing forward this bill for the rehabilitation of the sick mills.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Who is responsible for the present state of affairs of these sick mills? The management of these mills frittered away their assets, cheated the shareholders and even swallowed the money due to the workers in respect of provident fund. Crores of rupees are lying unrealised from the management, not only their contribution but also the contribution of the workers.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, it is provided that the government will make a regular payment "of an amount to the extent of Rs. 30,000 per annum" to the owners of the sick mills to save these industrialists. I do not know what is the necessity for this payment.

Then, in clause 7(b) it is stated:

"all or any of the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities accruing or arising herein before the said day shall remain suspended, or shall be enforceable with such adaptations and in such manner as may be specified in the notification."

This clearly means that any right, any privilege, as per the law to which the workers were entitled before the closure of the mills will be suspended by passing this Bill, that is, after taking over the management. This is a clear violation of the principles of natural justice and also the right of the workers.

Again, there is a provision in this Bill that the Government after taking over the management and the Custodian will be entrusted with all powers to manage these mills will be entitled to even retrench or not to give appointment to any employee whomsoever they like. Their only obligation will be that they will pay one month's pay as compensation. Here also, I want to make an emphatic protest against this sort of behaviour, this sort of attitude, of the Government after taking over the management of these concerns.

In the meantime, I know, some mills were taken over by the National Textile Corporation in Maharashtra and the workers of these mills were not given even the wages that the workers of other mills were getting. In regard to bonus also. I know, the minimum bonus was not given to the workers even after passing of the Minimum Bonus Act.

In this way, the other amenities which they are entitled to get are being denied to the workers of these taken-over mills. So, while you are taking over the management and you are paying compensation to the owners, you are at the same time denying even the minimum privileges and rights which the workers are entitled to get as per the law of the land.

I know, in some cases, in Tamil Nadu, the workers had to fight to get even the benefits of the Factories Act. They were not paid over-time wages although they were asked to work overtime. They were not paid due wages for extra work done. I am not against taking over the management of the mills. But why are you hiding the facts? On the one hand, you are saying that you have no intention to nationalise the textile industry, on the other hand, you are saying that, as a stepping stone to nationalisation, you are bringing forward this legislation. Because under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, you have limited powers, under this Bill, you are taking the powers to keep these mills under your management as long as you like. Why this double dealing? I say double-dealing in the sense that you are not straight-forward.

Coming to certain other aspects of the Bill, now you want rehabilitation of the industry. I know, in West Bengal, about the cost of the main raw material, that is, cotton, the mill-owners have to pay more than what the mill-owners of Gujarat and Maharashtra have to pay. Just like steel, I demand that price of raw cotton should be the same everywhere throughout India, so that the mills in any one State do not have to pay more than what the mills in other States pay.

Another aspect that I would like to point out is this. I do not know whether you have got any idea about these mills. You have yourself stated here that 'in the meantime, the owners might fritter away all the assets'. I can tell you that the assets have already been frittered away and you have to start every thing anew. I do not know why you are providing for payment to these owners, why

[Shri Dinesh Bhattacharyya]

you are saying that if so many spindles are there, you will pay them so much amount, if so many looms are there, you will pay them so much amount. Why? All those firms had various sources for finance; they were taking money as loan and they have not paid any dividend to the shareholders and they have also swallowed the Provident Fund dues of the workers. You must realise all these and then only think of paying any return to those owners.

I will again appeal to the hon. Minister that he must have a first hand knowledge of the situation and should not deny any right or privilege that the workers were enjoying before these mills were closed. Those things should be continued as before and there should not be any retrenchment. All the employees who were on the pay-rolls on the day the mills were closed should be taken back and all the emoluments and other privileges which they were getting should be restored to them.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा (इंदौर) : श्रीमन्, जो बिल पेज किया गया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सेक्रेटरी लोक सभा में टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में जब बर्मा हुई थी तो माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे 35 मिनट का टाइम दिया था और आज के बदले हुए बजाने में मैं आशा करता हूँ कि कम से कम 55 मिनट का समय जरूर देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time you want? 55 minutes? If you want to take the whole time of your Party, I have no objection. That is a matter between you and your Party.

श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा : चार घंटे हैं।

श्रीमन्, टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री देश की सबसे पहली, पुरानी और बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है। इसमें लगभग 3 अरब पेड-अप कैपिटल है, 1 करोड़ 80 लाख स्पिडल्स जिसमें काम करते हैं, दो लाख लूम्स हैं और साढ़े सात लाख श्रमिक काम करते हैं। देश में लगभग 60 करोड़ किलोग्राम से ज्यादा सूत बनता है। हमारे शासन को भी 1 अरब 30 करोड़ से ज्यादा एक्साइज ड्यूटी यह इंडस्ट्री देती है। इस टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर अभी तक किंगी का ध्यान नहीं गाया है जबकि इस इंडस्ट्री ने लगाई हुई पूंजी से सौ गुना ज्यादा कमाया है। अब यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस इंडस्ट्री में जो लगाई हुई पूंजी है वह किसी की है, वह तो सारे राष्ट्र की हो चुकी है, यह मानना चाहिए। यह इंडस्ट्री केवल शोषण करने के लिए अभी तक चलती रही है। जब देश आजाद हुआ तब 300 मिलें हिन्दुस्तान में थी और अब 664 से ज्यादा मिलें हो गई हैं। लेकिन इन सवा सौ वर्ष में इस इंडस्ट्री की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। पिछले टाइम जब यह इंडस्ट्री बन्द होने लगी तो गवर्नमेन्ट ने कुछ मिलों को टेक-ओवर किया। टेक-ओवर करने पर उनको रिलीफ ऐक्ट के अनुसार बचाया

गया बाकी मजदूरों को कम वेतन और कम महंगाई भत्ता दिया गया और कुछ को ठीक करके एम्प्लायर्स को लौटा दिया गया। लेकिन अब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जो एनाउन्समेंट किया है और जो इस बिल में रखा है कि जब तक इस इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता इन मिलों को नया बनाने और उत्पादन देने के हिसाब से गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में रखेगी या वापिस लौटायेगी नहीं—यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है जिसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

46 मिलें आप हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं, हाथ में ली है उनमें लगभग 12 लाख के करीब स्पिडल्स काम करते हैं, 60 हजार श्रमिक काम करते हैं और प्रति स्पिडल 54 किलोग्राम सूत के हिमाव में लगभग 6 करोड़ किलोग्राम सूत इनमें पैदा होता है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 12 लाख स्पिडल्स इन 46 मिलों में हैं उनमें से आधे तो बन्द पड़े हैं यानी बन्द इस हालत में हुए कि जहाँ तक इन मिलों का शोषण करना था उतना एम्प्लायर्स ने कर लिया। शासन ने जब इन मिलों को हाथ में लिया तो उनको सिक मिल्स नहीं मुर्दा मिलें मिलीं। बाकी आधी मिलों के करीब 6 लाख स्पिडल्स जो चल रहे हैं वह चल नहीं अंतिम मांस ले रहे हैं। वे कैसे चल रहे हैं उसका एक उदाहरण सबन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक मिल चल रही है और वह बराबर सास कर रही है लेकिन संचालन के आवश्यक भी उसको चाहे जैसे चल रहे हैं।

और वह चल कैसे रही है? सन-1968 में उस मिल ने 18,20,915 रुपये प्रॉविडेंट फंड का जमा नहीं कराया। 5 लाख 8 हजार इ० एस० आई० का जमा नहीं करवाया गया।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर): कौन सी मिल है?

श्री रामसह भाई वर्मा : इन्दौर मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स। 1967 में 31 लाख प्रॉविडेंट फंड का जमा नहीं करवाया, 9 लाख 20 हजार इ० एस० आई० का जमा नहीं कराया। 1969 में 50 लाख 53 हजार प्रॉविडेंट फंड का जमा नहीं कराया और 15 लाख इ० एस० आई० का जमा नहीं करवाया तथा 12 लाख 11 हजार एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का जमा नहीं करवाया। पैसा मजदूरों का, पैसा सरकार का और मोरग करें राइवेट एम्प्लायर्स। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि ऐसी मिल जो चल रही है उसमें केवल प्रॉविडेंट फंड, इ० एस० आई० और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का 1 करोड़ 46 लाख 90 हजार का बकाया है जो कि एम्प्लायर्स ने नहीं दिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उसका जो नेट ब्याक है वह 96 लाख है जबकि एक करोड़ 46 लाख केवल मजदूरों का बकाया है। इसके साथ में आप देखें कि लायबिलिटी क्या है—4 करोड़ 55 लाख और उसके असेट्स हैं 2 करोड़ 57 लाख तथा नेट सास है 1 करोड़ 98 लाख। मैं

[श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा]

मानता हूँ कि जब इन्डस्ट्री की यह हालत हो तो गवर्नमेंट उसकी टेक-प्रोवर करती है और इस बृद्ध निश्चय के साथ कि हम वापिस नहीं लौटाएंगे तो यह एक स्वागत करने लायक बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी 46 मिलों को चलाने के लिए आपने जो 10 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी है, वर्किंग कैपिटल, क्या उससे 12 लाख स्पिंडल्स को चला सकते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ 10 करोड़ का वर्किंग कैपिटल, बहुत कम है। इन मिलों के पास कुछ नहीं है, उन्हें फिर से आपको खड़ा करना होगा।

आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आपने जो 17 करोड़ की राशि रखी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 6 लाख स्पिंडल बन्द पड़े हुए हैं और 6 लाख स्पिंडल की हालत बहुत ही खराब है। हमारे शासन ने 1951 में एक वर्किंग पार्टी टेक्स्टाइल्स के लिए मुकदर की थी। उस वर्किंग पार्टी ने सारे देश की मिलों की जांच करने के बाद सन् 1952 में रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसमें से मैं एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ, वह सदन में पढ़ने लायक है। मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को उस का पता नहीं है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि :

“मिलों का नक्शा तथा जमाबट हर प्रकार से बिल्कुल पुराने ढंग की है। शुरुआत में मशीनें जमाते समय खाते में माल को इधर

उधर व्यवस्थित ढंग से लाने-ले जाने और श्रमिकों के आने जाने की सुविधाओं का कतई ध्यान नहीं रखा गया। मिलों की इमारतें भी बहुत बुरी हालत में पाई गई, शायद जिन्हें पिछले 10-15 वर्षों में न तो दुरुस्त किया गया है और न उनकी पुताई ही की गई मालूम देती है। खातों में रोशनी के लिए लगाए गए उज्जरदान और खिड़कियों के कांच फूटे हुए थे या उन पर वर्षों से जमी धूल आदि से वे काले हो गये थे। मशीनों के चलते हुए हिस्सों को ढकने के लिए और जालियों की व्यवस्था या तो की ही नहीं गई या वे गायब थीं। मिलों की इमारत, शब, कम्पाउण्ड आदि बाहर से ऐसे दिखाई देते थे मानों वे भूतघर हों, उदास, निर्जीव, गन्दे मनुष्य। इसी प्रकार उपरोक्त कारखानों के खातों के अन्दर की हालत भी बहुत असन्तोषजनक थी। और वे 19वीं सदी में डाली गई थीं। इसलिए 19वीं सदी की पुरानी मशीनें ही यहां लगी हुई हैं। यद्यपि उस समय के बाद मशीनरी और उत्पादन के तरीके तेजी से बदल चुके हैं किन्तु यहां पर वे ही 19वीं सदी की मशीनरी बिना कोई सुधार किए चली आ रही हैं। हमने मिलों में जीर्ण इमारतें खराब हालत में, पुरानी मशीनरी, बहुत खराब वर्किंग कंटीशन, काम करने के गन्दे तरीके, असन्तोषजनक काम की स्थिति, असन्तुष्ट श्रमिक वर्ग, और अक्षम मैनेजमेन्ट पाया। (पृष्ठ 526)”

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो मिल्स की सारी हालत रख रहा हूँ उसकी और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अवश्य जाएगा और वे सबको

कि हमारे सामने क्या कठिनाइयां आने वाली हैं। वर्किंग पार्टी ने सारी मशीनों की हालत और एक एक डिपार्टमेंट की हालत का उस रिपोर्ट में वर्णन किया है।

जहां तक कैश मुआवजा देने की बात है, इस बिल में ऐसा रक्खा गया है कि 1000 स्पिंडल्स पर 50 पैसे के हिसाब से और 100 लूम्स पर 1 रुपया के हिसाब से प्रति माह मुआवजा दिया जायेगा। जहां तक मुआवजे की बात है, मैं एक मिल का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। 1956 में उस का पेड अप कैपिटल 31 लाख का था और इस मिल ने 10 रुपये के शेयर के ऊपर 150 रुपये के बोनस शेयर दिये और अपने पेड अप कैपिटल को बढ़ा कर 4 करोड़ से अधिक का कर लिया। जब उस ने अपना पैड अप कैपिटल 31 लाख से बढ़ा कर 4 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर का कर लिया है तब उस को मुआवजा देने की बात कहां से आती है ? मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं कि अगर आप को देना ही है तो आप 1000 स्पिंडल पर 5 पैसे दें और 100 लूम्स पर 10 पैसे दें। अगर कोई वैधानिक सवाल पैदा होता है तो इतना ही मुआवजा दें। इस से अधिक को मैं उचित नहीं समझता।

इस बिल में मजदूरों के जो कानून हैं वह स्थगित कर दिये गये हैं। एक तरफ तो आप शोषण करने वालों को मुआवजा दे रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मेहनत करने वालों का वेतन और मंहगाई भत्ता काट रहे हैं। मेरे प्रदेश में मिल बन्द की गई। उस को बन्द करने के बाद हर एक मजदूर से 2

रुपये रोज के हिसाब से काट लिये गये। यानी 26 वर्किंग डेज के हिसाब से हर एक मजदूर के 52 रुपये महीने काट लिये गये।

इस के बाद मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भले ही आप मित्रों को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं लेकिन उन को चलाते कौन लोग हैं ? चलाते वही लोग हैं, उन्हीं लोगों को आप ने नियुक्त किया है जिन्होंने मिल मालिकों से मिल कर मिलों की इतनी दुर्दशा की है। आप मिलों को लेते हैं, यह स्वागत योग्य है, हम इस में पूरा पूरा सहयोग देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप जिस को कंट्रोलर मुकर्रर करें उस को कम से कम मिल चलाने का तरीका तो मालूम होना चाहिये। एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर वहां काम नहीं आ सकता। वहां काम वह आयेगा जिस को खरीदने-बेचने एवं टेक्निकल ज्ञान हो, यह मालूम हो कि काटन को किस तरीके से खरीदा जाता है या तैयार माल कैसे दूसरों को बेचा जाता है। उस को टेक्निकल योग्यता भी पूरी हो, प्रैक्टिकल एक्स्पीरिएंस भी होना चाहिये। खाली किताबी योग्यता नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जा कर कालेज से प्रमाण-पत्र ले आये। मैंने देखा है कि आप की जो मिलें आज चल रही हैं, जिस को आप ने अपने हाथ में लिया है, उन की भी बहुत बुरी दशा है। हमारे यहां की मिल को जब शासन ने अपने हाथ में लिया था, जिस का माम स्वदेशी काटन मिल है, उस की हालत में आप को क्या बतलाऊं। मजदूरों को छः वर्ष से बोनस नहीं दिया गया है जब कि

[श्री रामसिंह भाई बर्मा]

वहाँ की दूसरी मिलों में लोगों को बोनस मिल रहा है, सारी सुविधायें मिल रही हैं। लेकिन जो मिल हमारे यहाँ है उस की मैं बात कर रहा हूँ बैलेंस शीट मेरे पास है। उस में बतलाया गया है कि 1971 में उस की हालत क्या थी 42,32,650 रुपये प्राविडेंट फंड का जमाना नहीं किया गया, ई० एस० आई० का 13,69,729 रुपये बाकी है। यह सब मिला कर 66,34,941 रुपये बनता है। मजदूरों का जिस से उम मिल का काम चलाया जा रहा है। 1966 से लेकर 1971 तक इस मिल ने जो लास किया है वह 1,30,54,897 रुपये तक का है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार हैं, प्रोडक्शन, प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन इस इंडस्ट्री में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो सुविधायें मजदूरों को मिलती हैं कम से कम उतनी तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में मिलें। इस के साथ ही यह भी आवश्यक है कि योग्य लोगों के हाथ से इन मिलों को चलाना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह इस मामले में जल्दी काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरा इस मामले में एक अमेंडमेंट है, आशा है आप मुझ को उस समय बोलने का अवसर देंगे, लेकिन इस बात का जरूर ध्यान रखा जाये कि यह इंडस्ट्री अनप्लैन्ड अनकंट्रोल्ड, अनवैलेंस्ड और पूरी तरह से मिस-मैनेज्ड है।

SHRI INDEAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): This Bill, apart from the details of its provisions which I shall come to a little later, represents in a way a new departure

of State policy or Government policy. This is the first time that Government are entering into the consumer industries in this country on a big scale. Up till now, public sector, nationalisation and so on have by and large been restricted to heavy basic industries or industries of a strategic nature which are vital for the economy. We had been demanding and urging for many years that at least the production and distribution of those essential commodities which are vital for the day-to-day existence of our people, particularly, the lower income groups, should be taken over by the State. Pressure of certain circumstances which are described here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has compelled the Government to come forward with this piece of legislation to take over 46 mills. There are already a number of other textile mills which were taken over either by the National Textile Corporation or by State Governments and State corporations or by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation. So, by and large, a big sector of the textile industry or a big segment of it, not the major segment but a big or substantial segment of it, is now coming into the public sector. I can only hope that this is or will be the precursor of similar action in respect of sugar, edible oils and essential drugs. If the public sector, during the course of the Fifth Plan, has the boldness and the vision to enter these fields also, then perhaps at least a part of the misery which the low income groups and the poorer sections of the people are suffering from at present due to the ever-increasing prices may be alleviated.

Although the statement of objects and reasons says that the ultimate goal is to subserve the interest of the general public by the augmentation of production and distribution at fair price of cheaper varieties of cloth—very laudable objective no doubt; we do not know how far we will succeed in achieving it; let us see—the selection of these 46 mills has been due to the fact that they have fallen sick, sickness being what is defined here in the Bill, according to the Minister. If they had not fallen sick in terms of this definition, they might still not have been taken over.

My friend, Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma, cited instances of two or three mills, to his knowledge, which are running—they have not yet put up a closure notice. You heard his description, the symptoms of the patients. I do not know to what degree these symptoms have to increase before the Minister will decide they are sick mills. They wait until everything is frittered away, all the money is looted, the owners run away with all the money, the mill closes down and people are rendered unemployed. Then only it is going to be a sick mill.

There is the classic case of the Lalshmirattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. It was raised here. For three years no bonus was paid; lakhs of rupees being share of the workers' provident fund contribution have not been deposited, lakhs of rupees of ESI contribution have not been deposited by the management and Rs. 31 lakhs are due as arrears of income tax by the company. An investigation committee was set up some time ago by the Central Government. It recommended that the mill should be taken over. But the State Government did not agree; they said 'we are going to conduct our own investigation'. Although the mill is formally still running, 5,000 spindles are idle, but according to the definition in this Bill, it is not a sick mill.

Then there is the case of the Saksaria Mills of Bombay which the Minister knows very well. The owners had run away with all the money; they were showing losses year after year. It was closed down and it was taken over. In two years, it was showing a profit of Rs. 94 lakhs. Thus nursed back to health, earning a profit of Rs. 94 lakhs, it was handed back to the same employers who had looted and ruined it. Again they started looting and fleecing it. Again it closed down, I do not know since when. Now it is in the list of sick mills in the Bill.

So, I must say that it is not really this high-sounding concern of yours for supplying the poorer sections of the community with cheaper cloth at fair price which really activated Government. These owners have been allowed over and over again to

mismanage and loot these concerns and then they are taken over. This is the oldest, largest, and best-established industry in the country enjoying an entirely protected market with a huge potential as everybody requires cloth, there is no competition from imports. Yet this is an eloquent commentary on the way the capitalist system works, with Government giving them so many incentives, facilities, benefits and concessions paid for by the taxpayer with a completely protected domestic market. But they have reduced some of the best mills in the country to absolute junk by simple robbery, thievery and loot. Now they have reached a stage when they are being taken over. We welcome it, of course, but I want a categorical assurance from the Minister on the floor of the House that these mills will not at any stage in future be handed back to these same people who have ruined them.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Yes, not to anybody else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Nowhere in the body of the Bill is there anything stated about this being the first step towards complete nationalisation. It is stated only in the statement of objects and reasons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And the long title.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, and the long title. Nowhere in the provisions is there any finality or definiteness about the period for which the management is being taken over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There also, it did not say nationalisation, but "pending nationalisation."

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Pending nationalisation. It may pend for 50 years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yesterday I said in my speech that the earlier regulation was only for 15 years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Mishra, when you reply, you make it very clear what the commitment is. I find, for example, in West Bengal—he must know—in some of the mills which were lying closed, which have been taken over with the assistance of the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, the Boards of Directors have been slightly reshuffled. One or two new people have been brought in, but the majority of the directors remain the same people who are responsible for what has happened. This is not the proper way of setting about it.

Other Members have also expressed their concern, and if this is going to be done, this whole thing will be reduced to a farce. The consumers have been looted, and the cotton growers have been not looted but in some parts of the country certainly they have not got their dues.

A very important point has been mentioned by my friend Shri Bhattacharyya, that without equalisation of cotton prices all over the country, the weaker mills, the smaller mills, mills which have got lesser or smaller resources in many cases have faced such difficulties regarding their raw materials supplies that they have had to be closed down also. So, equalisation of cotton prices is very very important as has been done in the case of coal and steel. Otherwise, the mills situated in those areas which are not cotton-growing areas are always casualties. And this is an unfair discrimination against them to the benefit of mills which are situated in the cotton-growing or near to the cotton-growing areas.

Another point I want to raise is there seems to me to be—I do not know why—a great multiplicity of agencies visualised here. There is the National Textile Corporation; there are textile corporations in various States. There is the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, and now, according to clauses 5(1) and 5(2) of the present Bill, these 46 mills after being taken over may be managed by either some individual custodians or by Government companies acting as custodians. So, we have got five or six types, even now, of management of

these various textile mills which have been taken over. I would like to know what is the thinking of the Government in this matter. As far as steel is concerned they have thought of a holding company; one central, overall holding company which will regulate the production and operation of all the steel mills. But here we are having five to six different agencies. There is nothing to indicate here whether Government is thinking on the lines of a big textile holding company also for all these mills in the public sector.

Then the definition of 'textiles' under clause 2(e), I find, includes jute; "cotton, wool, jute, synthetic and artificial (man-made) fibres." In that case, I would like to know from him whether they have in contemplation also to take over a whole number of sick jute mills which are lying closed. There is nothing to indicate it, because the preamble and the Statement of Objects and Reasons talk about the supply of cheap cloth to poor people, but what about the jute mills which are lying closed?

Then there is the question of compensation. My friend Mr. Bhattacharyya mentioned in passing that Rs. 30,000 per annum is to be paid for taking over the management. As far as I read this financial memorandum, it is Rs. 30,000 per annum per mill. It is not for all the 46 mills together—the amount of Rs. 30,000. The amount will come to Rs. 1,38,000 per annum, by way of so-called compensation now called more politely 'amount', for taking over the management. This is nothing but gratis or bonue. You may not give bonus to the workers but you are giving bonus to the people who run the mills, every year, not because their ownership is being taken away but only their management. We are totally against this. This is a further example of how taxpayer's money is used to pamper these people. For modernisation and for providing working capital, common people like you and me will have to pay out of their pocket Rs. 10.55 crores as working capital, Rs. 17.06 crores for modernising these mills and Rs. 2.65 crores for recouping losses, because these mill have been

reduced to junk; every thing has been taken away and frittered away and ruined. For that now, we the tax payers of the country will have to pay these huge amounts. This kind of a thing is not very promising as far as the prospect of cheap cloth being provided to the people is concerned. All this will come into the pricing policy and we will be told that because of these huge investments which have now got to be met out of the national exchequer, it will not be possible to reduce the price of cloth. The very purpose of the Bill will be defeated. There is a provision in the Bill for giving cloth at cheap price to the poorer sections of the people and this will be defeated because of the heavy amount of compensation which has to be paid. This is only for taking over the management side. Later on if Mr. Mishra decided to nationalise them a much bigger dose of compensation amount will be prescribed and all these will go into the pricing policy. I would like to know from him how he will work out a policy which will permit cloth to be sold in the market at a cheap price to the vast majority of poor people.

I do not want to go into detail about the relief which is sought to be given to these mills after being taken over. I only want to reiterate with all the emphasis at my command what the speakers preceding me have said. The relief should not be at the cost of workers' amenities. Powers are given to the custodian to such an extent that even the application of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Minimum Wages Act may be withheld. That is the provision made in Schedule II so that even the Minimum Wages Act and the Industrial Disputes Act may not apply to some of these mills. Agreements which have been made or settlements or awards in force regarding the workers' condition may, also, if necessary, be cancelled or modified or something like that can be done. In these cases I do not see why the workers should be penalised. People who have ruined these mills are not being punished in any way. They are not going to be penalised. They are criminals who should be put in jail but far from it they are going to be given compensation; for having successfully looted and ruined the

mills they are going to be given compensation and the tax payers have to provide the money to nurse these mills for health. People who are likely to be penalised are the workers who would be told; you should accept a cut in wage, no bonus for you, there will be reduction in your dearness allowance,—no Minimum Wages Act and no Industrial Disputes Act for you. Is this the way to Socialism? This kind of nationalisation is only meant to repair the health of sick undertakings which the capitalists have ruined and made the workers and the taxpayers pay for it. Because of that cloth cannot be sold cheaply. This inverted form of nationalisation is not going to achieve the purpose of the Government.

I would like the hon. Minister to refer to page 7. I have not been able to send an amendment because I did not have the time to do it. But I would request him to please consider this. The first line on page 7 refers to contract or agreement entered into before the take over in relation to such sick textile undertakings and says that if the Government is satisfied that it has been entered into in bad faith and is detrimental to the interests of the sick textile undertaking, it may make an order cancelling or varying the contract.... I request him to consider this. Because the technical formalities could not be completed there is no listed amendment from me. It should be 'in bad faith or is detrimental'. Otherwise, something may be found detrimental to the interests of the mills but one may say he did it in good faith. You have to prove bad faith as well as detriment to the industry. Otherwise, the contract subsists. An identical amendment was accepted at the time of taking over the IISCO by the minister concerned.

Finally about the interim management, I would reinforce what Mr. Ramsinghbbhai said that pending the appointment of Custodians or whatever other form of management they are going to device, it is laid down that those people who have actually been in charge of the management up to the appointed day, they will continue to manage the mills. Even if it means some risk, I would suggest that this should not be permitted. Those people who have been associated all along

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

with the mismanagement of these mills should not be allowed to continue there for a single day. You may ask, where will we get the men overnight? At least honest people can be found who will hold the baby until you are able to finalise your arrangement. Don't allow the management to remain in the hands of the people who are guilty by every standard and who will utilise their positions to do further damage to the assets of these companies.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, I congratulate the Government on taking this very important step. If socialism means anything it is higher production and equitable distribution. On these two counts, the textile industry in this country has failed signally. The textile industrialists promised last year that they would export a greater volume of textile goods. But the performance in the 1st 10 months shows that the exports are running short by Rs. 11 crores. So, on their own promise they have failed. So far as internal consumption is concerned their failure is evident. There is short supply of medium and coarse cloth as a result of which consumers are put to great difficulty. So, on these two accounts, if not on any other account, the textile mills should have been taken over by Government. Not only these sick mills but the other textile mills also should be nationalised as a policy keeping this basic consumer industry in the hands of Government.

The reason for the signal failure of the textile mills is that most of them are old, out-dated and below standard. They have been making profits all these years, but they have never tried to the old machinery with new machinery. Some of the machinery are as old as the first world war and second world war, and they have never been renovated. So, it was necessary in the interests of the country's economy that the sick mills should have been taken over long ago. They have been taken over only now, which is belated justice. The other textile mills are going to be sick after

some time. The record of the textile industry has been one of killing the hen which is laying the golden egg. It is necessary for Government to take over all textile mills and not allow the other textile mills which are now outside the purview of Government's action to fall sick.

Taking over the management of the sick mills is not entirely a new step for the government. Because, the National Textile Corporation has under its management 51 mills producing 526 million metres of cloth, roughly ten per cent of the total textile production in this country. They employ one lakh workers, which also comes to 10 per cent of the total strength of workers in this industry. They export Rs. 5 crores worth of textile and earn foreign exchange. They have also made a good profit out of these textile mills, belying the impression that government-managed mills do not make any profit and only private sector mills can make profit. Government have built-in know-how, capacity and organisation to take over mills and they are a major factor in moulding the economy of the textile industry in this country.

Now I want to make some points on the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. While taking over the management of these mills, Government would be paying them round about Rs. 30,000 per mill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is Rs. 30,000 for all the mills.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I would say that they should not be paid even that. It is my sincere plea to the Minister that those people who are responsible for reducing these mills to their present position should not be given any money even in terms of relief or compensation, whatever may be the term used.

Secondly, it must be made clear that this is the first step towards nationalisation of all the mills within a limited

period. Government must stipulate a period of five years within which the new taken over sick units should be nationalised and another time limit should be fixed, say, the end of the Fifth Plan for the take over of the entire textile industry in this country.

Then, for the running of these mills, the government now depend on the share of the State Governments which have to take 49 per cent shares in these units. In many cases, the State Government may not come forward and pay their share of the money and there will be inordinate delay in bringing these units back to life. Therefore, the entire burden of these sick mills should be taken by the Union Government and nothing should be left to the State Governments.

I want to make a reference to a particular textile mill in my constituency. The Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhugatpur is the oldest textile mill in the State of Orissa. Unfortunately, this mill died an infantile death. It never regained its health and its machinery has been reduced to nothing; it is just junk now. About 600 families who were depending on that mill for their employment are now unemployed. Government should take particular care to bring this mill back to health from its present position of an uneconomic unit so that it may not die an untimely death again.

I now come to the employment policy, which is not clearly mentioned in this Bill. In the case of those mills which were closed long ago, if the ex-employees of those mills are still unemployed, they should be given first preference in the matter of employment when they are re-opened.

With the take over of these sick textile mills, the government is now a major partner in the field of textile industry in this country. So, a large number of fair price shops should be opened by them all over the country, particularly in the countryside, so that there will be no dearth of cheap cloth in the country. Then only government can rightly justify their action in this field.

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SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the shadow of a deepening economic crisis has engulfed the whole nation. But the Government's industrial policy has remained in doldrums. Indian economy today is really poised for breakdown because the Government has really learnt nothing from the past. We have reached a stage in our national history when the economic policy needs to be reviewed if we are really keen to guarantee a national minimum to the people.

The Government today suffers from a sense of helplessness and it really does not know what to do and in which direction to move. Of course, the Government has got a magic word "nationalisation" in which it finds solutions for all economic problems. Whenever there is a problem, or there is a difficulty, the Government leaders immediately talk in terms of nationalisation or take-over. The Prime Minister has repeatedly said that nationalisation should be resorted to only when it is essential because this by itself is not a socialistic step. Nationalisation undoubtedly is a powerful instrument and it should certainly be employed, judiciously, whenever it is found that it can bring relief to the poor.

In actual practice, the State ownership of the means of production has proved to be an irrelevant factor because it has wholly failed either in the attainment of socialism or in ensuring a higher growth rate. Of course, it ensures erosion of democratic values. The nationalisation as a whole has not brought any relief to the poor nor it has benefited the priority sectors. The economic policies which we are pursuing today are creating scarcities and shortages. When the Government fails to hold the price-line, it immediately thinks in terms of take-over without creating adequate machinery resulting in all-round chaos and widely prevalent corruption.

A nationalised institution squanders the nation's resources to the extent that the rupee value has begun eroding in a big way. Today, we find that the economic policy has placed the economy in a

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

very turbulent situation. We are very fond of blaming the bureaucracy here and there. But we really do not know why we blame bureaucracy when we are entrusting a large share of responsibility which it is not able to discharge. This is a question which I would like the ruling party to answer as to whether the bureaucracy is really capable of handling the responsibility which has been entrusted with.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

This is the question which has never been replied to while we are really going on a slippery ground of socialism or nationalisation without knowing where it will ultimately lead us to. This Bill is undoubtedly a hasty step. This take-over of 46 sick textile mills will ultimately, in actual practice, develop into what. That is what we are interested to know. We know that vandalism, loot, grab and corruption have, taken-over the Union Ministry of Foreign Trade. Everyone in the Ministry has minted money and has become a potential capitalist. This is what the country knows and the people in the political life know that the officers of this Ministry right from the top to bottom are corrupt. In fact, today we have a sick Government with a sick economic thinking.

The hon. Minister has claimed that this Bill will save 46 mills from closure and will also bring the tendency of retrenchment to an end. This is undoubtedly a laudable objective. But we know that this objective has never been realised whenever the industries have been taken over. We are interested to know why these mills have gone sick and how they become sick. What are the factors responsible for it?

There are three major criteria to judge the performance of any industrial unit. One is operational efficiency; the second is to produce qualitative goods at competitive prices; and the third is profitability of the industrial concern. If you apply these three criteria to the public sector, I

am afraid, I will have to say that the entire public sector will fall in a distinct sector, i.e., the sick sector. The entire public sector today is sick, if you see in terms of profitability, if you see in terms of operational efficiency, if you see in terms of producing quality goods.... (Interruptions). That is the situation. I would request him not to interrupt me. Let me take his own chance. With this interruption, nobody can really present his case.

16 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): When you make such denunciation of the public sector, you must be prepared for interruptions.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: There are three factors which are largely responsible for this. One is the persistent shortage of cotton, resulting in high cost of cotton. Number two is inflation—spiralling of wages by 20 to 25 per cent. Number three is the high level of taxation. These three major factors have resulted in uneconomic working not only of these 46 mills but of the vast majority of 668 cotton mills that we have in this country.

I would also like to present the Reserve Bank report which says that the profit after tax as percentage of net worth has been so low that it hardly leaves anything for modernisation of plant and machinery. The Reserve Bank has recently analysed the financial results of 271 cotton mills for 1968-69 and it has shown that 141 mills have incurred losses amounting to Rs. 3.64 crores in contrast to a net profit of Rs. 4.01 crores in 1967-68, Rs. 11.28 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 2.55 crores in 1965-66. The industry is caught in a vicious circle of lower profits, smaller outlay on modernisation, and so on.

What we do need today is a time-bound comprehensive programme for modernisation which needs to be drawn up on the basis of Rs. 630 crores with an annual outlay of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores. It has also been repeatedly recommended that the Government should immediately set up an institution called Cotton Textile Modernisation Corporation with a paid-

up capital of Rs. 25 crores to be increased to Rs. 50 crores in three years, to provide financial assistance in the form of long term on soft terms with suitable safeguards for overseeing that the funds are effectively used and modernisation actually takes place. The norms of credit-worthiness should be liberal. Viability of borrowing units should be determined on the basis of the competence of management, possibilities of cost reduction and improvement in quality as well as profitability as a result of modernisation. It is ultimately not the nationalisation of 46 sick mills but a national policy of modernisation which can go a long way to meet the demands of the growing population as well as for exports.

Sometime back, the Manubhai Shah Committee had recommended that these sick mills should better be merged with better run mills rather than bureaucratisation of the sick mills which is sure to become a permanent liability on the Government's resources. The State should not burden itself with such a huge liability....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: In the end, Sir, with your permission I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister. These questions are as follows. Which were the mills which were actually running on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance either by the same management or under some lease or any other arrangement? Which were the mills for which the proposals were received and considered by the Government for restarting under lease or any other arrangements? Which were the mills for which the proposals were considered favourably and the Government has given clearance or 'No Objection memo' for running the mills on lease or under any other arrangement? Which were the mills which were really closed on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance for which no proposals were received and considered by the Government to re-start the mills? Whether any opportunity was given to all the 46 mills listed in the first schedule

of the Ordinance to find out whether the present management has any scheme or resources to re-start the mills and why the mills should not be taken over by the Government in public interest in case they do not have any scheme or arrangement for re-starting the closed mills? If not, the said failure on the part of the Government amounts to a violation of fundamental rights of the mills concerned and under such circumstances legal complications are bound to crop up and the Government will be unnecessarily dragged to High Courts and the Supreme Court. It is learnt that many mills have already filed writ petitions in courts and in some cases even stay orders have been issued by the Courts restraining the Government from giving effect to the said Ordinance. This shows that there was complete non-application of mind.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: This shows that there was complete non-application of mind in including many such mills in the first schedule.

The grounds of urgency and other circumstances to promulgate the Ordinance so hastily on 31st October, 1972, only 13 days before the winter session of the Parliament was to begin since there was no emergency.

Why the Government has included the names of those mills which were actually running on the date of promulgation of the Ordinance—

- (a) when there is no loss of production of cloth;
- (b) when the labour is getting employment;
- (c) when there is no financial stake required to be made by the Government and no botherations are to be taken by the Government, since the private parties are to manage the affairs of such mills.

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

Sir, these the questions I would like to put to the hon. Minister to reply so that the House could know exactly where and to what extent this Ministry has bungled in the whole affair of the textile industry.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र (गुरदासपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, जहां तक इस बिल के बेसिक आब्जेक्ट का ताल्लुक है, मैं बड़े जोरसे इसकी मुखालफत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज आप इस तरह की सिक टैक्सटाइल मिलें लेते हैं, कल जूट मिलों को लेंगे, परसों मर्कैनि कल चीजों को बनाने वाले कारखानों को लेंगे, इस तरह से करप्शन और इन एफिसिएन्सी की लावी को एक प्रिमियम देने का ऐम बन जायेगा। इससे अच्छा तो यह होता कि जो इस तरह की नाकारा मिलें हो चुकी हैं—मेरे खयाल से गवर्नमेंट के इल्म में यह बात होगी कि मिलों को लेने और ऐलान करने के दरमियान जितने मिल ओनर्स हैं, उन्होंने मिलों के अन्दर से तमाम अच्छे-अच्छे पुरजों को निकाल लिया और जब सरकार इन मिलों को चलायेगी तो वे पुर्ज बहुत ज्यादा कीमतें देकर खरीदने पड़ेंगे। इसलिये इनको लेने के बजाय, अगर सचमुच सरकार के सामने यह मकसद है कि गरीब आदमियों को मोटा कपड़ा सस्ते भावों पर मिले, तो सरकार को चाहिये कि इन मिलों के बजाय नई मिलें चलाये। पुरानी मिलों को निशानाड़ करके से. एक नई बीमारी को मोल लेना है। नई मिलों के लिये चाहे ज्यादा कीमत भी खर्च करनी पड़े, लेकिन उस पर किसी की अंगुली नहीं उठेगी।

अब मैं की जो सियासत है—मैं अपने सच्ची मित्रा-समूह से कहना चाहता

हूँ—इस तरफ हजारों अंगुलियां उठ रही हैं। जब इस बिल की चर्चा एक जगह पर हो रही थी तो वहां 10 में से 9 आदमियों ने यही कहा कि यह एक और तरीका पब्लिक सेक्टर एक्सचेकर को लूटने का बन गया है। यह बात गलत होगी, मैं नहीं जानता कि इसमें कहां तक सच्चाई है, लेकिन हमारे हर अमल को एक नहीं, दो नहीं, हजारों-लाखों आंखें देख रही हैं, हम कहते हैं, हम करते क्या हैं। एक तरफ ऐलान किया जाता है कि 46 मिलें इसलिये ली जा रही हैं कि मोटे कपड़े की कीमतें कम की जायें तो आप को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि 1969, 1970 और 1971 में जो मिलें पूरी तरह से चली हैं, जो मोटा कपड़ा पैदा करती हैं, उनकी कीमतें में कोई इजाफा हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है या कमी हुई है। आज लोग इस बात में विश्वास नहीं रखते कि हम गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाते हैं या गरीबी बढ़ाओ का नारा लगाते हैं, आज दुनियां हमारे ऐमाल पर हमको परखेगी। मैं यहां एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—

साकी की नबाजिन उन पर है

पीते का सलीका जिनको नहीं,

वस्तुएं अगर कायम यह रहा

आबाद न होया मैदान।

अगर इसी तरह से टूटी-फूटी, जंक लगी हुई मशीनरी को लेकर आप कामवाब होते हैं तो ठीक है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट को मिलेगा, अगर जैसा खयाल है कि माफामियाब होगी तो एक बच्चा और उनके हाथ पर सब जायेगा।

इसलिये गवर्नमेंट अच्छी तरह से सोच ले कि अभी उसने तक जो मिलें चलाई हैं उनको किस इन्तहा तक उसने पहुंचाया है। अगर मुकाबला किया जाये, प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलों के दम्यानि तो कोई ऐसा नकशा आज तक हमारे सामने गवर्नमेंट ने पेश नहीं किया जिस पर खुशी और फख महसूस कर सकें। चाहे स्टील इन्डस्ट्री हो या कोई दूसरी इन्डस्ट्री, हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर की स्टील मिलें जहां टोटल कैपेसिटी का 60—70 परसेन्ट पैदा करती हैं वहां पर पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलें 30—40 परसेन्ट ही पैदा करती है। जहां टाटा एक मजदूर साल में 140—145 टन लोहा पैदा करता है हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में 80 टन से ज्यादा पैदा नहीं करते हैं। जापान में एक मजदूर 600 टन से ऊपर पैदा करता है, अमरीका में 480 टन पैदा करता है, जर्मनी में तीन, साढ़े तीन सौ टन पैदा करता है लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर की मिलें जो हैं उनकी पैदावार 80 टन से ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं इशारतन कहूंगा, कोई मुखालिफत करने की बात नहीं है, सिर्फ एक दोस्त के नाते उस पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हुए जिसकी सरकार यह बिल ला रही है, कि हमें कदम सोच समझ कर रखना चाहिये। पिछला जो तजुर्बा है, हम अंधेरे में चारों तरफ भटक रहे हैं लेकिन कोई रास्ता और मंजिल हमारे सामने नहीं है। कुछ सूबे फीके नारे हैं और चारों तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में, हर मोर्चे में तालिब-इस्लाम, मजदूर और नीचबानों में माफूसी है। इसकी कम करने की कोशिश की जाये बजाय

बीमार मरने वाली मिलों को जैसे कि इस्तेजिटिमेट चाइल्ड की तरह मुतबन्ना बनाया जा रहा है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस खानदान की हालत क्या होगी जिसमें कि इस तरह के चाइल्ड इकट्ठे किये गये हों। जिस तरह से उस खानदान की बदनामी होगी उसी तरह से इस गवर्नमेंट की भी हालत हो सकती है। अगर आपने मिलों को लेने का फैसला कर ही लिया है ती मेहरबानी करके इन मिलों के इन्चार्ज जो हों वह ऐसे आदमी लगाये जायें जिन्हें कि उन मिलों को चलाने के बारे में पूरा इल्म हों उस तरह से न करें जैसे कि काबुल में बच्चा सक्का की बादशाहत आई तो उसने अपने एक मोची दोस्त को इंस्पेक्टर जनरल आफ हास्पिटल बना दिया। आज इस तरह से काबिलियत देखकर नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं बल्कि यह देखा जाता है कि फलां आदमी से उसके क्या सम्बन्ध हैं और दूसरे से उसकी क्या रिश्तेदारी है। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह आपका जो फैसला है उसमें अगर आप कामियाब हो जायें तो मुबारिक है लेकिन जो पिछला तजुर्बा है उससे कोई आम्ति-मिज्म नहीं है। इसलिये कोशिश करें चाहे चाहे कुछ दिन वही चलाते रहें लेकिन एक बार आप मिलों को अपने कब्जे में लें तो कामियाब बनाकर दिखायें ताकि आज उंगलियां उठाने वाले शर्म महसूस करें न कि वे इस बात को जतायें कि हमने तो पहले ही बार्न कर दिया था। इन अलफाज के साथ फिर बार्न करते हुये मैं कहूंगा कि इतना बड़ा जो कदम उठाया है उसके लिये जो ज़रूरी चीजें हैं उनका पहले खयाल कर लें आपका शुक्रिया।

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to place before you a few concrete and constructive suggestions on The Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1972.

This Bill seeks to replace the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1972, promulgated by the President on 31-10-1972 whereby the management of 46 textile undertakings pending their nationalisation was taken over by the Central Government. In our country there are 379 pure spinning mills and 291 composite textile mills. Out of 34 mills taken over by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and placed under Authorised Controllers, six mills are under the direct management of the National Textile Corporation.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade is not listening to the Member. Perhaps the hon. Minister does not care to hear the Member who is speaking in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not be so sensitive.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pallachi): Sir, he cannot understand Tamil. How can he reply to the points being raised by the hon. Member if he does not listen to the interpretation? Perhaps he is not interested.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Let the hon. Minister finish his conversation first and after that the hon. Member can resume his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order. You do not worry. The hon. Minister will reply to the points raised by the hon. Member.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: As the owners of 46 textiles were frittering

away the assets of these textile mills to the detriment of public interest, the Government of India were compelled to arrange for the promulgation of Presidential Ordinance on 31st October, 1972 and to replace that Ordinance this Bill providing for the taking over the management of the said sick textile undertakings has been brought before this House. I am not in a position to accept the contention that this is the first step in the nationalisation of entire textile industry. Not only the huge profits earned by these textile undertakings have been misappropriated by the owners for their own self-aggrandisement, without even declaring dividends to the share-holders, but also the Depreciation Reserve Fund has been eaten away by the owners, leaving these undertakings high and dry. They did not invest the Depreciation Reserve Fund for modernising these mills. The Central Government were left with no other alternative except to issue the Presidential Ordinance for the purpose of taking over these 46 sick textile undertakings. The argument that this is the first step in the nationalisation of one of the important consumer industries like the textile industry, is, according to me, untenable. I would substantiate my point by saying that if the Government were serious in their profession of maximization of production and distribution at fair prices of cheaper varieties, of cloth, they should have come forward with the statute for nationalising the 379 pure spinning mills and the 291 composite textile mills in the country which are earning enormous profits running to crores of rupees and which are also being exploited fully by the owners for their personal benefits.

Sir, there could be only one reason for not taking up the step of nationalising the entire textile trade and that is, many of these mill magnates are members of the ruling Congress Party and they happen to have a major say in the affairs of the ruling party. In Coimbatore District from where I come, there are many textile

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

mills. The mill-owners who were previously members of the Old Congress have not come to the new Congress. Just like the sugar industry which was a milch cow for the ruling Congress during the Elections, it is reported that the Election Fund of the ruling party swelled by the contribution of 18 paise per spindle from the textile trade. In their personal conversations with me, the mill-owners have conveyed this to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let not the hon. Member follow Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in making all sorts of allegations.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: These are incontrovertible facts.

*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: The main reason for not nationalising the entire textile industry or for that matter the sugar industry is that these are the perennial sources for the ruling party to fleece for their Elections. If the Government want to prove it otherwise, they should not show any hesitancy in nationalising the entire textile trade and the sugar trade.

Even in the matter of taking over of the management of 46 sick textile undertakings, Clause 6(3) of the Bill provides for the owner of every sick textile undertaking being given by the Central Government a particular amount of compensation in cash. I am astonished that the Government should make such a provision for the owners of these undertakings, who had no compunction even to misappropriate the Depreciation Reserve Fund, who had left these mills as mere bones after sucking the marrow, to get compensation even for taking over their management? Is such a provision necessary? If the Government are going to be so munificent towards these exploiters, if the Government are going to have such a statutory provision for giving bounties to these owners who had been so callous to the maintenance of these mills, I wonder whether the Government will ever think of implementing the proposition of nationalising the entire textile trade. Even

at the time of nationalising the General Insurance companies, an amount of Rs. 38 crores was provided as compensation. At every stage of nationalisation of industries which are vital for the economic development of the nation, crores of rupees are being paid as compensation. I do not know whether the Government want to ensure the economic development of the nation on an even keel or they want to benefit a particular section of our society by giving them huge amounts of compensation. I am at a loss to understand the processes of thinkings on the part of the Government in this important matter.

Sir, the requirement on account of modernisation of these sick mills has been estimated at about Rs. 1706 lakhs and the requirement of margin money for working capital for these mills has been estimated at about Rs. 1055 lakhs. The Government require about 2761 lakhs of rupees for putting these undertakings on their feet. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify whether it is at all necessary and whether he is justifiable in making the provision of compensation at the time of taking over of the management in view of the staggering sum required for re-vitalising these units.

Out of the 46 undertakings whose management is being taken over, there are seven mills in Tamil Nadu—Balarama Varma Textile Mills, Kaleeswarar Mills—A Unit, Kaleeswarar Mills—B Unit, Pankaja Mills, Pioneer Spinners, Thandram Spinning Mills, Mad Sarada Mills. The number of textile becoming sick in Tamil Nadu was so fast that many thousands of workers were on the verge of losing their livelihood. In fact it was an explosive situation. On many occasions, repeatedly, the Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu belonging to Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, and our dynamic Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi used to make fervent appeals to the Central Government that they should save the situation from going out of hands by taking over the

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

(Shri P. A. Swaminathan.)

sick textile mills. As there was unconscionable delay on the part of the Central Government in arriving at a decision, the Tamil Nadu Government set up the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation and in the interest of thousands of textile workers, the State Government strained its every nerve in finding resources for taking over the sick textile mills. The Mills like Murgan Mills, C.S. & W. Mills, Coimbatore Cotton Mill, Om Parasakthi Mills, Somasundara Mills were handed over to the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation. Thousands of textile workers were saved from the serious and tragic consequence of being thrown out in the streets. The arrangement agreed to was that the Central Government would bear 15 per cent of the expenditure involved in running these sick undertakings and the remaining 49 per cent would be borne by the State Government. The slender resources of the State Government are being fully utilised in reviving these sick units. I would like to take this opportunity to inform you, Sir, that the Centre's share of 51 per cent has not yet been disbursed to the State Government. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the Centre's share of 51 per cent should be made available immediately to the State Government as the responsibilities undertaken by the State Government are bursting to their seams.

I would now refer to Clause 5(1) in Chapter II of the Bill, which reads:

"The Central Government may, as soon as it is convenient administrative-ly so to do, appoint an individual or a Government company as the Custodian of a sick textile undertaking for the purpose of taking over the management of such undertaking and the Custodian so appointed shall carry on the management of such undertaking for and on behalf of the Central Government."

I can welcome the provision of appointing a Government company as the custodian of a sick textile undertaking. But, I strongly and vehemently oppose the provision that an individual can also be appointed as the custodian of a sick textile mill. This provision may also mean

that the old management which had exploited these units for such a long period can again be appointed as the custodian. What I am saying is that there is a statutory provision according to which there is no bar for appointing the same individual who has so long been responsible for mismanagement for malpractices and for misappropriation as the custodian of the mill after the management has been taken over by the Government. This provision goes against the very purpose for which these sick units are being taken over. Wherever there is the State Textile Corporation these Mills should be handed over to them. If it is not there, then, with the consent of the State Government, these sick mills should be administered by the National Textile Corporation. I would like to say that this provision that an individual can also be appointed as the custodian will lead to fresh irregularities and malpractices. If the Government want to save the sick mills from certain death, then this provision about the individual being appointed as the custodian should be deleted from the Bill. I hope that the hon. Minister will ensure that the Government company alone is entrusted with the management of these sick units.

It has also been stated in the Financial Memorandum that certain amounts will have to be paid to the owners at the time of nationalisation and the amounts to be so paid have yet to be assessed. This provision ensures payment of compensation twice to the owners of these sick undertakings. I would only say that the objective of maximization of production and distribution at fair prices of cheaper varieties of cloth would never become a reality if the Government are obsessed with the notion of compensating the owners responsible for creating chaos in the textile industry.

Before I conclude, I would stress that the deficiencies which I have referred to in the Bill should be removed. No individual should be appointed as the custodian of a sick mill. If the Government of India are really determined to establish an egalitarian society in the country, if the government want to implement the

promises given to the people during the recent Elections, then they must conform with the proposal to nationalise the entire textile trade, sugar industry, cement industry, iron and steel industry, which should be the public means of production for achieving the goal of economic equality in the country. These are the vital sectors of our economy, the profits of which go to fatten a few at the cost of entire population of the country. I suggest that these industries and their earnings must be made to serve the public interest. If this is not done, the people of the country will decide what to do to achieve this.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नटवरलाल पटेल (मैहसाना) : सभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, इस से मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती है और मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। धन्यवाद इस लिए दे रहा हूँ कि इस माननीय सदन में एक बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी बिल आया है। वह इस लिये क्रान्तिकारी है कि उस से हमारे देश में मजदूरों को काफी सिक्थोरिटी मिलने वाली है और बड़ा फायदा होने वाला है।

इस सदन में जो बहस हुई उस से मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि कई माननीय सदस्यों का विचार है कि इस टेक ओवर से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में जिस का फायदा होने वाला है उस से जा कर पूछिये कि फायदा होने वाला है या नहीं। जिन लोगों को फायदा महसूस नहीं हो रहा है, उन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह मजदूरों से जा कर पूछें कि इस सदन में जो बिल आया है उस से हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों का कोई फायदा होने वाला है या नहीं।

आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्रीज सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है और इस सबसे बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में काफी बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर लोग अपनी रोजी कमाते हैं। पिछले पांच सात वर्षों में हमारे यहां कितनी ही मिलें बन्द हो गईं। आप को पता है कि किसी भी धन्धे को करने में मुनाफा भी होता है और नुकसान भी होता है। आज हमारे देश में यह प्रक्रिया चल रही है कि जब तक धन्धा करने वाले को मुनाफा मिलता रहता है तब तक वह धन्धे को चालू रखता है और जब मुनाफा नहीं मिलता घाटा आना शुरू हो जाता है तब वह मशीनों को बन्द कर देता है और ऐसा कर के मजदूरों को बाहर निकाल देता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने देश में सोशलिज्म की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। यहां पर जो मजदूरों का सवाल है अगर हम उस के उपर तेजी से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो उन की परिस्थिति काफी खराब होने वाली है। मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है उस को ठीक करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं अपने गांव का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात राज्य के मैहसाना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मेरा एक छोटा सा गांव है। वहां की टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री काफी प्रसिद्ध है और इंडस्ट्री भी काफी अच्छी। वहां पर 1500 मजदूर काम करते थे, आठ वर्ष हुए मिल बन्द हो गई। जब मिल बन्द हुई थी तब मैं मिल के ओनर से मिलने गया और उस से पूछा कि आप ने मिल को बन्द क्यों कर दिया आप जानते हैं कि यहां पर 1500 मजदूर काम करते हैं,

[श्री नटवरलाल पटेल]

और अगर मिल ने प्रोडक्शन बन्द कर दिया तो जो मजदूर उन की रोजी बन्द हो जाएगी। अगर आप एक मजदूर के यहां चार या पांच आदमी ही मान लें तो मेरे जिले की इन टैक्स्टाइल मिल को बन्द होने से कम से कम 6,000 मजदूरों पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। इस लिये गरीब लोग इस काम से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। मैंने मिल मालिक से यह भी कहा कि अगर आप मिल न चला सके तो हमारी कोई जबरदस्ती नहीं है, लेकिन इस को समझ लीजिए कि मिल बन्द होने से यहां के 1500 कारीगर बेकार हो जाएंगे। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि इन मजदूरों में से काफी लोग हरिजन कम्युनिटी के हैं और हरिजन कम्युनिटी के लोगों के पास जमीन तो अधिक होती नहीं, इस लिये उन के पास दूसरा कोई धन्धा भी नहीं है जो लोग बेकार हो जाते हैं आखिर वह अपने घर को कैसे मैनटेन करेंगे। उन के सामने समस्या यह है कि वह अपनी रोजी कैसे कमाये। जो आदमी बेकार हो जाते हैं उन की परिस्थिति को सोच कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है जब मिल बन्द हो गई तब मैंने बार बार उस के मालिकों से प्रार्थना की, लेकिन उन्होंने मेरी प्रार्थना को नहीं सुना। इस के बाद मैंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अपना रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिया। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने मुझे ऐसा बतलाया कि वह इस मिल को टैक्स्टाइल करापोरेशन के जरिये नहीं चलायेंगे। मैंने कहा कि अगर आप नहीं चलायेंगे और मिल मालिक भी नहीं चलायेगा तो इन 1500 मजदूरों का सवाल पैदा होता है। मेरे गांव में एक ही इंडस्ट्री है इस लिये गवर्नमेंट इस को चलाये जो इंडस्ट्री बाटे में चलती है उस को गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में ले सकती है और चला सकती

है तो इस को क्यों नहीं चला सकती है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं चला सकेंगे, हां अगर तुम्हारे पास कोई बायर हो जो मिल को ले ले तो उस को ले आओ हम उस को हर तरह की मदद देंगे। मैंने कहा कि मैं तो एक छोटा सा आदमी हूं कोई इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट तो हूं नहीं, मैं कोई ट्रेडर भी नहीं हूं, इस लिये बायर ढूँढने क्या मैं बम्बई जाऊंगा। बायर ढूँढना मेरी काम नहीं है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने मेरी बात नहीं सुनी।

मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि जब हमारे देश में अनएम्प्लायमेंट के सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश हो रही है तब इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यहां पर अनएम्प्लायमेंट को हल करने का सवाल तो दूसरा है, जिन को पहले एम्प्लायमेंट मिल चुका है वह अनएम्प्लायमेंट हो गये हैं यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल सामने है। इतने बड़े देश में अगर बेरोजगारी के सवाल को हल करना है तो अगर उसको हम पूरी तरह से हल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इतना तो हम कर ही सकते हैं कि जो रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं वे बेरोजगार न हों। अगर आप यह कहते हैं कि रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ रहे हैं तो उसके साथ साथ इंडस्ट्री भी बढ़ती जा रही है। इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ा कर हम बेरोजगारी के सवाल को भी धीरे धीरे हल करते जा सकते हैं। लेकिन जो कई सालों में एम्प्लायड थे, काम धंधे में लगे हुए थे और जो केवल इस लिये बेकार हो जाते हैं कि मिल या इंडस्ट्री चलाने वाले अपने विह्वल से इंडस्ट्री या फैक्ट्री को बन्द कर देते हैं, और मजदूरों को कह देते हैं कि आप बाहर चले जाओ, हम मिल नहीं चला

संकेत, तो इसको किसी भी अवस्था में बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारे यहां आठ बरस से मिल बन्द पड़ी है। यह हमारे गांव का बनिंग प्रोबलम है। हमारे यहां के मजदूर आपकी ओर देख रहे हैं। भगवान से प्रार्थना कर चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनकी प्रार्थना स्वीकृत नहीं हुई है। मिश्र जी सुन रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे। मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट भी मूव किया है। आप 46 मिलों को ले रहे हैं। आप मजदूरों के सवाल में बहुत दिलचस्पी लेते हैं। जहां आप 46 मिलों को लेते हैं वहां आप कहीं दुर्गों काटन मिल को भी लें और इसको भी चालू करें। आपने ऐसा किया तो मजदूर आपके बड़े आभारी होंगे। हमारे गांव वाले आपको सदा याद करते रहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बहस में भाग लेना पसन्द नहीं करता। सदन में बार बार मैं बोलता भी नहीं हूं। लेकिन जब मिलों का सवाल आया तो मुझे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि यह मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं इस मिल के बारे में बोलूं जोकि वहां का बनिंग प्रोबलम है। यह मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी का सवाल है। मैंने सोचा कि इसे मुझे सदन में उठाना चाहिए। इस वास्ते मैं बहस में भाग ले रहा हूं।

मैं मिल चलाने वालों को भी कह चाहता हूं कि जमाना बदल गया है, जो कोई भी किसी चीज को करना चाहता है वह इस बात की सोच ले कि वह उसको बन्द नहीं कर सकेगा और अगर वह गरीबों से टकराया तो चूर चूर हो जाएगा, मिट्टी में मिल जाएगा। इस वास्ते यह काम किसी के लिए भी करना ठीक नहीं है। इस मिल वालों की हालत क्या

हुई इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। कांटेक्ट में काम या दूसरे में बे पड़ गए और वहां पैसा सफा हो गया। जो हालत हुई वह मैं बताने को तैयार नहीं हूं। जो मजदूरों से टकराते हैं वे कभी सुखी नहीं होते। भगवान का प्रोटैक्शन भी उनको नहीं मिलता। अन्त में मैं कहंगा कि मेहरबानी करके मेरी एमेंडमेंट को आप स्वीकार करें और मजदूरों की समस्या वहां हल करने में मदद दें।

इस क्रान्तिकारी बिल को पेश करने के लिए मैं फिर से मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): There exists a very clear case for a comprehensive scheme of nationalisation of their entire textile industry. But even then as a short term measure, as a socialist I welcome this Bill. It is no doubt a Bill with very good features which if implemented properly will go a long way in ultimately making the final scheme of nationalisation a success. The objective of this Bill is quite laudable. We want to rationalise industries and managements and we want commercial production and most of all, we want to bring about equitable distribution through providing cloth to the consumers at a fair price. I am not sure whether in its present form the Bill will be able to achieve all these objectives. If amended suitably, probably it will be able to produce good results. It is a fact that even before the promulgation of the Ordinance there existed a certain situation in the textile mill industry. Certain sick mills were taken over by the Government. What was the attitude of the mill-owners? They considered the Government merely as a health centre or sanatorium, to which the sick mills were transferred. You spend on the administration of the mills and on rationalising and modernising the industry and increase the profitability of the mills. When the sick patient becomes hale and hearty, the millowners said the recouped patient should be returned back to them. In the past this was

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

being done with the result that the profitability of the private entrepreneurs increased. Now I am happy that the minister has given the assurance that in the implementation of this Bill, this tragedy will not be repeated and the mill-owners will not be permitted to treat the Government as a sanatorium and health centre. We spend from the public exchequer a lot of money on rationalising the industry. We do not want to increase the profitability only for the private entrepreneurs. We want to increase the profitability for public good. From that point of view, the step being proposed now is quite welcome.

About the definition of sickness, a number of items have been put down in the Bill. I would like to add one significant symptom which is clear to those who are associated with the trade union movement and the running of the industry. We have come across a certain type of sickness developing in the industry because of the crisis perpetrated by the textile magnates, namely, artificial scarcity. Very often when they want to increase their profitability, they create an artificial scarcity of cotton and yarn with the basic objective of pressurising the Government, so that disproportionately more import of cotton from outside is made resulting in the prices of indigenous cotton going down and thereby their margin of profit is increased. The mills of those textile magnates who indulge in this should also be taken over under this scheme.

No doubt the list of 47 mills given here is quite justified. But we know there are a number of additional mills which are badly in need of take-over. To make only a sample survey, in the Lakshmi Rattan Mills, Kanpur, lakhs of rupees of provident fund have not been deposited. When the trade union leaders met the Labour Minister, he also accepted that there have been such fraudulent practices. Provident fund has been deducted from the wages of the workers, but the corresponding amount has not been deposited in the bank. About bonus amount, also, there are fraudulent practices. I submit that the mills indulging in such malpractices should also be taken over. If

there is coordination between Mr. Mishra's ministry and the Labour Ministry, they would be able to get all the available data about mills indulging in such malpractices and those mills should also be taken over.

According to the Bill, in the interim period, the present management will be allowed to continue. If the very same management which was responsible for the fraudulent practices are allowed to continue, they will perpetuate the fraud. When they find that ultimately the industry is going to be taken over by Government and it is not going to be returned back to them as in the past, they may derive a vicarious satisfaction in destroying the industry, in seeing that the management is put in the reverse gear and creating as much difficulties as possible in the path of ultimate nationalisation.

Therefore, taking note of these fraudulent practices and the dangers, I would very much suggest that the very same management which is responsible for creating dislocation of the textile industry should not be allowed to continue their management even in the intermediate period. Not only that, even when the custodians take charge of the textile industry, the trade union organisations must be associated with them in an advisory capacity in the intermediate stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you put in any amendment to clause 5?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Unfortunately, I came late and I could not give notice of them. But other hon. Members have done it. Further, it is always open to the mover to make modifications in his own draft.

I am sure that a number of trade unionists have sent memoranda to the Labour Ministry and the Foreign Trade Ministry, and I am sure that the hon. Minister is quite conscious of the fact that the trade union organisations in this country have a desire, not merely to persist in

making just demands, but also in seeing to it that the public sector undertakings taken over by the government make a grand success because ultimately on the success of these undertakings depends the pattern of distribution. Therefore, the trade union organisations in these units must be associated with the conduct of management of the industry

श्रीलालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may resume his seat. The quorum is being challenged. The bell is being rung.... Now there is quorum.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In my concluding remarks on the Bill I would like to refer to a very relevant document on the subject, a study made by the professors of the Allahabad University on the working of public corporations in India. Though it is only a study on the working of public corporations in India, I think that would also be relevant in the management and conduct of the sick textile mills which will be taken up by the government. That team of professors went round the country and tried to meet the managers of the various public corporations and they have drawn the inference that the paradox of our public corporation is that the corporations are run with the private sector mentality and unless that mentality is eliminated they cannot work. The same thing can be said about the management and conduct of the textile units which will be taken over by the administrators and custodians. If they are guided by the philosophy of the private sector, the norms and ideology of the private sector, it will be very difficult for them to make these undertakings quite efficient and it will not be possible for them to rationalise the management. Therefore, do not leave the management merely to the custodians and administrators; try to make it broad-based and try to associate organised trade unions with the conduct and management of the industry, even in an advisory capacity, so that the proclaimed objectives of this Bill,

with which I am hundred per cent in agreement, will be implemented effectively.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी आदत के मुताबिक मंत्री महोदय को बधाई नहीं देता हूँ, जो इस बिल को इस आशा के साथ लाये हैं कि इस के द्वारा इस उद्योग का कल्याण होगा, मजदूरों का भला होगा और इन पिटी-पिट्टाई बीमार मिलों को कुछ आधुनिकता के स्तर पर ला कर इन का उद्धार किया जायेगा। मैंने कहा है कि मैं बधाई नहीं देना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। मगर मुझे दुःख है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में अभी तक सोते क्यों रहे और जो बिल आज से पांच दस बरस पहले आना चाहिए था, वह इतनी देर से क्यों आया है। क्या सरकार को यह एहसास नहीं था कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में लुट खसूट और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग वगैरह सब कुछ हो रहा था। उस ने स्वराज्य-प्राप्ति के तुरन्त बाद एक हाई पावर कमीशन बिठा कर इस के बारे में जांच क्यों नहीं कराई। और जब अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने इनवेस्टिगेशन करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, तो सरकार ने उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन क्यों नहीं किया।

यह उद्योग हमारी एक परम्परा के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन बीच में ट्रांसिट पीरियड में, वह कलकत्ता के सटोरियों के हाथों में चला गया जिन को टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री या किसी भी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में ज्ञान या अनुभव नहीं था, जो सट्टे से पैदा किए गए पैसे की कोर्से से इस इंडस्ट्री में आये, जिन्होंने सेयरज कार्नर किये और मैनेजमट को अपने हाथ में ले लिया। उन्होंने ब्लैक मार्केटिंग किया, प्रॉफिट को इंडस्ट्री में प्लो बैंक नहीं किया; प्रॉविडेंट फंड के पैसे नहीं दिये और लक्सरी की जिन्दगी में खूब पैसा खर्च किया। जब उन मिलों के शरीर में खून नहीं रहा और केवल स्कैलेटन रह गया तो, जैसा कि श्री यशु बंबटे ने कहा है, उन को सिक मिलों की तरह सैनेटोरियम में खड़ा कर दिया गया है।

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

यह ठीक है। यह सरकार का दायित्व है। इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि सरकार चाहती है कि कहीं मजदूर बेकार न हो जायें। सरकार के सामने सबसे पहले मजदूरों का चित्त आता है, फिर उत्पादन का चित्त आता है और यह खयाल भी आता है कि इन सिक मिलों को किसी प्रकार रेशनलाइज और माड्रनाइज कर के ठीक हालत में लाया जाये। इस उद्देश्य से इन 46 मिलों के बारे में अक्टूबर में एक आर्डिनंस जारी किया गया अब विधेयक लाया गया है। इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ

इन 46 मिलों का इतिहास हमारे पास सामने है लेकिन इन के अलावा पचास साठ और ऐसी मिलें हैं, जो सिक हैं और शायद बहुत सिक हैं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री वीरेन्द्र अग्रवाल ने कहा है कि वे चल रही हैं, कभी बन्द नहीं हुई हैं। वे कैसे चल रहीं हैं, इस का भी एक इतिहास है। उन मिलों ने प्राविडेंट फंड के पैसे जमा नहीं किये, उन की तरफ इनकम टैक्स की लायाबिलिटीज पड़ी हुई है, वे कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लाय का प्रोसेसिंग कर के ब्लैंक मार्केट से पैसा पैदा करती हैं। एक हार्ड-पावर कमीशन बिठा कर इन मिलों के बारे में इन-वेस्टीगेशन किया जाना चाहिए और इन को भी हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन मिलों को टेक ओवर करने के बाद उन का प्राफिट क्यों वापिस किया गया। जब सरकार ने उन को सिक मिल मान कर ले लिया, उन को ठीक किया दिया, उन को प्राफिटबिलिटी के स्तर पर ला दिया, तो फिर प्राफिट को

वापिस करने की क्या जरूरत है क्या सरकार ने यह प्रावधान किया है कि वह नेशनलाइजेशन की दिशा में बढ़ेगी और मिलों को वापिस नहीं करेगी ?

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की एक मिल का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। राजनदगांव की बी० एन० सी० मिल में लेबर की कानसालिडेटिड वेजिज 85 रुपये थी।

जब मैं वहां से चुन कर आया और वहां गया तो सबसे पहले मैंने इस बात को पूछा कि कंसालिडेटिड वेजेज एकाडिंग टू नागपुर इन्डेक्स 136 रुपये जो मिलना चाहिए वह उन्हें मिलता है या नहीं? डी ए होता है वह मिलना चाहिए, बाकी उनकी वेजेज मिलनी चाहिए। सब मिला कर सवा दो सौ रुपये मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन पता लगा कि 85 रुपये कंसालिडेटेड वेजेज के मिलते हैं। आपने एक कस्टोडियन अप्वाइट किया। तीन चार लाख रुपया उसने इन्वेस्ट किया। 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट किया तीन वर्ष में। हमने पूछा कि 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट किया, मिल में कोई नई मशीनरी लगाई, वेजेज बढ़ाए, बोनस दिया, डी ए दिया? सारी बातों का उत्तर या जीरो अर्थात् कुछ नहीं किया। मैंने कहा कि अच्छी बात है फार दी सेक आफ टोकेन इन्कीमेंट दस रुपये बढ़ाइये। उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमारे चार्टर्ड एकाउण्टेंट से बात कीजिए। अगर वह कहेंगे और हमारी फाइनेंसियल कंटीशन परमिट करेगी तो हम बढ़ा देंगे। 47 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट कर चुके थे और यह तो बुरा प्राफिट था, स्टोर

में कितना ब्लैक किया, सेल में कितना ब्लैक किया, मशीन तोड़ फोड़कर कितनी बेची, उस ब्लैक मनी से कितनी एप्रीकल्बरल जमीन खरीदी, वह सब तो एक तरफ है और दस रुपये नहीं बढ़ाए। हमने इसी सदन में माननीय मिश्र जी से प्रार्थना की कि उसको नेशनल टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के मातहत लिया जाए और मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा संचालित टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के मातहत उसको लिया जाए। आज 85 रुपये पाने वाले लेबर को 50 रुपये बढ़ जाने के बाद 135 रुपये महीने मिल रहे हैं और 7 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हर महीने हो रहा है। 7 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हो रहा है, 50 रुपये बेजैज बढ़ाए गए चार पांच महीने के अन्दर। हमारे क्षेत्र से पंडित किशोरी लाल शुक्ला जो टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन हैं उन्होंने अभी भोपाल विधान सभा में बताया, भाई राम सिंह बर्मा को पता होगा, शायद पांच छः मिलें हैं टेक्सटाइल्स कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जिनका नेतृत्व शुक्ला जी कर रहे हैं और एक करोड़ दस लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हो चुका है। यह उन सिक मिलों की हालत है जिनका खून चूस लिया था इन उद्योगपतियों ने और मजदूर बेकार हो गये थे। अगर बेकार नहीं हुए तो उनको बड़ी आर्थिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा। मैं एक बात बड़े दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर इमानदारी के साथ या रीजनेबल आनेस्टी के साथ भी उद्योगपति टेक्सटाइल मिलों का संचालन करते और जो हेराफेरी हुई, उस प्राफिट को प्लाऊ बैंक किए होते, वह जो ब्लैक का पैसा जेब में भरा और ऐयाशी में खर्च किया वह न किया होता

तो एक मिल भी सिक न होती क्योंकि बेजैज हमारे बहुत कम हैं। दुनिया को देखते हुये, हमारे बेजैज बहुत कम हैं। मशीन कितनी भी पुरानी हो, लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर को हम 18 काउन, 14 काउन और 10 काउन का कपड़ा देते हैं। मसिराइज्ड और सुपर फाइन 40-45 काउन की बात मैं नहीं करता हूँ जैसा कि अहमदाबाद की कुछ मिलें बनाती हैं और प्राफिट करती हैं। लेकिन यह जो सिक मिल्स हैं यह कोर्स क्लाय, मीडियम क्लाय तैयार करती हैं। तो क्या कारण है घाटे का? बेजैज कम, कोर्स क्लाय का प्रोडक्शन, एक्जोर्ड मार्केट और पैसा गवर्नमेंट से मिलता है। ये सारी सुविधायें होने के बाद भी जिस प्रकार की लूट हुई जिस प्रकार धोखा धड़ी हुई जिस प्रकार मार्केट का एक्स्प्लाइडेशन हुआ, कन्ज्यूमर का एक्स्प्लायटेशन हुआ और प्राफिट बूक एकाउन्ट में शो नहीं किया गया, इसके कारण ऐसा हुआ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह एंक्वेसिक इंडस्ट्री है, यह टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री हमारी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री है। आपको यह जान कर प्रसन्नता होगी कि माडर्न टाइम में टेक्टाइल में सिर्फ काउन टेक्सटाइल नहीं रहा, टेक्टाइल में टेरीन भी आ गया, टेरीकाट भी आ गया और बहुत सारी चीजें आज यह इंडस्ट्री बनाती हैं। लेकिन हमारा जो एक्सपोर्ट होता है, मैनचेस्टर में काउन की जगह पर हमारा कोर्स क्लाय रा मैटीरियल के रूप में वह लेते हैं और 12 आने गज का कपड़ा 18 काउन का जो यहां से जाता है वह तीन रुपये गज में उसे री-प्रोसेसिंग करके बेचते हैं। पहली नवम्बर से कन्ज्यूमर दुकानों

[श्री रामसहाय पाण्डे]

के मार्फत कंट्रोल्ड प्राइम में आपने कपड़े को बेचने का प्रावधान किया उसके लिये आपको बधाई लेकिन हर मिल ने जो कंट्रोल्ड प्राइम रखी है थी उसको ब्लैक में बेचा और शत प्रतिशत में ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करके मार्केट में उसे फिर से उन्होंने बेचा है। आप एक नीति कन्ज्यूमर के हित में बनाते हैं लेकिन आपको यह देखना होगा कि इसका एडवान्टेज कोई दूसरा तो नहीं ले रहा है। आपका डेसीशन बड़ा अच्छा था कि कन्ट्रोल रेट का कपड़ा कन्ज्यूमर को दिया जाए। लेकिन कन्ज्यूमर के हाथ में पहुंचने के पहले ही री-प्रोसेसर के हाथ में वह पहुंच गया और उसने री-प्रोसेसिंग करके ज्यादा पैसे में उसे बेचकर उसका प्रॉफिट कमाया। इसलिए आपको हर चैनल को देखना होगा। आपने कन्ट्रोलर बढ़ाया ठीक किया। आपने टेक ओवर किया बहुत अच्छा किया। लेकिन यह आपको देखना होगा कि ये कौन लोग हैं जिनको आपने कन्ट्रोलर बनाया। बड़ी आसानी से पैसे खाए जा सकते हैं स्टोर में, सेल में, काटन में, केमिकल्स में, जितने ने कम्पोनेन्ट्स, जितने रा मैटिरियल्स हैं, जितनी भी ऐसी चीजें हैं उनमें अच्छी तरह से पैसे आज भी खाए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि जो बातें इन प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों के माध्यम से हमको बर्दाश्त करनी पड़ी कहीं आप के माध्यम से भी, ऐसा न हो कि जो कन्ट्रोलर आपने बनाये वह भी ऐसा ही करने लगे। क्योंकि बहुत से ऐसे बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छ बैठे हैं जो मार्केट को कन्ट्रोल करते हैं और वह आपकी मशीनरी को कहीं करस्ट

न करें, इसका आपको ध्यान रखना होगा। आप इन्डस्ट्री को आगे बढ़ाए। पसा लगाए और मैन, मैटीरियल, मार्केट, मशीन, मैनेजमेन्ट ये सारे के सारे जितने चैनल्स हैं इनको सबको अच्छी तरह से देखिए ताकि कोई लूप होल न रहे और जिस उद्देश्य से, जिस भावना से, जिस दायित्व से इन मिलों को टेक ओवर किया है उसमें सफलता मिले। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आगे चलकर यह खराब हो और हमारा पैसा जो इनमें इन्वेस्ट हुआ है उसका पूरा पूरा रिटर्न न मिले। क्योंकि धीरे धीरे कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स जितने भी हैं उनकी तरफ आपको बढ़ना है और राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है। ऐसी तमाम मिलें आपको लेनी पड़ेगी। केवल 46 तो क्या पचास साठ और भी जितनी हों सब आपको लेनी पड़ेंगी। आपकी आबादी बढ़ रही है। 56 करोड़ की आबादी है। अनाज और कपड़े की गारन्टी आपको देनी होगी। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, कपड़ा, भोजन इनकी सबकी गारन्टी आपको देनी होगी और इस मार्ग में समाजवाद की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, वह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन दायित्व के साथ सरकार का जो कर्तव्य है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए आपको यह करना होगा, सरेआम उपभोक्ताओं को जो आज लूटा जाता है, जिनको आज ठगा जाता है, उनकी यह लूट बसोटी बन्द हो, और साथ साथ उनको यह सारी सामग्री प्राप्त हो, इस दिशा में जितना भी अच्छा कदम आप बढ़ाएंगे राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ बढ़ने, जितने भी प्रयत्न इस दिशा में करेंगे उसके लिए आप बधाई का पात्र बनेंगे।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गिरजाघर बन्द हो जाने चाहिए लेकिन जो मिलें हैं वह बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमें कुछ एतराज नहीं है अगर कुछ टूटे फूटे मन्दिर या मस्जिद या गिरजाघर बन्द हो जाएं लेकिन जब देश के अन्दर कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : डागा जी, यह पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं है। आप जरा चेयर की ओर देखकर भाषण कीजिए।

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : मैं चेयर को ही ऐड्रेस कर रहा हूँ। मैंने कहा कि जब कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं तो उसके अन्दर दरिद्र-नारायण अपनी रोजी से महकूम हो जाते हैं। तो मैं सबसे अच्छा इस बिल को समझता हूँ और मेरे ख्याल में सारे समाचारपत्रों ने और सब तरफ से सबने इस बात की तारीफ की है कि हमारा कदम ठीक जगह जा रहा है। माननीय बीरेन्द्र अग्रवाल जी बोल गये कि आप इन्हें खत्म कर रहे हैं लेकिन आपके प्रबन्ध करने वाले प्रबन्ध ठीक तरह नहीं कर पाएंगे। पान्डेय जी ने भी चेतावनी दिलाई। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर में जो एक कदम हम उठा रहे हैं तो हमें अपने लोगों पर विश्वास करना होगा और विश्वास करके चलना होगा। जब देश एक विश्वास करके चल रहा है और देश में एक अवस्था ऐसी बन रही है कि हम शोषण को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो शोषण को खत्म करने का यही तरीका है। ये 47 कन्सन्स जो ले रहे हैं इनके स्थान पर अगर नये कारखाने लगाए जाएं तो कितनी पूंजी चाहिए? कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यह एतराज उठाया कि इसके लिए बड़ी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको नये सिरे से लगाया जाए तो तब कितनी पूंजी चाहिए थी। आज यह जसे भी कारखाने हैं, जमीन है, कुछ मशीनें हैं चाहे जैसी भी हैं, यह सब

थोड़ी पूंजी में मिल जाते हैं तो इसमें हर्ज क्या है? यह जो उनका कहना था कि हमको इन कारखानों को नहीं लेना चाहिए, हमें नये कारखाने लगाने चाहिए, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे पास जो कारखाने आलरेडी मौजूद हैं और जिनमें थोड़ी पूंजी लगाकर ज्यादा लाभ उठा सकते हैं, उन्हें क्यों न लिया जाए?

दूसरा एतराज इसके साथ बे यह उठाते हैं कि हमने देखा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में बड़ा घाटा होता है और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं होती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आखिर हम लोगों ने एक निर्णय लिया है तो हमें अपने लोगों की इमानदारी पर और उनकी मेहनत पर भरोसा करना होगा। बार-बार जब हम लोग इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाएंगे तो हमारे लोगों में जो काम करने की शक्ति है वह बढ़ेगी और उनकी इमानदारी बढ़ेगी। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम हमेशा हर बार अविश्वास करें कि हमारे कर्मचारी और सरकारी कर्मचारी उन कामों को कर नहीं पाएंगे। आधिर हमारी सारी योजनाएँ चलती हैं, देश का सब काम चलता है, रेल इण्डस्ट्री चलती है, दूसरी इण्डस्ट्रीज चलती हैं, तो हमें लोगों पर विश्वास करना होगा, लेकिन कुछ वर्गों पर हमला भी करना होगा। जो लोग गलत काम करते हैं उनकी निन्दा भी करनी होगी, लेकिन जो हमारा रास्ता है, जिसको हमने तय किया है, 46 मिलों को लेने जा रहे हैं, उनको नया जीवन दिया जाएगा, यह एक अच्छा कदम है। मेरे ख्याल से किमी ने भी इस बिल का विरोध नहीं किया है, सबने एक स्वर में कहा है कि यह कदम बड़े साहस का कदम है, अच्छा कदम है, आगे की ओर ले जाने वाला कदम है।

17 hrs.

लेकिन मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—अभी मेरे साथी नटवरलाल जी ने कहीं दुर्गा काटन

[श्री मूल चन्द्र झाणा]

लि०, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेहसना का बिक्र किया है। आप इस मिल को भी लीजिये, 46 की जगह 47 कर दीजिये। इस मिल में 1500 आदमी बेकार हो गये हैं।

इस बिल में जो रीखन्च दिये गये हैं— मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान क्लॉज 10 की तरफ़ दिखाना चाहता हूँ। इस क्लॉज में कहा गया है—

He may, by giving to the employee one month's notice in writing or the salary or wage for one month in lieu thereof, terminate such contract of employment.

यह मुनासिब नहीं है। हम मजदूरों की बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिए इस बिल को लाये हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ आप ऐसा क्लॉज डाल दें कि एक महीने का नोटिस देकर उनको हटा सकते हैं, इससे तो बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी। अगर हमने उनको रख लिया है और बाद में यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनकी जरूरत नहीं है तो आप काम को बढ़ाइये, लेकिन मजदूरों को नहीं हटाइये। आप ने कहा है—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already explained; you need not say this again.

श्री मूल चन्द्र झाणा : दूसरी बात— आपने इसमें एक क्लॉज दी है—

Every person in charge of the management of a sick textile undertaking immediately before the appointed day shall, within 10 days from that day or within such further period as the Central Government may allow in this behalf.

आपने इसमें 10 दिन का टाइम दिया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप को कस्टडी में कोई चीज़ लेनी है तो फौरन लीजिये। वरना कई बार ऐसा होता है कि वे लोग काज-पस, दूसरी चीज़ें मिस-एप्रोप्रियेट कर लेते हैं, वहाँ से हटा लेते हैं। इसलिये कोई टाइम लिमिट मत दीजिये

जो काम करना है वह फौरन लीजिये। 10 दिन का टाइम बहुत ज्यादा है—इस टाइम के अन्दर मशीनें हट जाती हैं, जितना कम टाइम दिया जाय, उतना अच्छा है। जब आप यह तय कर लें कि हमें फ़र्ला मिल को लेना है तो तुरन्त ले लीजिये, इस के लिए टाइम मुकर्रर नहीं होना चाहिये।

आप ने क्लॉज 4(8) में कहा है—

No Resolution passed at any meeting of the shareholders of any textile company on or after the appointed day regarding the business of the textile company in so far as it relates to the sick textile undertaking shall be given effect to unless approved by the Central Government.

अगर कोई रेज़ोल्यूशन पास कर दे और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको एप्रूव कर दे तो उसको इफ़ेक्ट दिया जा सकता है—ऐसा क्यों किया जाय। इसमें ऐसा होता है कि के मीटिंग करे और उसमें अपनी च्वाइस वेदें और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको एप्रूव कर दे तो

सभापति महोदय : आप इसके मायने नहीं समझ पाये हैं। ठीक है अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मूल चन्द्र झाणा : मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्लॉज को नहीं रखना चाहिए।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने भाषण में एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता था—आप कृपया कदवी० एन० सी० मिल, राजनंदगांव को श्री इन सिक-मिलों की तालिका में जोड़ दें।

श्री एम० रामचोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मुक़्तसिर-सा भाषण देना चाहता हूँ। जो मिलें ली गई हैं,

उन के लिये मैं मंजी जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। जो मिलें ली गई है, अगर उनकी कामयाबी से चसाना है तो सिर्फ़ ले लेना ही काफ़ी नहीं है, उन में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। क्योंकि जिस दिन से सिक-मिल ली जाय, अगर उसी दिन से मांगों की भरमार चलदी शुरू हो गई तो सिक-मिल फिर बन्द हो जायेगी और उससे बदनामी होगी और सरकार आइन्दा दूसरी मिल लेने का साहस ही नहीं करेगी। इस वास्ते मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि फिलहाल मजदूर बोनस मांगना छोड़ दें। जब तक वह मिल कामयाब तरीके से न चले, अगर दूसरी सुविधायें कम भी हैं तो भी थोड़े दिन के वास्ते उस को बरदाश्त करें।

दूसरी बात—हमारे यहां मजदूरों की प्रोडक्टिविटी बहुत कम है। जापान में 198 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, जर्मनी में 160 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, यूरोपियन कंट्रीज में 140 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं, जब कि हमारे यहां 40 प्वाइन्ट्स हैं.....

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : तनखाह कितनी है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: डीरम बनर्जी साहब से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि मैं कानपुर जा कर आया हूँ—मेहरबानी करके ज्यादा काम करके ज्यादा तनखाह हासिल करने के लिये कहा जाये।

मोर्नाइजेशन आफ मशीन्ज के लिये कहा गया है कि इस पर 600 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। जो मिलें जल्दी खराब होने वाली हैं उनके लिये एक प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि हर साल 60 से 65 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके मोडर्नाइज करेंगे। आगामी सप्ति वुनिया में मशीनें मोडर्नाइज हो गई हैं—लेकिन

हम इस मामले में अभी पीछे हैं। अगर हर साल 60 करोड़ रुपया मशीनरी के मोडर्नाइजेशन पर लगायेंगे तो 10 साल में तमाम मशीनरी नई हो सकेगी। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां कहीं भी मिलों को मोडर्नाइज करने के लिये पैसे की जरूरत है, फाइनेन्सल कार्पोरेशन से पैसे का इन्तजाम किया जाय ताकि मशीनों को मोडर्नाइज करके दुनिया की दूसरी मिलों के साथ अच्छी तरह से कम्पीटीशन कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am indeed very much grateful to the House for the support that it has given to the Bill. Fourteen Members have participated in the debate, and out of these fourteen, eleven have strongly supported the principles for which the Bill stands, and only three colleagues of ours have not supported the principle for which this Bill stands.

Before I go into the general principles which have been raised by hon. Members, I would like to take some of the points raised by hon. Members one by one and try to allay their misgivings.

First, I shall take the point raised by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. He asked 'Why are you paying compensation to the owners under clause 6(2)?'. Till the units are actually nationalised, some compensation has to be paid to the owners; otherwise, it will amount to expropriation. This point was raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta also and he asked why we were proposing to pay Rs. 30,000 for each mill and he calculated that something like Rs. 1.46 crores would be paid to the mills. I would point out that this Rs. 30,000 is meant for all the 46 mills. This is just nominal compensation and we are doing this in order to respect the provisions of the Constitution, for otherwise it would amount to expropriation. So, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya need not have this apprehension that we are

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going to make payments of such amounts to these mills or to those mills which do not have much utility.

The hon. Member also raised the question about the freezing of past liabilities and said that workers' dues should not be frozen. As far as possible, workers' dues will be paid after the mills are restarted. But our concern will be to restart the sick mills.

17.09 hrs.

(SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya also pointed out that in the mills already working under Government control, arrears of workers' wages and bonus were not being paid. Government are making serious efforts to pay arrears and will fully safeguard the workers' interests. However, this will be possible only after the mills start working.

I must say that I do not agree with Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy when he says that no bonus should be paid to the workers.

Bonus has to be paid to the workers, no matter in what condition the mills are. There is the Bonus Act and we should not raise the question of productivity etc., once the question of bonus comes.

About the equalisation of cotton price, this is a question which has been raised a number of times by the Chief Minister, West Bengal, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, that there should be equalisation of price of cotton as in regard to coal and steel. I agree with it in principle. I addressed a letter to all the Chief Ministers of cotton growing States in this regard. Unfortunately, they did not agree to this principle. I am thinking of convening a meeting of all the Chief Ministers of cotton growing States and of those States where there are textile mills to discuss this problem. The difficulty is genuine. The States which do not grow cotton have to incur a higher cost of production than those States where cotton

grows. Some solution has to be found. I assure Shri Gupta and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya that we are serious about this question.

Shri Ramsinghbhai Verma raised the question of huge arrears in respect of one particular mill the Indore Malwa United Mills. This mill has been taken over under the Ordinance and the dues are being gradually liquidated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta made the point that the mills taken over should not be returned to their owners. I had stated earlier, and I reiterate, that not only these 46 mills but even these 57 mills which are under NTC, the return of which is to be considered after 15 years, will not be handed back to the owners. We are not going to waste public money repairing and modernising these mills of private owners and returning them to them after putting them in proper order.

As Shri Indrajit Gupta said, this is for the first time that we are entering the consumers' industry on a large scale. These 46 mills are going to be nationalised. Pending that, we have come forward with this Bill. I cannot set a timelimit for nationalisation, but it will be very soon.

The point was made that we gave 10 and 15 days notice and in the meanwhile valuable properties of the mills might have been removed from their premises. Here I want to share a secret with the House. This question of taking over these mills has been with us for a long time. We had a Cabinet meeting and we were to announce the promulgation of the Ordinance the same evening. But then some difficulty arose. We could not do it the same day. Immediately I came to my office, round about 7 O'clock, I requested all the Chief Ministers of the concerned States to put police guard in the mills so that no property was removed. I am thankful to all the Chief Ministers for their quick action for the same night before 12 O'clock all these mills were put under police guard and, according to our information, no property has been removed.

The general question of nationalisation of the entire textile industry was raised. This is not before us at the moment. We do not want to do it; we want to take over these mills which are not remunerative, which are not economic. We want to take over such units after paying compensation according to the amended Constitution on a mill-wise basis.

Whatever may be the faults of individual millowners, I must pay a compliment to the textile industry which has not done a bad job. A visit to the Textile pavilion of Asia 1972 will convince one about the progress made by the Indian textile industry.

In export also, it has done a good job. But anyway, we are not satisfied with export performance, and that is why we are setting up the Textile Export Corporation and we are going to enter the field of textile export also. But I must say that at the moment we have no proposal to take over the textile mills, and I do not think that stage has yet been reached.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Many speakers have referred to the Laxmiratan Cotton Mills.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will come to the individual mills later. But that mill and also one mill at Kanpur—perhaps Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Laxmiratan Cotton Mills has not been taken over yet in a spite of the fact that this man has not paid bonus for three years and is not remitting the amounts to the provident fund. Non-payment of Government dues is his capital.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Banerjee knows it. He had discussed it with me and I had set up an investigation team which had gone into it and also recommended the taking over of a part of the mill. We wrote to the State Government because 49 per cent of the finance has to be found from the State Government and 51 per cent of the finance has to come from the Central Government. We had

some difficulty in that, and we could not take it over, but I assure hon. Members that efforts will be made to take over this mill also.

About fair price shops, the question was raised by Shri Patnaik. Under the revised scheme, into which I do not want to go in detail, we have stopped private trading in the controlled varieties of cloth, and we want to give it to the State Government and the national consumers co-operatives, super markets, etc.

Next, I come to the points made by Shri Virendra Agarwal. It is very difficult to answer the points raised by him. We are at two different poles. He is against nationalisation and he is against any State activity in the economic field. We know his philosophy and we know the philosophy of his party. I will only tell him that the public sector has not done as badly as he has tried to paint. He has raised the question of the National Textile Corporation. I may tell him a word about it. We had 57 mills under the National Textile Corporation and these mills have had an annual production of over Rs. 200 crores of yarn and cloth, and they have provided employment to one lakh workers. The mills under the management of these corporations exported textile goods worth over Rs. 8 crores last year. In respect of 45 mills, detailed modernisation programmes have been framed involving an investment of Rs. 17 crores. The major portion of the outlay has been spent on the mills which are being modernised. In short, the Government is very serious about it and is acting in a phased manner to rehabilitate the undertakings which have come under its control so that the production of textile which is essential for the community is augmented. Therefore, the allegation or charge against the National Textile Corporation is not fair.

Shri Prabodh Chandra is not also happy about the provisions of the Bill. He thinks that we are putting additional power in the hands of the Government which may not be used for the good of the people. But this is the only solution to the conditions under which the sick

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mills in this industry have fallen, and this Bill is going to help us in restoring the health of the textile industry, and I would request Shri Prabodh Chandra to wait for a little while and see how things move. I may assure him that the textile industry would improve as a result of the provisions of this Bill and there will be less cause for worries in the future. He said that all the mills which are not efficient should be taken over. Of course, there can hardly be any two opinions on this.

Mr Saminathan said that the Government is not serious about nationalisation. But, as I said, we are not going to take over the entire industry at present.

About compensation, I have explained it and I have said that the compensation of Rs. 30,000 is for the 46 mills. It was said by another hon Member that the Central Government should try to pay 51 per cent to the Tamil Nadu Government. This will be done. So far as the 51 per cent to the State Government is concerned, it will be done, and if the Tamil Nadu Government wants to run any of the mills we will hand it over to the Tamil Nadu Government as we have done in the case of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh also. If The State Government wants to run the mill, and if they set up a State Textile Corporation, we will have no objection and we will be happy to hand it over to them and help them by giving them 51 per cent of the capital required.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why not have one agency?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Natwarlal Patel said that the Durga Cotton Mills in Gujarat should be taken over. The State Government has also recommended the taking over of this mill, and necessary action is being taken in that direction and I will be able to take over this mill also.

Prof. Dandavate said that an artificial scarcity of yarn is being created.

SHRI K. BALADHAND AYUTHAM: Coimbatore): There are two mills which have been closed for ten years Raj Mill of Madura and Seethalakshmi Mill of North Arcot. These sick mills have not been included.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I did not know. They might have missed my attention. There is no difference of opinion on principle. I am prepared to take them over if they are closed for ten years. There might have been some slip and they might have missed my attention. If the hon. Member writes to me, he has brought it to our notice in fact, we shall set up an investigation team and we shall take them over. A closure of even three months is enough and so ten years is good enough and it is a good case.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: It is already a dead mill. You must take it as dead if it remained closed for ten years.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said that I would take them over after getting them investigated. I have already taken 57 mills and today this covers 46 mills. I shall have to take those two mills also provided they come within the formula which the Bill envisages, if it has been closed and if they are uneconomic etc. we shall take over those mills.

Prof. Dandavate has raised the question of scarcity of yarn, synthetic and cotton yarn. There is no scarcity. As a matter of fact only yesterday I had written to two Chief Ministers that they have not lifted the quota. The difficulty lies in the distribution stage. We have fixed the quota for each state in the case of cotton fibre and synthetic fibre. If the State Governments do not lift their quota, what can I do? The Textile Commissioner has visited most of the States and discussed with them the system of distribution. I must say categorically that there is no scarcity of yarn in the country. Only a proper distribution machinery should be evolved by the State Governments.

We also said something about clause 11 of the Bill. I agree with him. That provision was meant for only a day or two after the Ordinance was promulgated. The Government has appointed now custodians for all the 46 mills. We were not in a position to have custodians for all the 46 mills overnight and therefore this provision was there. It is now infunctious because custodians have been appointed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I have one information? Some mill owners of these 46 mills have already gone to the Court and have obtained injunctions and stay orders. For these six mills what is the Government contemplating to do? I know one Kanodia mills have gone to the court and the court has given an injunction.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I shall look into it. If there is a case I shall try to help you and your union if you have a case there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I said some mills have obtained injunctions from the court.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I do not think so. You are not correct.

It has been suggested that workers and business experts should be associated with management. While considering the constitution of the Advisory Committee this point will be kept in mind. Though workers' participation in management has been our policy we have not made much headway in these 57 plus 46 mills. It will be my endeavour to see that the workers are also represented on the board of management.

There was one question about holding company and Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to it. We have appointed the Textile Corporation as the custodian-general of all the mills. We shall see its working. We believe that with the nationalised textile corporation as the custodian-general all these mills will be able to do much better. If we feel that it is not working properly we shall consider something else. I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta that there has to be some

body which should co-ordinate the working of all the mills.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Where is it provided that the Custodian-General will be the Textile Corporation of India? It is not there in the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It will be done under the rules. In the ordinance, we mentioned it. When we frame rules, we will take care of that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interests of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up clause by clause consideration. Clause 2. There is an amendment by Mr. Ram-singh Bhai, but he is not here. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To clause 6, there are amendments Nos. 2 to 5 but Mr. Ramsingh Bhai is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: 4 hours have been allotted. Why are you hurrying it up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: To clause 7 there are so many amendments in the name of Mr. Ramsingh Bhai, but he is not here.

The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Contracts, etc., in bad faith may be cancelled or varied.)

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 1, for "and" substitute "or" (17)

(Shri L. N. Mishra)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(Debts incurred for the purposes of Textile Undertaking to have priority.)

Amendment made:

Page 8, lines 23 and 24,—

for "obtained by an owner of a sick textile undertaking from the Central Government or State Government"

substitute "advanced to a sick textile undertaking by the Central Government or a State Government" (18)

(Shri L. N. Mishra)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 18 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: I beg to move:

Page 12,—

after line 48, add—

Kadi Durga Cotton Mills Limited, (Kadi, Mahasana)." (1)
"47. Kadi Durga Cotton Mills Limited, Kadi, District, Mahasana

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, we want to speak on this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Four hours have been allotted for this. Why should it be rushed through?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find that there is no unanimity on this question. We will take it up tomorrow.

17.32 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-first Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ. BAHADUR): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order. I want to submit something on the BAC Report presented just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. We will take up the next item.

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SCRAPPING OF AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I will just now say why the agreement should be scrapped, why the business of the foreign private oil tycoons should be nationalised and what is the class character of the government and then I will try to substantiate my argument.

There has been fantastic increase in production even without the permission of the government. They do not think it even necessary to seek the permission of the government. I would like to know what comments Shri Gokhale has got to make on this point. Here is a report of the Estimates Committee for 1967 which says:

"The original and existing capacity of the above coastal refineries in the private sector is given below:

(million tonnes)

	Original capacity	Present capacity (1967)
Burmah Shell Refinery, Bombay.	1.50	3.75
ESSO Refinery, Bombay.	0.92	2.50
Caltex Refinery, Vishakhapatnam.	0.50	1.55
	2.92	7.80

It will be seen that the rated capacity of the above three Refineries has been increased by more than 2½ times over the years.

Then, it says:

"The Committee learn with concern that expansion of the refineries in the private sector was carried out without the approval of Government inasmuch as Government's permission was not sought for capital investment for this purpose. The Committee are doubtful that the capacity of the refineries can be increased to about two times with minor modifications and improvements only unless the additional capacity was contemplated and built into the original plant and equipment itself."

An agreement with private foreign oil companies is nothing but an agreement of slavery.

I would read out from the same Estimates Committee Report which says:

"There are three agreements with foreign oil companies, namely, agreement dated 30th November, 1951 with Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now Esso Standard Eastern Inc.), agreement dated 15th December, 1951 with Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company Ltd., and Burmah Oil Company Ltd. (Burmah-Shell Refinery) and agreement dated 28th March, 1953 with Caltex (India) Ltd., (Caltex Refinery). Under these agreements and the revisions subsequently agreed upon, the following capacities were licensed...."

The figures are given here. Further, it says:

"Besides the above the respective agreements contained the assurances that for a period of 25 years from the commencement of full-scale refinery operations, the same shall not be acquired nor its operation taken over by the Government and, if it is acquired thereafter a reasonable compensation shall be paid...."

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Even after 25 years, they have not been touched.

"An assurance was also given that in the matter of taxation the Indian company will not be treated less favourably than if it would have been operating in India as a subsidiary of the parent foreign company."

Can you think of any such thing that they allow a foreign tycoon to come and dictate the terms?

Again, it says:

"Among the various assurances and concessions granted to the oil companies, the following two are very important:—

(i) Rights of the oil companies regarding import of crude oil; and

(ii) Pricing of the petroleum products on the basis of import parity."

Then, it says:

"The Oil companies have been given the freedom to make arrangements for importing crude oil from sources of supply of their own selection subject to the obligation to use under certain conditions crude oil produced in India. Assurance has been given to the companies for release of foreign exchange as required for the purpose of importing crude oil."

What sort of an agreement is this, I cannot say. Unless this Government has completely surrendered itself at the feet of a foreign private sector oil tycoon, this sort of agreement could not have been agreed upon. What is the outcome is dangerous. It says:

"Another stipulation that was made was that they would be allowed to bring in crude from their own sources. This is a very important consideration with the refinery companies. They are more or less subsidiaries of other big oil companies in the world. There are eight big international oil companies—one of them is the British Petroleum Company and another is the

Royal Dutch Shell Company. This is partly owned by the Dutch and partly owned by the British...."

This is the position. They have completely surrendered to foreign monopoly interests.

The most serious thing is the volume of remittances and head-office expenses in respect of these Oil Companies. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3026 dated 5th December, 1972, they have given the figures. The figures are in thousand rupees. M/s Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India—remittances during 1969, 1970 and 1971 are Rs. 561,00; Rs. 860,00 and Rs. 150,41 respectively and head-office expenses during 1969, 1970 and 1971 are Rs. 25,33; Rs. 23,52 and Rs. 25,33 respectively. It is increasing. So is the case with M/s Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd., M/s Caltex India Ltd., M/s Caltex Oil Refining India Ltd., M/s Esso Eastern Inc. and M/s Esso Standard Refining Co. of India. All these figures show that they have been draining out an enormous amount of money out of this country.

Then, it says:

"The Working Group on Oil Prices in their Report (1965) have observed that the total "amounts paid in dollar/Sterling by the different companies during the five years from 1960 to 1964 towards the cost of their New York/London offices were as follows:—

"Year	Total (in million rupees)
1960	11.449
1961	11.858
1962	9.297
1963	9.232
1964	10.734"

That is the position. There has been a great plunder going on, and the Government has been a silent spectator to it.

The Estimates Committee have observed:

"The Committee regret to observe that in spite of the recommendations made by the Oil Prices Enquiry Committee in 1961 and the Working Group on Oil Prices in 1965, heavy payments, amounting to approximately Rs. 1.6 crores are being made annually to their overseas offices by the various oil companies on account of services rendered. The payments made by the Burmah Shell and ESSO on this account are very heavy. The Committee see no justification for the payment of such heavy expenses. They are not convinced that such heavy payments are covered by the agreements concluded with these refineries. The Committee recommend that Government should take effective measures to drastically reduce payments on this account which would result in saving of foreign exchange considerably."

As far as I know, nothing was done, and nothing will be done as long as this Government remains in power.

Regarding prices of crude, let us see how they have increased. The increase by the oil-producing and exporting countries....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not go into details, and try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are the facts. I will take a little more time.

"The increases that have taken place as a direct result of the concerted action taken by the OPEC and otherwise are summarised below:

Date	Cents/bbl.
November 1970	7
February 1971	27
June 1971	6
July 1971	5
January 1972	11.7
TOTAL	56.7 cents/bbl"

Then it says:

"Between them the three foreign oil companies are currently importing 7.7 million tonnes of crude oil each year. This is equal to a little over 56 million barrels of crude oil per annum. An increase in the crude oil price by every cent, therefore, results in additional foreign exchange outgo of \$ 5,62,000."

Then it says:

"Our requirement of crude oil for 1970 was 18.46 million tonnes. Sources of supply were ONGC 3.63 million tonnes, Oil India 3.07 million tonnes, Assam Oil Company 0.11 million tonnes, making a total of 6.81 million tonnes. The estimated requirements of crude oil for the coming years are as follows:—

1971	20 million tonnes.
1972	20.9 million tonnes
1973	24.3 million tonnes
1974	26.5 million tonnes.

"We can go beyond these dates also for projection. But I think it would be advisable at this stage to restrict the projections upto the end of the Fourth Plan. Against these requirements the indigenous production will be like this:—

1971	7.15 million tonnes
1972	7.80 million tonnes.
1973	7.80 million ton
1974	8.80 million tonnes.

"The degree of self-sufficiency that we shall attain would be:

1971	35.7 per cent.
1972	37.3 per cent.
1973	32.1 per cent.
1974	33.2 per cent"

That is the position, Sir. The Committee on Public Undertakings have very rightly pointed out:

"The Committee note that while the requirements of crude oil would increase from 18.46 million tonnes in

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1970 to 26.50 million tonnes in 1974 the degree of self-sufficiency in terms of indigenous production as compared to import would decrease from 36.9 per cent in 1970 to 33.2 per cent in 1974. For filling up the gap, the Committee note, the country is dependent on major international oil companies, whose role in this regard has not always been in the best interests of the country. The Government is often faced with a tug of war for fixing price of the crude oil to be imported; in fact the prices of crude have been sought to be revised upwards no less than four times by these Oil Companies since December, 1970. The import bill in terms of foreign exchange is estimated to increase from Rs. 94 crores in 1969-70 to over Rs. 186 crores in 1974-75. The Committee also note that during the first three years of the Fourth Plan, there has hardly been any increase in the production of crude oil which has been at around 3.6 million tonnes from the oil-fields of Oil and Natural Gas Commission."

Sir, the Minister is bragging that nationalisation....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not use such language. You withdraw that word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw it and substitute it by saying that the Minister is beating his own drums by saying high-sounding hollow things.

The Petroleum and Chemicals Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that the question of nationalising the three foreign oil companies was still open. This was on 14th November 1972. This is nothing but a hollow statement. That means nothing at all. The remittances *vis-a-vis* the capital of the oil companies in the year 1962 was:—

Burmah Shell . . .	Rs. 39.99 crores.
ESSO . . .	Rs. 3.97 "
Assam Oil Co. . .	Rs. 1.85 "
Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. . .	Rs. 0.03
Caltex . . .	Rs. 17.76
TOTAL	Rs. 90.60

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, the total foreign investment in the petroleum industry is of the order of Rs. 210 crores, and the game of joint sector is highly propagated. It is said that under the new oil policy, which is on the anvil, the emergence of a joint sector in the oil industry is regarded as a certainty. The State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not discovered any new oil field during the last five or six years. In spite of that you go on beating your drum.

There was a techno-economic study conducted by a Soviet team of experts. They made a techno-economic feasibility study of India's oil reserves and it has virtually ruled out the possibility of the country being self-sufficient in oil in the foreseeable future. The team which came to India in August 1970 and submitted its findings sometime ago, has held that the country can at best hope to establish crude reserves of the magnitude of 64 million tonnes by 1980. This means an annual production of about 13 million tonnes at a time when the country's consumption of crude petroleum would be of the order of 50 million tonnes annually. The production relates only to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I only want to say that these foreign oil companies are even allowed to make profit out of our own Indian Oil Company's products. Such is the arrangement with the foreign oil companies.

I want to say that this Government is neither capable of looking after the interests of the country nor its economic interests and they have surrendered because of the hon. Minister's surrender at the feet of the foreign oil monopoly companies. If they do not scrap the agreement, they will completely mortgage this country to the foreign oil monopolists.

Let the Minister reply to the points I have raised.

श्री रामावतार जाल्जरी (पटना) : सभापति, महोदय, समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर है। मेरा भी खयाल है कि इस मामले में सरकार की नीति विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के सामने घुटने टेकने की रही है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं निम्न सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ

गत तीन वर्षों में एस्सो, बर्मा शील, कालटेक्स और स्टैंडर्ड वैक्यूम कम्पनियों ने अलग अलग कितना वार्षिक मनाफ़ा कमाया है ? क्या इन कम्पनियों के दबाव में आकर सरकार पिछले दिनों पेट्रोल और केरोसीन प्रायल की कीमत बढ़ाती रही है; अगर नहीं, तो पेट्रोल और मिट्टी के तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि का क्या औचित्य है क्या वर्तमान गड़बड़ियों को देखते हुए और विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाहियों को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार रखती है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ? सरकार के सामने इस रास्ते में कौन सी कठिनाई है ?

मालवीया कमेटी की सिफारिशें थीं, उन सिफारिशों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके बारे में सरकार का री-एक्शन क्या है ?

आखिर मैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि तेल कम्पनियों के सुझावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है विस्तार के साथ। तो यह विचार आप कब तक कर लेंगे और इस सिलसिले में आप कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लेंगे ?

*SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to a question on 5th December, 1972, the hon. Minister stated that certain offers of three foreign oil companies, which were received by Government, were under the consideration of Government. On 19th November, 1971 the then Minister for Petroleum

and Chemicals, Shri P. C. Sethi, said that the foreign oil company agreements would not stand in the way of nationalisation of the foreign oil companies. From the present indications, it appears that the joint sector idea is being thought of. I am afraid this is a very dangerous trend.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech; put a question.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: I am coming to the question. In 14 years the foreign oil companies with a paid-up capital of just Rs. 22 crores have earned a profit of 1048 crores of rupees. I would like to know from the Government whether they would allow the foreign oil companies to go on making such huge profits. I would also like to ask whether the Government were not aware of the fact that these foreign oil companies are smuggling their reserves from out of our country in a clandestine manner.

Sir, the foreign oil companies raised the prices of oil in 1970 and 1971 and the Government agreed to the rise. But in 1972 when they wanted to raise the price of oil, Government objected to the rise. The foreign oil companies in a challenging mood started retaliating against the authority of Government. Sir, they stood in the way of our public sector refinery companies getting crude from Iraq. Not only that; these companies engaged themselves in sabotage activities when our country was facing a war in 1965 and 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put two questions; please put the third question if you like.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Finally, Sir, I would like to ask whether the Government are aware of the dangerous implications of the joint sector idea and why Government are not scrapping the agreements with the foreign oil companies and nationalising these companies.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): How long is the Government going to pursue this policy of appeasement with the foreign monopoly oil companies and oil cartels? Is it a fact that they are using double-barelled gun, one bullet aiming at the chest of the Government with a view to increase the prices, and the other at the consumers, and loot the people of the country, to repatriate the profits to their own countries abroad? When is the Government going to make a final decision regarding the nationalisation of the oil companies?

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): My questions are these:

(1) Is the Government aware that these companies are now trying to slacken production and to block our imports from abroad of crude from Iraq and other countries?

(2) Is the Government aware of the sabotage in supplies indulged in by these companies during the two emergencies in 1965 and 1971?

(3) Is it not a fact that this offer is only a way of their perpetuating their own exploitation? When is the Government going to scrap the agreement and nationalise all these oil companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I am grateful to the hon. Member who has initiated this discussion and also to the other Members who have participated in the discussion for highlighting the attention of this House and, through this debate, of the whole country, on a question which undoubtedly is of vital importance.

I shall deal with the specific points which have been raised in the debate. But I had occasion to refer to these aspects several times on different occasions in both the Houses and as recently as when I replied to the question which the hon. Member had put, the answer to which the hon. Member thought was evasive, with which I do not agree, with great respect for him. It was not evasive, because the last answer

did make the position clear as to where the whole thing stands at the moment. The answer was:

"The offers received from ESSO and Burma Shell for majority-equity participation by Government in their refinery and marketing operations...."

Now comes the more important thing, namely:—

"...in replacement of the existing refinery agreements".

Then, the answer proceeded further to say:

"...vis-à-vis other alternatives available to Government are under detailed scrutiny and consideration."

This arose because the Essos offer, to which all hon. Members have practically referred in this debate, came as recently some time in October. It was for the first time that in the offer itself, if any one of the two alternatives which they had made was accepted by Government, the inevitable consequence was that the refinery agreements would be scrapped. Therefore, there are ways and ways of scrapping the refinery agreements.

You can either scrap them by law unilaterally, at the same time keeping in mind the fact that these are agreements and as such they have validity in law or you can scrap them or have them removed by other methods. And the two other methods, none of which Government has accepted yet but which Government are investigating, are the methods which are proposed for discussion by the Esso company and by Burmah Shells.

I am in a position to say that Government has not decided it as a matter of policy that we would enter into equity participation with Essos. Also, it is their offer that they would like to participate with us on the basis of 74:26 giving control of the management on the basis of the proportion in which the capital is held by Government and Essos, then also agreeing that in the event of a final arrangement being reached, the refinery agreement will

be scrapped, meaning thereby that the present rather objectionable—here, I must agree with the hon. Member that it is an objectionable and somewhat distasteful provision in the agreement whereby they are entitled to bring in their own crude through their own source—this provision will also go; they have agreed that in the event of an arrangement being arrived at, this will also go.

I do agree that it is very bad that at that time the agreement provided that there would be no nationalisation for 25 years. I do agree that it did provide for the clause which I said is an onerous and very distasteful clause. I have said so many times before in Parliament that they will be entitled under this clause to import their own crude through their own sources.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How did Government sign such an agreement?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The circumstances in which the agreement had been signed also cannot be lost sight of. They were signed many years ago. As I said, the first of these agreements will come to an end in 1979. But I know that we are not in that position where we shall say that we shall wait till 1979. There is one point on which there is unanimity of opinion and that is this that we have to devise a method for seeing that the Government acquires adequate and effective control on the operations of these oil companies, both in the marketing and in the refinery fields.

Hon. Members will also be happy to know that in the course of what has been achieved in all these years, we are already controlling to the extent of 60 per. cent of the total refinery capacity in the country....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have doubled their donations to the party funds.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: It is no use referring to those things, because these are facts for which there is no answer and hence certain other observations are being made.

As I was saying, we are controlling nearly 60 per cent or so of refinery capacity of these companies.

18 hrs.

Therefore, all that I can say today is that Government have, in pursuance of the decision to which I have referred earlier, set up a machinery for eliciting information for purpose of ascertaining data and facts which if gathered would help us to come to a positive conclusion as to which of the three alternatives is the best. This is in spite of the fact that that sentence is not very much liked by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I would again point out that the alternative of nationalisation is not ruled out. We want to find out what is the best method of doing this. This can be determined only after ascertaining the facts from the various companies.

The whole object is to discuss for the purpose of obtaining full details of the assets, reserves, liabilities and so on to arrive at a realistic evaluation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are not these details available with Government?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There is a lot of difference between ascertaining facts by discussion and relaying merely on the published balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. The hon. Member has enough experience to know that there is much hidden behind these documents which have to be found out; we should not blindly accept what is stated in these documents of a company. If Government were to rely only on these documents, they would be charged with accepting these figures as gospel truth. That is precisely what Government do not want to do. Government have to verify whether these facts and figures available in their published statements are correct or not, or to what extent they are correct or incorrect, and what is the actual, real position so that we can make up our mind.

I also agree that the various companies have been operating at higher than the licensed capacity levels.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 2½ times.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not want to go into the figures, but broadly I accept the suggestion that they have been operating at a level higher than the licensed capacities. I do not agree with the figure he mentioned; given time, I would have given all the figures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What action have you taken against them? Why did you not prosecute the oil companies for exceeding their licensed capacities?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We have to set our demand for products in this country. That this demand has been increasing from year to year is a fact which our own refining capacity and to see that cannot be disputed. We have to build up all our product demands are met by refining in our own refineries. Till then, we have no alternatives; either to stop the extra refining they are doing, which we can in law, or import products, which is more expensive and not in the interest of the country. Therefore, all these factors have to be taken into account by Government in a pragmatic manner. Not that we like that they have exceeded licensed capacity; we certainly do not like it. But the fact remains that we have not amended their licences in spite of the fact that they have been operating at higher levels. We have objected to it on occasions. But when we deal with a situation where the need for meeting the demand for products in the country is urgent, we cannot go merely by the letter of the law but have to take account of facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. You have surrendered to the oil companies who gave a crore of rupees to our election fund.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There is no use saying these things, though I know

that his whole object was to say . these things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to know the number of the notes given to....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let the hon. Minister continue. He need not take notice of these things.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have explained the position.

With regard to repatriation of profits and home office expenses, in the last few years, steps have been taken to exercise greater and more rigorous control over the same and I am in a position to say that with regard to office expenses, figures for the last three years show that the repatriations have been substantially curbed and controlled, and latter repatriation has been allowed.

That is not only in the matter of these home office expenses and other things but also in matter of repatriation of profits.

A question has been asked—more or less. the same question was raised by many hon. Members—as to how long it will take. It is very difficult to tell in precise terms how many months it will take, but all that I can assure the house is that we have taken up this matter in right earnest and we want to finish that at the earliest possible opportunity without any avoidable loss of time.

18.06 hrs.

There are the answers which I wanted to give.

18.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 19, 1972/Agrahayana 28, 1894 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 19, 1972/
Agrahayana 28, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इन्दौर-चित्तौड़गढ़ मीटर-गेज लाइन को
बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

*502. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर-चित्तौड़गढ़ मीटर
गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने हेतु
सर्वेक्षण कराने का निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य
बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब तक पूरा
हो जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं
आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि
इन्दौर-चित्तौड़गढ़ मीटर-गेज लाइन को बड़ी
लाइन में बदलने के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय लिया
है और "नहीं" में उत्तर दिया है तो "नहीं"
में निर्णय लेने के क्या कारण हैं? साथ ही मैं
यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार को

कोई ज्ञापन और प्रतिवेदन भी इस सम्बन्ध में
वहाँ के नागरिकों से मिलें हैं? यदि हां, तो
उन्हें अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): The existing capa-
city of various sub-sections of
Chittaurgarh-Indore section is gene-
rally adequate to cater to the require-
ments of the present as well as anti-
cipated traffic and this is now being
augmented to the extent necessary by
the cheaper line capacity works such
as the provision of additional facili-
ties at Chittaurgarh yard, four cross-
ing stations, additional loops at three
stations and extensions of loops at
three stations, etc. Transshipment faci-
lities are also provided at Ratlam. The
idea is to make use of the existing
capacity to the maximum advantage
before we can think of converting it.
In the meanwhile also it is not being
considered at this stage as it would
disrupt north-south metre gauge con-
nection.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
इन्दौर-चित्तौड़गढ़ जो मीटर-गेज लाइन
है वह पहले तो बहुत धीरे चलती है, पैसेंजर
ट्रेन है, स्थान स्थान पर रुकती है तथा साथ
ही उसमें गुं बागड़ी भी बहुत अधिक होती है।
मैं एक बात और माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान
में लाना चाहता हूँ और जानना चाहता हूँ
कि रेलवे बोर्ड के एक प्रवक्ता रतलाम पधारे
थे तो उन्होंने प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा था कि
इस लाइन को हम ब्राड-गेज में शीघ्र ही
परिवर्तित करने जा रहे हैं और इसके सम्बन्ध
में रेलवे मंत्रालय ने निर्णय लिया है तो मैं
जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके अफसर जनता में
जो घोषणायें करते हैं वह घोषणायें भ्रामक
और जनता को धोखा देने वाली ही होती हैं
या उनके पीछे कोई तथ्य भी होता है? यदि.

इस सम्बन्ध में इनके अधिकारियों ने कोई घोषणा की है और आज मंत्री महोदय यहां पर इन्कार कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस अधिकारी ने प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में इस प्रकार की घोषणा की है उसके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं? साथ ही भूतपूर्व रेलमंत्री श्री हनुमन्तैया जी ने सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि देश में जितनी मीटर-गेज लाइनें हैं उन सभी को ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित करेंगे तो यह लाइन उस योजना के अन्तर्गत आती है या नहीं?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In preference to any statement that they hear from my officers, they should rely on my statements as to the programme that we are going to adopt. It is very difficult to say whether any of my officers has made such a statement. I am not prepared to admit it unless it is brought to my notice.

श्री कलू चन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रवक्ता ने जो प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में यह बात कही थी तो मैं उस समय वहां पर था और अखबारों में भी यह समाचार छपा है लेकिन अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है तो या तो मंत्री महोदय का कथन सत्य है या इनके अधिकारी का कथन सत्य है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा धीरे से बोलिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यदि मंत्री महोदय यह कहें कि इनके अधिकारी ने ऐसा वक्तव्य नहीं दिया तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना कि हमारे अधिकारी क्या कहते हैं उसकी फिक्र मत करो, मैं क्या कहता हूं उसकी फिक्र करो तो यह अपने अधिकारियों पर अनिश्वास प्रकट करना है।

MR. SPEAKER: The minister should not have said it.

SHRI T. A. PAI: There are two or three allegations. My officer made a

statement which came in the press. It may be true or it might not be true. All I can say is, when the question is put to me and I have made a statement, that is more reliable.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इस रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या इस लाइन के अन्तर्गत इन्दौर से माहू तक छोटी लाइन है और माहू में मिलिंद्री कम्प है और पिछली बार हनुमन्तैया जी ने बताया था कि चूंकि वहां पर मिलिंद्री कम्प है इसलिए इन्दौर से माहू तक बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की कार्यवाही चल रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरी लाइन को परिवर्तित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है तो क्या माहू से इन्दौर तक बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की योजना शासन के विचाराधीन है या नहीं?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The section between Indore and Mhow, a distance of 21 KM is now being considered for provision of a parallel BG line. Apart from that on a portion of Ajmer-Khandwa South and north-south link between Ajmer and Chittorgarh, a distance of 186 KM, the question of providing a parallel BG line is under investigation as part of the surveys for the Delhi-Ahmedabad MG to BG conversion referred to earlier. In view of this possibility, the Chittorgarh-Indore section might not be taken up for conversion.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: I want to know whether emphasis is laid on the opening of new lines in preference to conversion of MG to BG or NG to MG?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a specific question about conversion of Indore-Chittorgarh section. You are side-tracking it.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: They must have some policy.

श्री हुकमचंद क बाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री हनुमन्तैया ने जो यह कहा था कि जितनी भी मीटरगेज लाइंस हैं अर्थात् जितनी भी छोटी छोटी लाइंस हैं उन को बड़ी लाइंस में तब्दील कर देंगे तो वह जो शासन की घोषणा थी उस के अनुसार इस समय कितना प्रतिशत कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ? उस पर सरकार ने अब तक जो प्रयास किया है उस में कितना पैसा अलग से रखा है और इंदौर व अजमेर की जो लाइन है इस का नम्बर कब आने वाला है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: My predecessor had announced that by and by all the metre-gauge would have to be converted into broad-gauge. But we have about 25,000 Km. of metre-gauge and it naturally take a long time before all that is converted into broad-gauge. We cannot afford to throw away all the rolling-stock and undertake this. But wherever, there are traffic bottle-necks, with a view to eliminating the bottle-necks due to transshipment, eliminating delays and high cost of metre-gauge operations, ensuring smooth flow of traffic and providing adequate capacity for movement of anticipated increase in traffic, on these considerations, the metre-gauge is taken up for conversion into a broad-gauge. Out of about 25,000 Km., in the Fourth Plan, it was decided to convert 3200 Km. at a cost of Rs. 230 crores. Ernakulam-Trivandrum, the parallel broad-gauge line from Guntakal-Dharmavaram....

Mr. SPEAKER: He is only asking about the Indore-Chittaurgarh metre-gauge line.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is outside 3200 Km.

MR. SPEAKER: That was the only part of the question in which he was interested.

राज्यों के लिए हलके डीजल तेल का कोटा निश्चित करने का आधार

* 503. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों को हलके डीजल तेल का कोटा देती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कोटा निश्चित करने का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी, राज्यवार, ब्योरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir. The distribution is made directly to the consumers on the basis of demands in various areas.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री महा दीपक सिंह शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि वह मांग के आधार पर उप-भोक्ताओं को हल्का डीजल तेल देते हैं। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि हलके डीजल के तेल के जितने डिपोज हैं वे बड़े बड़े शहरों तक ही महदूद हैं जबकि इस तेल का इस्तेमाल शहरों से लगा कर छोटे छोटे नगरों और कस्बों तक होता है। अब जब देहाती क्षेत्र की जनता हल्का डीजल तेल खरीदने आती है तो एक तो उनसे कीमत के मामले में शोषण होता है और दूसरे तेल भी उन्हें मिलावटी दिया जाता है। इस शोषण को बचाने के लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिससे कि शुद्ध तेल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनता को वह दिला सके ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह का आश्वासन देंगे ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I must say with all respect to the hon. Member, it is not true that the organisation for the supply of Light diesel oil is confined only to the big cities. Actually, the consumption pattern varies so

much, the variation is so sharp, that we have to adjust ourselves to the demand for consumption in all areas, including the rural areas. It depends on various factors like availability of electricity, good or bad monsoons, railway facilities and things like that. Therefore, to meet the demand particularly of the rural population what are called the barrel outlets have now been established in rural areas to see that rural population is served.

श्री महादीपक सिंह शक्य: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें यह निवेदन किया गया है कि हल्के डीजल तेल को पेट्रोलियम अथवा मिट्टी के तेल में मिश्रित किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

क्या यह सही है कि भूतपूर्व मंत्री जी को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी, यदि हां, तो उन को रोकने और समाप्त करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न महज क्राइटेरिया फौर फिक्सिंग दिस कोटा और स्टेट-बाइजब्रेक-अप को लेकर था जबकि माननीय सदस्य इस में मिलावट आदि करने की बात करने लगे हैं। यही कारण है कि हम क्वेश्चन औरर में अधिक प्रश्न नहीं निबटा पाते हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर तो आने दें।

श्री महादीपक सिंह शक्य : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह चुका हूँ कि वह प्रश्न यहां इस मौजूदा मूल प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में पैदा नहीं होता है।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know what was the demand of light diesel oil from the State of Gujarat and to what extent Government has met this demand for the year 1972?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: If the hon. Member had listened to my earlier answer. I have said that allocations are not made on the basis of State quotas for the reason that there is such a big variation in the consumption pattern from year to year; even in one year there is a sharp rise or a sharp fall. (Interruption) I am aware of your question and that is why I am telling you all this. It is impossible to say that the Gujarat State will get so much or that any other State will get so much.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What was the demand?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not have the figures now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In order to improve the supply position particularly in the rural areas, may I know from the Government whether they have chalked out any particular scheme so that the rural people may be supplied diesel oil whenever they need? In most cases, they are not getting adequate supplies. Some of the traders are making large amounts of money out of this....

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking the same question which Mr. Shakya asked.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I have answered this question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Apart from the States, does Government supply directly to some organisations or industries and if so, which are they?

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me whether you think that it is a relevant question.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: I wanted to know this. Apart from fixing up quotas to the States for the supply of light diesel oil, does Government supply to some industries or organisations directly and if they are, which are they?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: My answer covers this question also. We supply to consumers. Industry is also a consumer. Naturally it is supplied to industry.

Representation by Bhartiya Rail Vid-yuta Karamchari Sangh to General Manager, Western Railway

***505. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhartiya Rail Vid-yuta Karamchari Sangh has submitted a representation to the General Manager, Western Railway in regard to cancellation of trade test of ELF (HS) TL Grade Rs. 130-212 held in 1970 vide its letter No. BRVKS/Branch/Re/2/72 of 6-7-72 and to the Minister of Railways vide BRVKS/I/Rep/8-72 of 17-8-1972;

(b) if so the gist thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on each of the points referred to therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main contention was that the staff had not been called up for the test in order of seniority, with the result that some junior staff had secured promotion over the heads of their seniors.

(c) This contention was found to be incorrect.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: May I know from the hon. Minister, out of the representations submitted, which are the ones which are being considered by the Government?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have not been able to follow....

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Out of the representations submitted....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down for a while. You will have to be identified whether you are the proper person.... I think you are not the proper person. Where is the other Solanki?

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: I am 50 per cent Solanki.

MR. SPEAKER: You are the elder Solanki.... It has come already.

कभी कभी कुछ घोखा हो जाय करता है।

Grant of Second Cyclone Advance to Railway Employees, Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Railway)

***507. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned second cyclone advance to Railway employees in the Khurda Road Division of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the amount of advance sanctioned to each employee and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An advance equal to three months' pay not exceeding Rs. 500 recoverable in 24 equal monthly instalments is admissible to every employee subject to adjustments in respect of any unrecovered portion of an earlier flood/cyclone advance.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I am thankful to the hon. Minister that they have given advances to the employees. But I understand that the advances were given in a peculiar manner. So, I want to know why they have adopted a criterion which was different from the one adopted by other Departments.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: We have not ~~adopted~~ a different criterion for giving aid to these sufferers. It is the same criterion which was adopted by other Departments while giving relief to the affected areas.

**Rehabilitation Rules Notified by
Rajasthan Government regarding
Pong Dam Oustees**

*508. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has notified certain rehabilitation rules recently in contravention of the Union Cabinet Secretary's award given in August last regarding the Pong Dam Oustees;

(b) if so, the text of the notification issued by the Rajasthan Government in this connection regarding the rehabilitation rules; and

(c) whether the definition of 'oustees' and the definition of 'family' as agreed upon between the two Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh has been changed effectively and if so, the reaction of Union Government to this development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the provisions of the Rules were not strictly according to the advice of the Cabinet Secretary. There were some discrepancies in the definition of 'oustee' and 'family' as provided in the Rules but the officers of the two Governments have since re-conciled the same and their joint recommendations are expected to be formally approved by the State Governments shortly.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Then hon. Deputy Minister says 'Yes' to (a). But my specific question in (b) is:

"If so, the text of the notification issued by the Rajasthan Government."

May I request him through you to give the exact notification of the Rajasthan Government because it concerns the fate of lakhs of people in H.P.?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It was said 'Yes' because those Rules have been amended now. Since that, what happened was that we had a meeting between the officers of both the States and they came together and they revised the Rules and the up-to-date Rules will be given shortly. Then we will supply those Rules. What is the great use of supplying those Rules which have now been overruled?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: There is a great use of supplying those Rules because the people of Himachal Pradesh are greatly agitated that there was an agreement and that was broken and new rules are framed. The House has a right to know and I would request the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence as to what the Rajasthan Government has done and how the changes have been made. He accepts that changes have been made in contravention of the Cabinet Secretary's award. I want to know what are those changes and the exact notification.

DR. K. L. RAO: There is no question of not taking the House into confidence. Those Rules can be given. I shall lay it on the Table of the House, if so desired.

Work on Rajasthan Canal Project

*509. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Rajasthan Canal Project is not progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the pace thereof in view of the famine conditions prevailing in various parts of Rajasthan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The work on the Rajasthan Canal Project is progressing according to schedule. Stage-I of the project would be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Works under Stage-II will be taken up thereafter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

DR. KARNI SINGH: It is well-known that in Rajasthan desert we have to face famine conditions once every three years and this matter has been brought to the attention of this hon. House many times that the permanent solution to the famine in Rajasthan is irrigation. Now, the hon. Minister says that the work has not been slowed down. But I have been given to understand that the work has been slowed down as a result of petty contractors not completing the work.

May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has a time-bound programme for Rajasthan Canal stages I, II and III and for the three phases of the lift channel so that this House will be fully aware and can watch the progress from now on?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The Rajasthan canal should have been expedited, because this is in a very bad area of the country and the area could have been converted into a flourishing area and in that context I am very sorry that this project is delayed. So far the only consideration has been that of the financial resources and according to the present schedule we hope to complete the first stage by 1973-74 and the second stage by 1978-79.

DR. KARNI SINGH: He has not replied to the other part of my question. That is regarding the lift channel work. I asked about the phases of the lift channel work. May I know, whether

the Government has any proposal following the recommendations of the Members of Parliament in the Informal Consultative Committee for Ministry of Irrigation and Power on the question whether this canal work can be taken over by the Centre? May I know whether the work of the State Government done in this regard is up to the satisfaction of the hon. Minister?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is now behind schedule but it is hoped that this will be completed by 1973-74. Regarding the other point, this question has come up a number of times. The Centre has not taken any irrigation project and Rajasthan Canal also cannot be taken. But the best thing would be that we should provide sufficient amount of funds to take up the work which I had already indicated in answer to his earlier question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: He said about financial difficulty. Does it relate to the State Government or Central Government? If it relates to the State Government, what are the specific steps being suggested to remedy the situation?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is both, Sir. For such irrigation projects the provisions are made in the State plan and Central Government could provide some assistance outside the State plan. Unfortunately, both by the Centre and the State, sufficient amount of money could not be provided. As I told you, the first stage is now in an advanced stage and I hope that this will be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जैसे राजस्थान केनाल के लिये पैसे की दिक्कत हो रही है उसी तरह से गंडक प्रोजेक्ट, कोसी प्रोजेक्ट और नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भी हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन प्रोजेक्टों को अपने हाथ में लेकर पूरी करायेगी ताकि हम को विदेशों से भिखमंगों की तरह गल्ला न मांगना पड़े। गल्ले की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन को अपने हाथ में लेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a question of Centre taking up or State taking up so much, because, in the case of Rajasthan Canal and Gandak projects, you have got a very good organisation which can do the work. As I have submitted, the question is that of how much finance we can find for the various projects. When the Fifth Plan comes up for consideration before Parliament, Members may express their opinion.

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी राजस्थान कैनाल का काम कम से कम 150 करोड़ की लागत से पूरा हो सकेगा और हमारी सरकार 5 करोड़ रु० साल का काम करती है, और वह भी मंहगाई के कारण 2 करोड़ का ही रह जाता है। इस तरह से यह काम कहीं 30 साल में जा कर पूरा होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया है वह कहां तक सत्य है? इस काम को जल्दी पूरा करने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठावेंगे ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Rs. 75 crores would be the amount needed for the second stage and if work is to be done in 5 years the annual provision would be Rs. 15 crores. I hope that in the Fifth Plan, we will be able to provide some amount.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to know from Government whether as a result of the drought this year, there has been any re-thinking on the part of the Government to allot more money for these irrigation projects which are likely to be a permanent solution to our food problem and whether there have been any talks going on in the higher echelons of Government regarding diverting some money from other plan expenditure to irrigation, such as the Rajasthan canal and other projects such as those which my hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra has mentioned

DR. K. L. RAO: I believe that hon. Members are aware that there was a provision of Rs. 150 crores for minor

irrigation. No separate provision has been made for the major and medium irrigation projects this year. But I think that due consideration will be given in the Fifth Plan to complete these major projects.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Vikram Mahajan. The hon. Member is absent.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I seek your indulgence to put this question? I had also given notice of an identical question, but since Shri Vikram Mahajan's question had been allowed, mine has not been allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done under the rules. When we come to the second round, if the hon. Member has got the authority from Shri Vikram Mahajan, I shall allow him, but not now. These are the rules.

रिहन्द बांध में दरार

*511. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिहन्द बांध के दक्षिण ब्लाक में एक बड़ी दरार पड़ गई है ;

(ख) क्या दरार की मरम्मत का कार्य प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है और क्या इससे यह समस्या स्थायी रूप से हल की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस विषय में क्या स्थायी कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील): (क) से (ग) . जी नहीं। रिहन्द बांध में कोई दरार नहीं आई है। बहरहाल, रिहन्द बांध के शिखर पर सड़क के मध्य के निकट सड़क के साथ-साथ एक दरार आई है। यह दरार सम्भवतः अनुप्रवाह की ओर सेंटीलीवर के लोडिंग के कारण आई है। इस

क्षति का निरीक्षण तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया गया है तथा शीघ्र उनकी मरम्मत की जाएगी। ये मरम्मत स्थायी प्रकार की होगी।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने पहले भाग में कहा है कि दरार नहीं आई फिर कहा है कि आई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहा है कि ऊपर आई नीचे नहीं आई।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महत्व की कौन सी है ?

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : आपने कहा है कि ग्रीच नहीं क्रेक आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्नीशियन्ज के अनुसार दरार चाहे छोटी हो या बड़ी, उसके कारण क्या रहे हैं ?

टेक्नीशियन्ज का कहना है कि इस प्रकार की दरार का कोई स्थायी हल सम्भव नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि सम्भव है और आप निकालेंगे। जो विरोधाभास है; जो परस्पर एक दूसरे की बात में अन्तर है उसका कारण क्या है और क्या वास्तव में आप इसका कोई स्थायी हल निकाल सकेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A breach is different from a crack. If the Rihand Dam breaches, then large area of Bihar would have been washed out. What has actually happened in the Rihand Dam is that for the lamp-post and so on, they have put a cantilever, that is to say, without any support at the bottom, as we see in the cinema-houses, some portion of the upper balcony or some portion of the structure is kept projecting without any support from the bottom. That is how the arrangements for the lamp-posts have been made by a cantilever; that is, it is just projecting out without any support from the bottom. In a case like this, one has to anchor down the projecting portion with reinforced bars and so on. I have not inspected the dam myself. Whatever the

reasons may have been, my own feeling is that there has not been sufficient amount of anchorage of the cantilever block, we can take up the repair of this section and all that we have to do is to anchor the cantilever sufficiently. I have asked the engineers of the CPWC to go into this and tell me exactly the measures to be adopted. It is not a very difficult problem, and it can be done, and I hope that it will be carried out in the next few months.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : या इस प्रकार की दरारें और भी किसी स्थान पर आई हैं जिन के कारण रिहन्द बांध को काफी खतरा पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: As my colleague has said, the crack is at the top of the road, for a depth of eighteen inches where the cantilever is just projecting out. I understand that as a result there are also some cracks in the elevator shaft. That is also being enquired into, but I submit that both these cracks are not of a serious nature.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या आपने इस बात की छानबीन की है कि जब इनका निर्माण हुआ था उस समय इस में कुछ त्रुटियां रह गई थीं या भसाला ठीक प्रकार का प्रयोग में नहीं लाया था ? कौन इसके लिए दोषी है क्या इसकी आप जांच करेंगे और दोषियों को दोषित करेंगे ? इस पर कितना खर्चा आया ?

DR. K. L. RAO: To be frank, I did not know of this crack till the question came. After having come to know of it, I have asked engineers to find out the remedial measures. The crack is not of such a serious nature as to necessitate an inquiry. Anyway, since the hon. member has raised this point, I am asking the UP Government to find out who are responsible for this.

Manufacture of equipment needed for Power Projects

*512. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indigenous manufacturers of the equipment needed for power projects in the country are not able to meet the demand; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tide over this difficulty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). There have been delays in commissioning of power projects as a result of delay in the supply of generating plant and equipment from indigenous manufacturers. The heavy electrical manufacturing industry in the country as well as the feeder industries such as those supplying specialised auxiliary plants as well as heavy castings and forgings for the main plant are still in a period of preparation for undertaking the manufacture of larger and new types of plants and are thus, in spite of their best efforts, finding it difficult to meet the requirements of the power sector ..

A number of steps are being taken to increase the manufacturing capability as fast as possible. Further, if there are any specific cases or special situations where indigenously manufactured equipment is not likely to be available in time, then possibilities of obtaining the requirements from other sources would also be considered.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Apart from the reasons given in the statement, is it a fact that equipment supplied by indigenous manufacturers is costlier than the imported

equipment and is also not upto the requisite standard of quality?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): No, the quality of indigenous manufactures is quite good. The only question is that because for the first time this is being manufactured, there will be some delay in manufacture and delivery. Otherwise, so far as the quality is concerned, I would submit it is quite good.

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Does the Ministry feel that exclusive dependence on indigenous manufacture will not help us to achieve the Fifth Plan targets and whether this view is not shared by the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Planning Commission? If so, what are the reasons offered by the above two departments?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that in the Fifth Plan we want to go in for a very big quantum of additional power consistent with the requirement of the country. We propose to add as much as 20 million kw. of power, nearly double what we will have by 1974. This requires the installation of a lot of additional equipment. Since power generation is more important than the question of equipment, whether indigenously manufactured or imported, one has got to be very careful in regard to the question of obtaining the requisite equipment, whether from indigenous sources or from abroad. This is an exercise we are doing at the moment. A Committee of Ministers has been appointed with the hon. Minister in charge in UP as the Chairman. When its report is received in two or three months, it will be possible for the Ministry to come to a conclusion as to how much equipment will have to be imported and how much could be got manufactured indigenously.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since the increase in the demand for coal is 4 per cent and of oil 12 per cent per annum, and for oil we have

to depend on imports, will this not create difficulties for power projects expansion and equipment for the same? If so, how do we propose to resolve these difficulties?

DR. K. L. RAO: Broadly, the projects are those run by coal and by water. In this country, we do not run projects on oil; we avoid it. Practically, very little oil is used in these projects. So the question is only about availability of coal and water. In the next few decades, we hope to have enough of both these materials. We have enough reserves of coal, much more than what we need, and we have also quite a large number of hydro-electric projects. Therefore, I do not think there will be any difficulty for the next few Plans with regard to designing the types of equipment based on coal or water.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: In view of the fact that electricity is the most important infra-structure for the development of industry and agriculture in our country, is the hon. Minister prepared to assure the House that no physical constraints like supply of generators etc., in respect of the indigenous manufacturers will be allowed to stand in the way of achieving the fifth Plan target and in whatever way possible it may be, the present target of the fifth five year plan which, I believe, is 40 million kilowatts, will be achieved at the end of the Fifth Plan period?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is a very important question, but I am afraid that I would not be able to give an elucidation on it till I get the report of the Committee and till further discussions are held with the indigenous manufacturers. But I agree with the hon. Member that power projects are more important than the question whether we should buy indigenously or from outside.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: In order to get the equipment indigenously, we do spend a good lot of money on the Bhopal Heavy Electricals. May I know whether the performance in re-

gard to the supply of the equipment which are needed for the power projects like turbines, etc., is satisfactory in respect of the Bhopal Heavy Electricals, and what are those kinds of equipment which you are getting from Bhopal Electricals?

DR. K. L. RAO: So far as the Bhopal Heavy Electricals are concerned, I answered to an earlier question.

As far as the quality of the equipment from the Bhopal Heavy Electricals is concerned, it is quite good. It is only a question of some delay in delivery, because we have to import some of the components such as castings, forgings, and so on. We have got to overcome these difficulties, because it is a very capital-intensive industry, and one has to avoid loss. But if we want to avoid such delay, we have to buy equipment from outside also. In that context, we have to give full support to indigenous manufacturers but not to the exclusion of not having sufficient amount of power in this country. So, in that context, I would submit to the hon. Member that the exact assessment will be known only after the Committee's report is received.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Sir, I seek your protection. I put this very precise and specific question; that we spend a good lot of money. The hon. Minister said, delay, delay, delay. Sometimes, he says it is due to the dearth of money. Sometimes, it is delay. May I know, since we are spending a good lot of money, why the performance of the Bhopal Heavy Electricals is not good?

DR. K. L. RAO: As far as this question is concerned,—

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Minister kindly attend to me?—He is not attending. I think the Minister needs protection from you, because this question did not arise out of that and you are pressing it.

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिद्धारिया : मैं यह जानन चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश

गवर्नमेंट ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से बाहर से मशीनें इम्पोर्ट करने की प्रार्थना की थी; अगर हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उसकी स्वीकृति दे दी है।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the Uttar Pradesh Government asked for the import of machines—

MR. SPEAKER: I gave the ruling so far as the Bhopal Heavy Electricals is concerned. Now, he is coming to his State. I am very helpless because the Minister has such a wide knowledge that he does not refuse. But I have to see to the relevancy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the Government is prepared to import the machinery in such of these instances where the projects have been held up and that is causing great scarcity of power and also retarding the growth of both industry and agriculture? For instance, the completion of the lower Sileru projects is being held up for want of turbines. May I know, in this case, whether the Government, as they have been doing in the case of the import of fertilisers where there is a scarcity, will come to a decision to import the equipment and see that such projects are completed?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly be brief.

DR. K. L. RAO: What is happening in lower Sileru is the difficulty due to want of finance. The Andhra Government has not enough funds to complete the work in time. The machinery is at site. While the machinery is at site, there is not enough money to proceed with the civil works, and we are trying to find ways by which we can assist the State Government for this project.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है—इस बारे में श्री माननीय सदस्य, श्री राम महाय पांडे ने भी कहा है—कि जब कि हैवी इन्डस्ट्री-

कलज, भोपाल, की लागत-पूँजी 56 करोड़ रुपये है, उस का घाटा 70 करोड़ रुपये है? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि देश में इस प्रकार के विद्युत उपकरणों का निर्माण करने वाले कल कारखानों में निरन्तर घाटा होने की वजह से भी विद्युत उपकरण समय पर सप्लाई नहीं हो पाते हैं; यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या करने जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have submitted already that this question has to be referred to the Ministry of Industrial Development as it is under their administrative control. We take machines supplied by them and I am afraid I may not be able to answer this question.

Proposal regarding provision of concrete sleepers on Railway Track

*513. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the present wooden sleepers on the Railway lines by concrete sleepers;

(b) the extent to which concrete sleepers on Railway tracks will be helpful in running the trains at faster speed;

(c) the expected durability of the concrete sleepers; and

(d) the line on which the first experiment will be made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Concrete Sleepers are proposed to be used in some sections on Broad Gauge System only. Wooden Sleepers also will be used to the extent they are available.

(b) Use of Concrete Sleepers on the Railway track can permit running of

trains, from track point of view at speeds upto about 160 kms.

(c) and (d). Life of concrete sleepers has generally been assessed as 50 years. Concrete sleepers are proposed to be laid on trunk routes connecting Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि लकड़ी के स्लीपर्स की कमी के कारण कानक्रीट स्लीपर्स इस्तेमाल करने का फैसला किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानक्रीट स्लीपर्स की लागत लकड़ी के स्लीपर्स के मुकाबले में सस्ती होगी। मंत्री महोदय सब रेलवे लाइन्ज, या कुछ रेलवे लाइन्ज, पर कानक्रीट स्लीपर्स डालना चाहते हैं। देश में सीमट की पहले से ही कमी है। इस लिए क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कानक्रीट स्लीपर्स के लिए सीमट की ऐविलेबिलिटी की एशोर कर लिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The cost of wooden sleeper is Rs. 16,800, that is the annual cost per kilometre, whereas the annual cost of concrete sleeper is Rs. 17,500. We are short of both wood as well as cement. One is not a substitute for the other. Concrete sleepers last nearly fifty years as against 12-15 years for wooden sleepers. Again, if we have to modernise our tracks and develop our speed we may have to go in for concrete sleepers but there is no danger of this replacement in the near future, as fast as one would wish.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Concrete sleepers are costlier though legitimately they can be regarded as durable to the extent of fifty years or so. In view of the fact that there is shortage of cement, may I know from the hon. Minister what will be the cost, if instead of concrete sleepers it could be done through steel sleepers or has it been examined?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Steel sleepers annual cost per KM is Rs. 16,800 as

against Rs. 17,500 for concrete sleepers. But we have not been able to get as many steel sleepers—hardly five or six lakhs per year, I think. For certain reasons steel sleepers are not also suitable where electric insulation is resorted to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the minister be pleased to state whether they have any positive time-bound programme to convert any particular tracks, say, Bombay-Poona or Delhi-Bombay or Delhi-Calcutta into concrete sleepers? Any concrete programme about concrete sleepers?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The conversion of 16,000 KM of trunk routes—Bombay-Delhi, Delhi-Calcutta and Calcutta-Madras and also some other important main lines of 8,000 KM would cost us Rs. 480 crores and it is not possible to take up this work all of a sudden. When renewals are made, we replace the existing sleepers with concrete sleepers. But we would like to take up certain tracks like Delhi-Howrah to begin with on a priority basis, so that other developments may be taken up on those tracks for speeding up the trains, etc.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By what time will you be able to do it?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Delhi-Howrah line could be done in the next five years. It is not possible to do the other lines.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: May I know how much money is proposed to be spent in the first instance for this purpose and whether orders are placed with private concerns or departmental production will be taken up?

SHRI T. A. PAI: At present four firms in Gaya, Jhansi, Delhi and Madras and one in Bombay are supplying these concrete sleepers. The total quantity supplied is 10 thousand. We propose to increase the number of centres and the department is going to open one itself in Nagpur.

श्री कल्याणदास बाबूसाहू: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय आर्थिक मामलों में जरूर विशेषज्ञ हैं लेकिन इंजिनियरिंग के मामले में विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं। ये इंजीनियर लोग कोई न कोई तरीका खाने का और करप्शन का हर जगह निकाल लेते हैं। क्या इस के बारे में वे गारंटी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि इस सीमेंट में कोई करप्शन नहीं होगा और यह काले बाजार में नहीं बिकेगा? आज राजस्थान में जो सीमेंट 12 रुपये बोरी की है वह जहाँ पर राजस्थान नहर का काम हो रहा है वहाँ सारी की सारी सीमेंट ब्लैक में बिक रही है और सिवाय करप्शन के वहाँ और कोई धन्धा नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में आज भी सीमेंट की कमी है तो यहाँ भी ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों कि ऐसा लगता है कि इस के अंदर भी करप्शन फैलेगा और सारा माल ब्लैक मार्किट में जायगा। (अवधान)... सीमेंट गलत लगेगी तो वह स्लीपर टूटेंगे और रेल गिरेगी जिस से आदमी मरेंगे।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: रेलवे का महकमा जो है वह तो कांक्रिट स्लीपर खरीदेगा और उस स्लीपर को पूरी तरह से टेस्ट किया जायगा कि इसमें सीमेंट, रोड़ी और लोहे की बाकायदा मात्रा पड़ी है या नहीं। बाकायदा टेस्ट करने के बाद ही स्लीपर लिया जाता है।

भारतीय रेलवे में काम कर रहे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

* 514. श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अधिनियम में रेलवे में किसी भी पद पर पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की नियुक्ति न होने देने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियमों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का व्यौरा क्या है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing railway rules are adequate.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह जानकारी दें कि ऐसा कौन सा नियम है जिस के आधार पर पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को रेलवे के पद पर नियुक्त न किया जा सके और क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना है कि अभी भी रेलवे के पदों पर कुछ पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक कार्य-रत हैं? यदि हाँ तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The applicant has to declare his nationality and, after that, the police verification and verification through civil agencies are also made before the appointment is made. As far as we know, the present position is that we have two persons who are considered Pakistani nationals. One is from Bangladesh and, therefore, his nationality is not very certain. The other is a Christian who has applied to the Home Ministry for regularisation of citizenship. If the hon. Member has any more information, I would like to have it.

MR. SPEAKER: About the Bangladesh one, Bangladesh nationality is sure, not uncertain. Next Question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He was not sure about the answer that he gave us. So, I would like to get a categorical answer from him.

MR. SPEAKER: About Bangladesh, it is sure, not uncertain. I have already corrected him.

Technical Assistance obtained from Japanese firms for building four Fertilizer Plants by Engineers India Limited

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*516. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have authorised the Engineers India Limited, a public sector design undertaking, to explore the possibilities of obtaining technical assistance from some Japanese firms for building four fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether having been in business for nearly two decades, the Engineers India Limited still lacks in technical know-how to fabricate a fertilizer plant; and

(c) whether these four plants will be of some special kind for which foreign know-how is sought?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Engineers India Ltd., a public sector engineering organisation has submitted proposals for the construction of five fertilizer plants at suitable locations in association with a Japanese firm. This is on the basis that the requisite credit assistance would be available from Japan to meet the external financial requirements of these plants. The offer envisages construction of two plants each of 1300 TPD ammonia at coastal locations and three plants of 900 TPD ammonia each at inland locations. All the five plants would

be based on fuel oil as the feed-stock.

The collaboration assistance of the Japanese firm is being sought in consideration of (a) the plant sizes involved, (b) the technology that would be adopted, and (c) the tight time-schedule envisaged for project completion. The *modus operandi* that would be adopted is by and large similar to that already in vogue in respect of the plants under construction in India.

Since its inception in 1965, the E.I.L. has been functioning basically in the fields of detailed design, engineering and procurement for process plants. Their responsibility in regard to the present plants would also be of a similar nature. In all such cases, the fabrication of equipment and procurement of supplies is always obtained from other vendors or manufacturers in conformity with detailed design/specifications furnished by the engineering company.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether due to the availability of requisite credit assistance from Japan, the Japanese collaboration is sought?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I would not say "availability" but the feasibility of Japanese credit is there. That is one of the reasons why we are considering these proposals.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether the location of all the five plants has been finalised and the period for tight time-schedule envisaged for their completion?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That has not been finalised. If these proposals are accepted they are based on the basis that they will be completed within 30 months.

Insurance Scheme for the Users of Railways

*517. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the proposal regarding the introduction of insurance for the users of the Railways, particularly the passengers will take effect; and

(b) at what stage the proposal stand at present and the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). Sir, the proposal for introduction of insurance for the passenger is under consideration.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know from which quarter this proposal came and whether the opinion of the Passengers' Association has been taken into account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The proposal originated from the Ministry itself. We have not consulted the Passengers' Association. We have to finalise what exactly the details would be.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know which other institutions will be consulted in the matter?

SHRI T. A. PAI: This is a matter which perhaps would confer considerable benefit to the passengers. Insurance benefits only those who get involved or take a risk of getting involved. Therefore, it is very difficult now to consult anybody on this question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Cricket Match on T.V.

+

S.N.Q. 1. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI FATESINGHRAO
GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to show on T.V. the

first official cricket test match between India and M.C.C. to be played in Delhi from 20th December, 1972; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, no supplementary should arise out of this.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मैं क्रिकेट-फैन्ज की तरफ से सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार सैन्ट्रल हाल में सदस्यों को मैच दिखलाने के लिये टी० वी० लगाने का इन्तजाम किया गया था, क्या इस दफा भी उस की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: We will be too happy to do it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सैन्ट्रल हाल के बारे में हम से वहाँ—मिनिस्टर से नहीं, अगर उन को रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे तो नहीं मानूँगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं आप का भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आप हमारे लिये इतना ख्याल करते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी जरूर कहूँगा कम से कम इसका इतना फायदा तो होगा कि आप वहाँ बैठेंगे।

AN HON. MEMBER: There will be no quorum in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On 20th, 21st and 22nd, we shall be attending Parliament and will not be able to witness the Test Match. At least, we can see in the T.V.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : सैन्ट्रल हाल में दिखलाने के लिए आप की परमीशन की जरूरत है।

* **श्री धरम बिर सिन्हा :** परीक्षण की क्या जरूरत है, आप वहां लगाइये, हम बहुत बैलकम करेंगे। हो सके तो हर कमरे में लगा दीजिये।

श्री क्षति भूषण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टी० बी० पर प्रसारण के लिए आप क्रिकेट कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड को किजनी रायलटी दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: In the beginning, the Delhi Cricket Association, which is the controlling authority, feared that the gates would be affected, but now they have sportingly agreed. Thanks to the President of Delhi Cricket Association, Mr. Ram Prakash Mehra, they have agreed to the telecasting of the Test and we have agreed to pay them Rs. 25,000.

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this payment has been effected only for this Test series or as a permanent arrangement.

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: This arrangement is only for this particular Test in Delhi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you extend that to Bombay also?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: We will consider that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I just want to point out that this is the only Short Notice Question that has been admitted during this Session—this is so important, so vital, so serious!

श्री सुकन चन्द कल्याण : इस में भी अधिक महत्व के सवाल किये जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको नहीं लिया जाता।

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the call-attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in freight and passenger traffic

*501. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether freight traffic and passenger traffic have doubled during the last twenty years;

(b) whether in spite of the increase in Rail traffic, the profit of the Railways has not increased proportionately; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Railways continued to show profit upto 1965-66 after paying dividend at the prescribed rates on the Capital-at-Charge. In the subsequent five years, the results of working showed a deficit after the payment of the dividend. This trend has been reversed in 1971-72.

The reasons for the deterioration in the financial position of the Railways since 1965-66 are as under:—

(i) Increases in rates and fares had not kept pace with the steadily mounting costs of operation, arising out of increases in the wages of staff and cost of fuel and Railway stores and equipment.

(ii) The quantum of Freight traffic was not increasing to the extent anticipated after 1965-66.

Delay involved in setting up Haldia Fertilizer Complex

*504. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government failed to decide promptly the issues involved.

in setting up the Haldia Fertilizer complex in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the fertilizer plant is likely to be commissioned for production; and

(c) whether foreign exchange allocated for the Haldia Fertilizer project had to be surrendered?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). No, Sir; the time taken in sorting out the various issues involved in setting up of the Haldia project was mainly due to the complicated pattern of production and large investment of public funds involved. The plant is expected to go into commercial production in early 1976.

(c) No, Sir.

राज्यों द्वारा पांचवी योजना में अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन के लक्ष्य

* 506. डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निम्न राज्यों ने पांचवी योजना में अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं और उनमें जल तापीय तथा आनविक विद्युत उत्पादन का अलग अलग कितना भाग होगा ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितनी परियोजनाएँ स्थापित की जानी हैं और उनके प्रस्तावित लक्ष्य क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) और (ख) . पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा निश्चित लक्ष्यों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए एक विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिसमें समस्त देश के

लिए योजना विधि के दौरान 21.8 मिलियन किलोवाट विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाना परिकल्पित है।

अलग-अलग जल-विद्युतताप और परमाणु क्षमताओं को दिखाते हुए राज्यवार-क्षेत्रवार प्रस्तावित वृद्धि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [संसद भवन में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—4074/72]। केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अंतर्गत शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाएँ भी उसमें दिखाई गई हैं। जून, 1972 में हुए सिंचाई और विद्युत राज्य मंत्रियों के छठे सम्मेलन ने इस विद्युत-विकास योजना का समर्थन किया है और इसके कार्यान्वयन की सिफरिस की है। जबकि पांचवी योजना में शामिल करने के लिए विशिष्ट परियोजनाएँ पहले ही समलित की जा रही हैं, पांचवी योजना के लिए इस प्रकार के लक्ष्यों को अभी तक योजना आयोग द्वारा अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Shifting of Railway Office from Pathankot to Jammu

* 510. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Sectional Headquarters are being shifted from Pathankot (Punjab) to Jammu; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenses likely to be incurred due to the shifting?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Recommendation of Power Economy Committee

* 515. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Power Economy Committee constituted by the Central Government have been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Power Economy Committee are being implemented.

(1) The Ministry of Irrigation & Power has acted upon the important recommendations, viz:

(i) Long range power planning has been taken up and Decade (Generation) Plan for 1971-81 has been prepared.

(ii) For benefits on a regional basis, Centre has taken up the execution of three Hydro-electric projects namely Salal, in Jammu & Kashmir, Baira-Suit in Himachal Pradesh and Loktak in Manipur. More such projects are envisaged in the Fifth Plan.

(iii) Steps have already been taken for accelerating the integrated operation of regional grid networks which will ultimately lead to the formation of a National Power Grid.

(iv) The question of revitalisation of Central Electricity Authority on a full-time basis and, in fact restructuring the power supply industry is being actively considered.

(v) Investigations of the Schemes identified in the Decade Plan 1971-81 have been taken up.

(vi) Stress is being laid on hydro-electric power development. A number of hydro-electric projects are proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan which will make substantial additions to the hydel installed generating capacity in the restructuring the power supply in Fifth and Sixth Plans.

(vii) Training facilities for operation and maintenance personnel are being created/expanded.

(viii) Design & Engineering Organisation in Central Water and Power Commission is being strengthened.

(2) The recommendations relating to improvement in economy and efficiency of Hydro and Thermal Power Stations and those pertaining to reliability of power Supply and transmission and distribution losses have been referred to State Governments State Electricity Boards etc. for implementation.

(3) Some of the recommendations relating to fuel availability, utilisation of by-products from coal washeries and pricing thereof, introduction of unit-trains for transport of coal to Thermal Power Stations are under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

गण्डक, कोसी तथा अन्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं से सिंचाई किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र

* 518 : श्री मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गण्डक, कोसी तथा अन्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के, जिन पर काम अभी चल रहा है, पूरा हो जाने के बाद भी बिहार के कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र रह जायेंगे जिनमें नहरों के माध्यम से सिंचाई नहीं हो सकेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने एकड़ भूमि रह जायेगी ; और

(ग) इन क्षतों की सिंचाई के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव): (क) से (ग). बिहार राज्य का भूगोलिक क्षेत्र 17.39 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। भूमि समुय योजन आंकड़ों (1969-70) अध्ययन वर्ष, जिसके लिए व्यौरा उपलब्ध है, से संबंधित के अनुसार बोया हुआ शुद्ध क्षेत्र 8.40 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। ऐसे क्षेत्र की, जो कि वर्ष में एक से अधिक बार बोया जाता है, गणना

करने के पश्चात् कुल फसली क्षेत्र 11.06 मिलियन हैक्टेयर हो जाता है। इसके अनुरूप सभी साधनों (बृहद्, मध्यम, लघु) से सिंचित भूखंड और कुल क्षेत्र क्रमशः 2.28 मिलियन हैक्टेयर और 2.74 मिलियन हैक्टेयर था।

बिहार में बृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों से अंतिम सिंचाई शक्यता का 4.5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर होना अनुमान लगाया गया है। मार्च 1972 तक हाथ में ली गई सभी बृहद् और मध्यम स्कीमों (पूर्व योजना सहित) उनके पूर्ण होने पर की सिंचाई शक्यता 3.6 मिलियन हैक्टेयर होगी, जिसका अर्थ इस समय अनुमानित अंतिम संभाव्यता का 80% उपलब्ध कर लेना होगा। मार्च, 1972 तक इन स्कीमों से उपलब्ध शक्यता 1.72 मिलियन हैक्टेयर है और शेष निर्माणाधीन कार्य 1973-74 तक तथा यदि आवश्यक हुआ, तो पांचवीं तथा उसके बाद की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तक ले जाए जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार इन निर्माणाधीन कार्यों को शीघ्र पूरा करने का इरादा रखती है। शेष 0.9 मिलियन हैक्टेयर को लाभान्वित करने के लिए विभिन्न विशिष्ट स्कीमों को जांच और विस्तृत अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय जल/विद्युत आयोग में जांच की जा रही स्कीमों से 0.4 मिलियन हैक्टेयर को तथा बिहार में विस्तृत अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत स्कीमों से 0.5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर लाभान्वित होगा।

Cornering of accommodation by travel agencies/Railway Pass-Holders

*519. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation of accommodation by Rail has now been

advanced by 30 days instead of 10 days as before;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the trains in respect of which this has been done;

(c) the benefits to the travelling public as a result of this change; and

(d) whether Government are aware that a good chunk of the accommodation is cornered by the Travel Agencies and Railway Pass-Holders in advance; if so, the measures which Government propose to take to ensure that the bonafide paying passengers get accommodation when they ask for it within a reasonable period like 10 days as was in vogue before?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The time limit for advance booking was extended from 10 days to 30 days in Second, Third and Third A/C Chair Car Classes and from 20 days to 30 days in First Class A/C upto 640 Kms. and First Class for a period of one month commencing from 15th November 1972 since the Committee on Reservations and Bookings, headed by Shri Krishna Kant, M.P., wanted a study to be made in this direction by the Railways. This experiment was conducted in respect of all trains.

(c) and (d). The results of the experiment are yet to be studied and the result of the study will be communicated to the Committee on Reservations and Bookings. There have been some complaints about cornering of berths and seats by unrecognised travel agencies and other anti-social elements. These complaints will also be brought to the notice of the Committee on Reservations and Bookings. This experiment was discontinued on 14th December 1972 and the passengers are allowed to make their reservations on trains in advance as per the rules i.e. as existed prior to 15th November 1972.

ट्रेन एंजिनियरों का वेतनमान बढ़ाया जाना

*520. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने ट्रेन एंजिनियरों के प्रारम्भिक वेतनमान बढ़ाने के बारे में 30 अक्टूबर को जोनल रेलों के जनरल मैनेजर्स को एक परिपत्र भेजा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या है और वेतनमान बढ़ाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह परिपत्र इस विनिश्चय को लागू करने के लिए है कि गाड़ी परीक्षकों का निम्नतम श्रेणी 180-240 रुपये का ग्रेड समाप्त कर दिया जाये और उक्त ग्रेड में काम कर रहे वर्तमान कर्मचारियों को 1-11-1972 से सामूहिक रूप से 205-280 रुपये के ग्रेड में रख दिया जाये ।

1-4-1966 से गाड़ी परीक्षकों के संवर्ग के पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप 180-240 रुपये का ग्रेड केवल शिल्पियों के पदों से प्रोन्नति पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए रखा गया था । इन प्रोन्नति कर्मचारियों ने बार-बार यह अभ्यावेदन किया कि चूंकि वे भी वही काम करते हैं जो अन्य गाड़ी परीक्षक करते हैं, उन्हें निम्नस्तर ग्रेड में रखकर उनके साथ अन्याय किया गया है । इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखकर कि माल डिब्बों और सवारी डिब्बों की पुरानी किस्में अब अत्यधिक परिष्कृत हो गयी हैं, यह सहस्र किया गया कि इन लोगों की 205-280 रुपये के ग्रेड में रखना औचित्यपूर्ण है । इससे गाड़ी परीक्षकों

का मूल वेतनमान स्वाभाविक रूप से तकनीकी शाखाओं के अन्य पर्यवेक्षक कर्मचारियों के मूल वेतनमान के बराबर हो गया ।

Engineering services examination conducted by Union Public Service Commission

4850. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission holds annually a competitive examination known as Engineering Services Examination for the selection of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical/Telecommunication Engineers;

(b) whether Agricultural Engineering Graduates are debarred from taking the examination although there is a demand for such Engineers in various Departments; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow Agricultural Engineering Graduates to sit for the combined Examination?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Posting of staff at Hazrat Nizamuddin, Tilak Bridge, Daya Basti in Delhi area on Route Relay Interlocking System (Northern Railway)

4851. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the route relay interlocking system was introduced at Hazrat Nizamuddin, Tilak Bridge, Daya Basti in Delhi Area and what is the strength of staff sanctioned of various categories of Signal and Telecommunication Department to maintain these stations; and

(b) whether the staff for maintenance has been posted according to the sanctioned strength?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The three route relay interlocking installations after their commissioning are being maintained by the Construction staff as certain small residual works are being executed. Proposals for extra staff for maintenance of these installations are being finalised by the Railway Administration.

Recruitment of Agricultural Engineering Graduates as Management trainees by F.C.I.

4852. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation recruits a number of Management/Technical trainees every year;

(b) the number of such trainees recruited during the last three years and the methods of recruitment;

(c) whether the Agricultural Engineering Graduates were recruited by the Fertilizer Corporation as management trainees during the last three years for services connected with agricultural machinery and tools; and

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Justification for reservation quota for Railway Officers

4853. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of heavy demand and long waiting list for accommodation by the principal Mail and

Express trains in the country both UP and Dn. such as G. T. Southern Express, Calcutta Mail, Bombay Mail, Frontier Mail and others, any quota has been reserved for Railway Officers travelling on privilege passes/P.T.Os in ACC, First Class and Third Class; and

(b) if so, the number of seats reserved in each of the principal mail and express trains, if not, the reasons therefor when passengers who pay are unable to get accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) No preferential treatment is given to the pass holders in the matter of reservation.

Wagons supplied to M/s. Rajgaon Store Co. (P) Limited at Rajgram Station (Eastern Railway)

4854. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of empty wagons supplied during the last three years (year-wise) to M/s. Rajgaon Store Co. (P) Limited at Rajgram station (Eastern Railway);

(b) whether the supply of wagons is in accordance with the agreement between the management and the Railways; and

(c) whether the supply of empty wagons has decreased and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 4527 wagons in 1970, 2877 in 1971 and 2275 in 1972 (upto 30th November).

(b) The agreement between the Management and the Railways does not stipulate the number of wagons to be supplied daily to them.

(c) Yes. The overall wagon availability has been badly affected on account of bad law and order situation in West Bengal for the last two

years. Within the limited availability, demands are being met of different commodities according to their comparative importance and according to their priority.

Increase in fuel oil price by Oil companies and setting up fertilizer plants based on fuel oil

4855. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil Companies all over the world have decided to increase the fuel oil prices and if so, to what extent and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether Government have reviewed their decision to set up fertilizer plants based on fuel oil rather than naphtha and if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been some increase in the prices of all the products, including of Light Fuel Oil (Furnance Oil) in the recent past. This is of a seasonal nature and does not warrant a review of the Government decision to set up all future fertilizer plants based on fuel oil as feedstock as far as possible.

Reduction in Prices of Cooking Gas

4856. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the gist of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The price of liquefied gas, also known as LPG or cooking gas, when used as domestic fuel, has been fixed by Government with effect from 1-8-1972 on a basis

similar to that adopted in the case of other bulk refined petroleum products i. e. by fixing the exrefinery price. The selling price to the consumer is arrived at after adding freight, marketing charges, profit agent's commission, sales tax, etc. This fixation of price has resulted in reduction in the selling price to the consumers at certain places, the extent of reduction depending on how the price had been earlier fixed by the Oil Companies, and its refixation now on the aforesaid basis. The price of cooking gas having been rationalised recently, there are no proposals now under consideration of the Government for further reducing the price of cooking gas.

Strength of Agricultural Engineers in Engineers India Limited

4857. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Agricultural Engineers on the strength of Engineers India Limited;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Agricultural Engineers among them;

(c) the incentives and training provided to Graduate Agricultural Engineers; and

(d) the methods of recruitment of such Engineers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are no Agricultural Engineers on the strength of Engineers India Limited.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Memorandum By All India Station Masters' Association to Railway Minister

4858. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to him by the All

India Station Masters' Association on 29th November, 1972 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the demands and Government's reaction thereto, is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT 4075/72.]

Direct Train Service to Kerala from Delhi

4859. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce some direct train services to Kerala from Delhi and other Northern cities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Yes, it is proposed to introduce a biweekly Janata Express between New Delhi and Cochin/Mangalore from 26-1-1973.

Scheme for extension of Talcher Thermal Power Station in Orissa

4860. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved recently the scheme for the extension of the Talcher Thermal Power Station in Orissa for inclusion in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission have recently accorded its approval to the extension of Talcher Thermal Power Station in Orissa comprising by two generating units of 110 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,840.00 lakhs for commissioning during the Fifth Plan. The cost of generation is expected to be 6.24 paise per kwh.

राजस्थान में उर्वरक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना

4861. श्री मूलचन्द डांगी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान में उर्वरक उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के जनरल मैनेजर को नियुक्ति समिति का अध्यक्ष नियुक्त किया है और समिति को इस विषय पर अपना प्रतिवेदन देने को कहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : उस राज्य के पाइराइट्स तथा राक फास्फेट के भंडारों पर आधारित एक उर्वरक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना किये जाने के बारे में किये गये राजस्थान सरकार के अनुरोध पर, राजस्थान में एक उर्वरक उद्योग समूह स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना का अध्ययन करने के लिये भारतीय सरकार द्वारा एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया था। कार्यकारी दल ने राजस्थान में इस प्रकार का उद्योग समूह स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना व्यक्त की है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी नहीं। तथापि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के इंजीनियरों के एक दल ने इस बारे में कुछ समय पहले राजस्थान का दौरा किया था। इस समय किये जा रहे अध्ययनों से पाइराइट्स राक फास्फेट जैसे मूलक्यों का भी उपयोग

सुविधाओं की लाभप्रद उपलब्धि से संबंधित उनके व्योरे उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद राजस्थान में उर्वरक उद्योग समूह की स्थापना के बारे में एक आर्थिक तकनीकी संभाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जायेगी।

Arrangement for issuing Monthly Season Ticket at Mundka Halt

4862. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of adequate arrangement for issuing Monthly Season Tickets at Mundka halt on Rohtak-Delhi Section the commuters have to get their Monthly Season Tickets made from other stations; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to make adequate arrangement for issuing Monthly Season Tickets at Mundka halt for the convenience of the commuters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Arrangements have been made for sending a booking clerk to Mundka halt station on every Wednesday for issue of Monthly Season Tickets.

Easing of over-crowding in 2 DKR Train on Rohtak-Delhi Section

4863. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2 DKR train on Rohtak-Delhi section runs over-crowded to the inconvenience of passengers; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ease the over-crowding in this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) An analysis of occupation of 2 DKR Rohtak-Delhi Safdarjang Shuttle as per census taken in April 72 has shown that

there is only slight over-crowding on Shakurbasti-Delhi Kishanganj section.

(b) It is operationally not feasible to augment the accommodation in this train which is already running with the maximum permissible load.

Double Railway Line between Bahadurgarh and Rohtak

4864. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of doubling Railway line between Bahadurgarh and Rohtak is not proceeding according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) when the double track between Bahadurgarh and Sampla is expected to be completed and opened to traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) It is proceeding according to schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By October, 1973.

Passenger traffic on Nangloi-Bahadurgarh double track

4865. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5431 on the 9th May, 1972 regarding Double Railway line between Nangloi-Bahadurgarh and Bahadurgarh-Rohtak and state:

(a) whether Nangloi-Bahadurgarh double track was opened to goods traffic according to the schedule i.e. by July, 1972 as stated in the answer mentioned above;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when this track is expected to be opened for passenger traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. It was opened on 3-10-1972.

(b) The two months delay was due to administrative difficulties.

(c) February, 1973.

Refreshment Contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Indian Railways

4866. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Refreshment Contractors and the number of contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Railways, Zone-wise; and

(b) whether applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given any preference while awarding such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Total number of catering and vending contractors and the number of contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Railways, Zone-wise are as under:—

Name of the Zone.	Total number of contractors	Number of Contractors belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
Central	317	18
Eastern	429	38
Northern	986	36
North Eastern	622	17
Northeast Frontier	609	68
Southern	480	1
South Central	264	11
South Eastern	212	20
Western	1378	45

(b) Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants are allotted contracts equated to not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ unit on a preferential basis provided they are otherwise suitable in every way for the job. In the case of larger contracts equated to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ unit, preference is given to Scheduled Castes/Tribes applicants only when they are found equal to other applicants in competence to satisfactorily manage such contracts.

Sanction of a storage dam across Giri River

4867. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a storage dam across Giri river; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the benefits therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Government have under construction the Giri Bata Hydel Project comprising the construction of a barrage at Jateon and a 6.24 km. long tunnel and a power house at Majri with an installed capacity of 60 MW. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 13 cròres.

The Himachal Pradesh Government have proposed to use the tailrace waters of the Majri power house to provide kharif irrigation to an area of 10530 acres in Paonta Valley on the left and right banks of the Bata river at a cost of Rs. 98.4 lakhs. Certain information called for from the State Government in regard to this irrigation project is awaited and on the receipt of the same, the question of clearance of this project will be considered.

No detailed project report or estimates for a storage dam across the Giri River have so far been received from the State Government.

Charging of Reservation Fees of a seat twice

4868. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though passengers are charged Rs. 4.50 per III class sleeping berth per night, including Re. 0.50 for the seating accommodation, the same seats are allotted during night time to other passengers, compelling sleeping berth occupants to vacate their seating accommodation at 9.00 p.m. sharp;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging fees for the same seat twice; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received from the users of Railways in this regard and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Sleeping accommodation is provided between 21.00 hrs. and 6.00 hours only. Passengers having berth reservations in 2-tier third class sleeper coaches allotted berths during night hours and seats during day time against the payment of Rs. 4.50. During the night, seats released by such passengers are allotted to other passengers holding tickets for journeys between 21.00 hours and 6.00 hours of the following day on payment of reservation fee of 50 paise per seat. This fee is charged for ensuring that the accommodation is utilised by the bonafide passengers and the sleeper coach is not overcrowded.

(c) Some representations were received but no change in the existing system is considered necessary.

Enquiry against certain officials of Ticket Checking Branch of Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

4869. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 867 on the 21st

March, 1972 regarding Enquiry against certain officials of Ticket Checking Branch of Allahabad Division (Northern Railway) and state;

(a) whether the enquiry against the Chief Inspector (Tickets) and the Clerk of Comm. Section, D. S. Office, Allahabad has been completed;

(b) if so, the result of enquiry and action against each of them; and

(c) if not, the cause of delay in finalisation of enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Following the preliminary enquiry at which the two employees were *prime facie* found responsible for the loss of some files, action under the Railway Servants (Discipline & Appeal) Rules was initiated against both of them. The charge framed against the Clerk was not ultimately established and the case against him has since been filed. Enquiry against the Chief Inspector (Tickets) under the Discipline & Appeal Rules is at the final stage and the case against him is likely to be finalised shortly.

Recovery of Security Money from Refreshment Room Contractor at Fatehpur Railway Station

4870. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1289 answered on the 28th March, 1972 regarding deposit of security money by Refreshment Room Contractor at Fatehpur Railway Station and state:

(a) whether action has been taken against the staff who failed to realise the security money; and

(b) whether the security money has since been realised from the Contractor and if not, what steps had been taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The contractor has not paid the security money despite issue of notices. Legal action is, therefore, being instituted against him for recovery of railway dues.

Skipping over of Ismaila Haryana and Mundka Halts by 2 RDJ and 341 UP Trains

4871. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trains 2 RDJ and 341 UP skipped over Ismaila Haryana and Mundka (Flag stations on SPR section) on the 24th and 28th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to avoid the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. Only 341 UP did not stop at Mundka Halt on 28-11-1972.

(b) Staff responsible has been taken up for this lapse.

Seniority List of Employees of Civil and Sessions Courts Delhi

4872. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court, New Delhi has maintained separate Seniority List of their employees and the employees of the Civil and Sessions Courts, Delhi have been deprived of their rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in giving justice to the employees of the Civil and Sessions Court, Delhi at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). Appointments of officers

and servants of the High Court are required to be made under article 229 of the Constitution by the Chief Justice of the High Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct. On the other hand, appointments of staff in the Civil & Sessions Courts are made under article 309 and the appointing authority in their case except in respect of the post of Superintendent is the District and Sessions Judge. Consequently, separate seniority lists have to be maintained for the employees of the High Court and those of the Civil and Sessions Courts as they belong to separate cadres.

The existence of separate cadres does not, however, cause any injustice to the employees of the Civil & Sessions Courts. In the Civil & Sessions Courts also there are higher posts like Upper Division Clerks and Superintendents to which appointments are made only from the staff of the Civil & Sessions Courts. Further, under the newly framed rules of the Delhi High Court, the posts of Readers, Private Secretaries and Junior Translators in the High Court are to be normally filled by selection for which employees of the Civil & Sessions Courts possessing the requisite qualifications are as much eligible as the employees of the High Court having similar qualifications.

Selective Extension of Departmental catering on Railways

4873. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 327 on the 1st August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether a decision regarding the selective extension of Departmental catering has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No scheme has been drawn up for the selective extension of departmental

catering. As and when it is found that the contractors have failed to provide satisfactory service or it is necessary to establish base kitchens at stations for picking up cooked food for service from pantry car on train, introduction of departmental catering is considered.

Investigation into charges of black marketing in Tickets in New Delhi

4874. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 329 on the 1st August, 1972 regarding arrest on charges of black marketing in Tickets in New Delhi, and state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Civil Police in the case has since been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, further time likely to be taken in completing the investigations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The case is still under investigation and is likely to be finalised shortly.

Agencies appointed by Railways for sale of Tickets in Delhi

4875. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agencies formed or appointed by the Railways in Delhi to sell railway tickets and arrange for railway reservations;

(b) the names of parties to whom the agencies have been given and the terms of agreement with these agents; and

(c) the commission allowed to these agents on tickets and on reservations?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There are Seven City Booking Agencies and four

Tourist Agencies in Delhi and New Delhi area which are appointed by the Railways for sale of passenger tickets. The City Booking Agencies also arrange reservation of III Class sleeper accommodation.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4076/72].

Corruption in Beas-Sutlej Link Project

4876. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 5th December, 1972 to the effect that corruption is rampant in Rs. 182 crore Beas-Sutlej link project and that a higher level probe into the working, particularly the purchases and construction works is likely to expose many irregularities; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Beas Project is being constructed departmentally and there are no contractors. There is a separate organisation for the inspection and quality control and no sub-standard work is being done. As regards purchases of machinery and spare parts, there is a centralised Purchase Organisation and all the purchases are approved by appropriate authorities according to the procedure laid down by the Beas Construction Board.

This project is under construction for more than a decade and no drawback or irregularities of a serious nature have come to notice necessitating an enquiry.

**Petro-Chemicals Complex at
Bongaigaon**

4877. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no progress in the construction of Petro-chemicals complex at Bongaigaon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government have taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Preliminary works connected with the project such as evaluation of the process for manufacture of DMT, land acquisition, water and soil surveys, are already in hand. The Government is keeping a close watch to ensure speedy implementation of the complex.

**Assistance to State Electricity Board
for supply of Electricity in Drought
Prone Areas**

4878. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of—

(i) giving aid to State Electricity Boards to enable them to provide electricity in drought prone areas at half the normal rates; and

(ii) exempting the consumers of electricity in drought prone areas from paying the annual compulsory charges; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Centre has no scheme for providing assistance directly to the State Electricity Boards to enable

them providing electricity at reduced rates in drought prone areas. However, the Rural Electrification Corporation provides funds to the State Electricity Boards for the purpose of rural electrification in backward areas under concessional terms. Susceptibility to drought is one of the criteria for classifying the area as 'backward area'.

In most of the States relief in the minimum consumption guarantee charges is given when drought conditions occur and enough water in the wells is not available for the consumer to utilise the pumping sets to the extent of minimum consumption guarantee.

**Arrest of sixteen wagon Breakers
between Bhadrak and Ranital Rail-
way Stations of South Eastern
Railway**

4879. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that sixteen wagon breakers have been caught by the OCRPF/BHC and Inspector/RPF-CTC while indulging in theft and pilferage in between Bhadrak and Ranital Railway stations of Khurda Road/Kharagpur Division of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the articles which have been seized by the R.P.F.; and

(c) whether Government are aware that great tension is prevailing in the locality, if so, what steps Government have taken to protect the Railway staff against the wrath of the gangsters?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. On 28th November, 1972, nineteen persons were arrested by Railway Protection Force staff of Bhadrak.

(b) 68 galvanised iron pipes, 32 iron rods and 3 bearing springs were seized from them.

(c) The situation is normal. However, precautionary measures are being taken for protection of Railway Staff.

Goods trains carrying iron and steel consignments and foodgrains are being escorted by RPF to the extent possible in Bhadrak-Ranital Section to afford protection to the rail crew and also consignments.

Expenditure incurred on the Hydel Channel (Upper Bari Doab Canal) near Pathankot

4880. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the original estimates of the Hydel Channel (Upper Bari Doab Canal) near Pathankot, the total amount spent so far and the total amount likely to be spent by the time this project is completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The Upper Bari Doab Canal Hydro Electric Scheme (Stage I) was originally estimated to cost Rs. 583.77 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 1718.19 lakhs had been incurred on the project upto March, 1972 and an expenditure of Rs. 1739.99 lakhs is likely to be incurred for completion of the project.

Policy of transfer of Railway Officers and Employees

4881. SHRI LALJI BHAI:
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on item No. 12.3 of Memorandum for Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for his Ministry for 1972 regarding Definite Policy of transfer of Railway Officers;

(b) the number of Goods Clerks, Parcel Clerks and Ticket Collectors in

3002 LS..3.

Delhi Area whose stay definitely involves "Security Risk" and whose conduct is under investigation; and

(c) the reasons for failure to apply the accepted principle of transferring such class of staff in the public interest?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) At the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament for the Ministry of Railways referred to, the position with regard to the policy followed in the matter of transfer of railway officers Class I and Class II and the Railway employees in Class III and Class IV; was explained.

(b) and (c). No "Security Risk" is involved by the continuance of any of these staff. The conduct of 67 Commercial staff in Delhi area is, however, under investigation and action as considered necessary will be taken by the administrative authorities concerned.

Alleged misbehaviour with Ladies in New Delhi Head Office of F.C.I.

4882. MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament regarding the misbehaviour with ladies in New Delhi Head Office of Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, charges levelled therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No specific allegation has been made, but a statement of general nature was made in a letter received from a Member of Parliament. This was enquired into by the Management who have reported that there have been no incidents of the type reported.

Booking of Goods in Fictitious Names for Dharamnagar (Tripura)

4883. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagons containing goods were booked to Dharamnagar (Tripura) from different places of India in fictitious names;

(b) whether such goods as soon as they were delivered at Dharamnagar were smuggled out to Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the number of cases detected by the police and the number of cases in which the offenders were punished; and

(d) the steps being taken to stop the booking of goods in Railway wagons in fictitious names?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No case of goods booked to Dharamnagar in fictitious names has come to the notice of Railway Administration.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). In view of replies given to parts (b) and (a) the questions do not arise.

Disagreement of Director General of Shipping with method for Chartering Ships for supply of Crude Oil to Bangladesh

4884. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General of Shipping had disagreed with the method adopted for chartering ships for supplies of crude oil to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, what were his main objections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (b). A statement

showing a summary of the objections raised by the Director-General of Shipping in this regard and the clarifications offered by the Indian Oil Corporation thereon is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 4077/72.)

Through Express Train from Dehri-On-Sone to Calcutta via Barwadih and Gomoh

4885. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons for not running any Express/Mail train from Dehri-on-Sone to Calcutta via Barwadih and Gomoh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Introduction of a direct fast train between Dehri-On-Sone and Calcutta via Barwadih and Gomoh is at present neither justified nor operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on sections en-route and terminal capacity in Calcutta area.

Issue of Licences for Plastic Industry

4886. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of thermoplastics raw material is hitting hard the plastic processing units as well as machinery manufacturing industry;

(b) whether existing processors are not willing to expand and the new entrepreneurs are not coming forward; and

(c) if so, whether any new licence therefor has been issued in 1971-72 or afterwards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Some shortage of plastic

raw materials has been felt by the processing industry for some time now.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Decision to set up a Polyester Staple Fibre Plant

4887. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have changed its earlier decision to set up Polyester Staple Fibre Plant in state Sector and have now decided to set it up in joint sector;

(b) if so, the main features of the decision; and

(c) the reasons for taking the new decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have decided to set up a Petro-chemical complex at Bongaigaon (Assam) with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum of Polyester fibre. This will be a Central Public Sector project. A letter of intent has also been issued to Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a plant for the manufacture of 6000 tonnes per annum of Polyester Staple Fibre. As per the present plan of the Corporation, co-operatives of weavers will participate in the equity capital of this plant.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Reversion of Senior Officers of Railway Board to their Parent Service

4888. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers in the Railway Board above the rank of Deputy Secretary who have worked in Delhi for more than five years;

(b) their names and designations; and

(c) whether any action is contemplated to send them back to their parent Railway or Service?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Four.

(b) *Name* *Designation*

1. Shri K. V. Kas- Additional Member, Staff.
turi Rangan
2. Shri J. D. Malho- Additional Member, Electrical Engi-
tra neteering
3. Shri K. S. A. Pad- Director, Finance
manabhan
4. Shri P. S. Maha- Director, Establish-
devan ment (Special)

(c) Since the Officers in question have not yet completed their tenure period in the respective posts at present held by them, there is no proposal to send them back to their parent Railway.

सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सेवाओं
पाइपलाइन जांच आयोग की उप-
लब्ध कराना

4889. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाइपलाइन जांच आयोग
की सहायतायें बनाई गई समिति ने आयोग
से निवेदन किया है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के
वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने
के लिये आयोग केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहे;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने
इस में क्या सहयोग दिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) पाइपलाइन जांच आयोग की प्रार्थना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के दो अधिकारियों अर्थात् एक पुलिस के उप-महानिरीक्षक के पद के तथा दूसरे पुलिस के उप-अधीक्षक के पद के अधिकारी की सेवाएं उक्त आयोग को सौंपी गई थीं।

Setting up of Styrene and Polystyrene Projects near Baroda

4890. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has given clearance for setting up of the Styrene and Polystyrene projects near Baroda; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Direct Action threat by Loco Running Staff

4891. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in *Hindu*, dated the 21st November, 1972 captioned "Direct action threat by Loco Running Staff"; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representatives of the Loco Running Staff who struck work recently on the Southern and South Central Railway presented certain demands on 21st October, 1972. A statement giving a list of these demands along with remarks in respect

of each demand, is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4078/72.]

Landlord-Tenant Cases pending in Slum Courts in Delhi

4892. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landlord-tenant cases pending in the Slum Courts in Delhi at the end of October, 1972;

(b) whether the number of Judges in these Courts is proposed to be increased for quick disposal of such cases;

(c) if so, to what extent and when; and

(d) if not, what steps would be taken to remove the backlog of cases and to ensure their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) 1998.

(b) and (c). At present, there is no proposal to increase the number of Judges in these Courts. If, however, the number of cases further increases, the question of having more Judges will be considered.

(d) All efforts are being made to dispose of these cases expeditiously.

एंडीवायोडिक बकायों के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4893. श्री महादीपक सिंह शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 की अपेक्षा वर्ष 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों सरकारों को एंडीवायोडिक बकायों के लिए कुल कितना अनिश्चित धन दिया गया; और

(ख) इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह)

(क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा
रही है क्या समय नष्ट पड़ने पर रखी
जायेगी।

**Self-propelled Platform from Japan
for Off-Shore Exploration in Gulf
of Cambay**

4894. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a self-propelled plat-
form from Japan has been received
by the O. & N.G.C.;

(b) if so, where will be the loca-
tion of the Platform;

(c) whether the Commission start-
ed off-shore explorations in the Gulf
of Cambay in November, 1972; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH):

(a) Not yet.

(b) The platform will be located
initially in the 'Bombay High' region
for drilling the first Off-Shore deep
well there.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Construction of Permanent Cyclone
Protection Work on East Coast**

4896. SHRI P.M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose
to put up permanent cyclone protec-
tion works on the east coast from
Karaikal to Sundarbans;

(b) whether provision for construc-
tion of such protection works has
been given priority in the Fifth Plan;
and

(c) if so, the estimates of total cost
for such major works?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL): (a)
to (c). It has been suggested to the
State Governments of West Bengal,
Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil
Nadu to draw up proposals of imme-
diate works for reducing the damage
caused by cyclone and tidal floods in
the coastal areas, for implementation
during the Fifth Plan and to indicate
the requirements of funds for these
works so that suitable provision can
be made in the Fifth Plan. The pro-
posals are yet to be received from the
State Governments.

**Suggestion made at the Conference of
Bar Association held in Bombay**

4897. SHRI P.M. MEHTA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND
JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the
Bar Association was held in Bombay
on the 18th November, 1972;

(b) whether in the Conference,
radical changes in Judiciary were
suggested;

(c) what were the other subjects
discussed and the decisions arrived at;
and

(d) the recommendations made to
Government and Government's reac-
tion thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-
DHARY): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A
conference of the Bar Association of
India was held in Bombay during
18-20, November, 1972. The confe-
rence discussed subjects like "Laws
delays". "Morality of Law" and

"Natural Justice". Government is not aware whether suggestions for radical reforms in judiciary were made. No recommendations have been communicated to the Government by the Association so far.

Electrification of Villages in Mysore

4898. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages which are to be electrified in the State of Mysore during the current year under schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): As intimated by Mysore State Electricity Board, it is programmed to electrify 343 villages in Mysore during 1972-73 under schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation. Out of this 68 villages have so far been electrified.

पहले ठेकेदारों द्वारा की जाने वाली खान-पान व्यवस्था को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेना

4899 श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रेलवे खान-पान व्यवस्था की संख्या क्या है जिसे पहले प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को दिया गया था लेकिन जिसे अब सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इन्हें अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) 95 भोजनालय, 16 रेस्तराँ, 12 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में भोजन यान की सेवाओं और 256 खोमचों को, जो पहले निजी ठेकेदारों के प्रबन्ध में काम कर रहे थे, अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है और इन्हें विभाग द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) रेलों में 1954 में खान-पान व्यवस्था पर उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति की सिफारिश पर विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था शुरू की गई थी । समिति ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि जिन क्षेत्रीय रेलों में विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां इसे शुरू किया जाये ताकि एक ऐसा स्तर कायम हो सके, जो ठेकेदारों के लिए अनुकरणीय हो ।

सहारनपुर-मुरादाबाद रेलवे लाइन पर कांठ स्टेशन का लूटा जाना ।

4900. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 23 नवम्बर, 1972 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार उत्तर रेलवे की सहारनपुर-मुरादाबाद रेलवे लाइन का कांठ स्टेशन बदमाशों द्वारा लूट लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस अधिकारी अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने में असफल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हां । 17/18-11-72 की रात को उत्तर रेलवे के सहारनपुर-मुरादाबाद खण्ड के केंच रेलवे स्टेशन पर डकैती हुई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). पुलिस द्वारा दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और फरार दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिये जोरदार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । जांच हो रही है ।

**दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश को लाइट डीजल
मायल की सप्लाई करना**

4901. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली को सप्लाई किये
जाने वाले लाइट डीजल तेल की मात्रा उत्तर
प्रदेश को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले लाइट
डीजल तेल से अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मात्रा कितनी
अधिक है और उत्तर प्रदेश को कम मात्रा
में लाइट डीजल तेल सप्लाई करने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी
नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Shortage of Chemical Fertilizers

4902. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the
Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made
any assessment of the likely shortage
of chemical fertilizers during the
coming years as hinted in the recent
warnings of the Fertilizer Association
of India;

(b) if so, the conclusions reached
by Government regarding the short-
term and long-term requirements of
fertilizers; and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to
be taken to meet these requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR
SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir: The
Task Force on Fertilizers constituted
by Government is already looking
into the various problems relating to
development of the industry with

special reference to the steps that
would have to be taken to push up
production to meet the fertilizer de-
mands during the Fifth Plan period.

(c) Steps have been taken or are
being taken to increase the capacity
for production of fertilizers in the
country by setting up new fertilizer
plants and by expansion of the exist-
ing plants wherever feasible. These
are in addition to the measures that
are being taken on a continuing basis
to optimise production in the existing
units.

Scheme for speedy and simplified Courts for rural people

4903. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will
the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to a recent state-
ment by the Chief Justice of Calcutta
High Court regarding a scheme for
speedy and simplified courts of justice
for rural people;

(b) if so, the main features of the
scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND
JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R.
GOKHALE): (a) to (c). Government
are not aware of the statement re-
ferred to. The details are being
ascertained and the information will
be laid on the Table of the House.

Wastage of Hydro-Carbon Gases in: Assam and Gujarat

4904. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly concentrated
hydro-carbon gases are wasted by
burning at the exist-end of the wells
in the oil fields of Assam and
Gujarat;

(b) if so, the amount of the gas
wasted annually and its value;

(c) whether these gases can be used as raw material for fertilizers production; and

(d) if so, whether Government have formulated any plan to utilize these natural hydro-carbon gases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A certain percentage of the total production of natural gas is being flared, the quantity of which varies from year to year. During the year 1971-72, the flaring of ONGC's gas was approximately 151 million cubic metres valued at about Rs. 100 lakhs. Similarly, in the calendar year 1971, OIL flared about 594 million cubic metres valued at about Rs. 81 lakhs. (Values have been computed on prices currently being charged from consumers).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In Assam, most of the production of natural gas is by O.I.L. and the quantity available is committed to meet the anticipated increase in the requirements of various consumers, particularly the Fertilizer Corporation of India. O.I.L. is also examining the feasibility of extracting LPG from this gas before supplying it to the consumers. Out of the small quantity of gas produced by the ONGC in Assam, most of it is already committed for sale and some quantity is used for ONGC's own operations. The balance has to be flared for want of industrial consumers, ONGC, is, however, negotiating with some prospective consumers in the nearby areas for the supply of gas.

In Gujarat, O.N.G.C. is already supplying gas to meet the requirements of the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company and have also committed 7.5 lakh cubic metres per day for future manufacture of fertilizers by the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Limited. The gas which is being flared by ONGC in Gujarat is largely of low pressure and the Commission is making arrangements to install

compressors for compressing this gas for supply to potential consumers. Certain quantities of gas are also being flared at fields which are presently in an initial production stage. As these fields are still in the process of development, the full potentialities of gas from these fields are not yet known. As ONGC makes an assessment of these potentialities, they would be in a position to commit this gas for sale to various consumers.

Import of Ammonia from Iran

4905. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 25th November, 1972 under the caption "India's penny-wised and pound foolish, policy towards Iran" to the effect that due to inappropriate negotiations regarding import of liquid ammonia from Iran, India may lose the deal to China; and

(b) if so, the nature of the negotiations carried out with Iran for import of ammonia and the present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The negotiations with Iran for import of ammonia are in progress.

Cancellation of selection of Master Craft and Fitter in Electric Department, Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

4906. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection for Master Craft Fitter in Electric Department grade Rs. 175-240(A) has been de-

clared cancelled on Ajmer Division on the Western Railway due to non-provision of syllabus to the employees before the selection;

(b) if so, the reasons for holding the selection, without providing the syllabus;

(c) the number of trade tests held in Electric Department since 1969 on Ajmer Division and whether the syllabus was provided before each of the trade test; and

(d) if not, the reasons why the trade tests held earlier were not cancelled on the same ground?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, trade test for Master Craft Fitter (Train Lighting) grade Rs. 175—240 conducted was cancelled before finalisation as syllabus was not available with the subordinates.

(b) Non-provision of syllabus with subordinates was not known to the Divisional Superintendent, Ajmer.

(c) and (d). No trade test for Master Craft Fitter in grade Rs. 175—240 was conducted before as this category was newly introduced on Ajmer Division. For other categories syllabi are provided; hence the question of cancellation of trade tests held earlier does not arise.

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Increase in seats in Railway Subsidised Hostel at Cuttack

4907. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seats in the Railway subsidised hostel at Cuttack have been increased by Government;

(b) if so, what is the increased number increased by Government;

(c) if not, what are the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The number of seats have been increased from 49 to 52.

(c) Does not arise.

"Holiday Home" at Puri for Railway Employees

4908. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to open a 'Holiday Home' at Puri for Railway employees; and

(b) if not, what are the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There are already two Holiday Homes at Puri at present one under Eastern Railway and the other under South Eastern Railway. No further proposal for opening another Holiday Home at Puri is under consideration.

Working of Railway Canteen at Barog, Kalka-Simla Line

4909. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Canteen at Barog (Kalka-Simla Line) has not been working for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Refreshment Room contract at Barog railway station held by M/s. Sant Singh & Co., was terminated by Northern Railway Administration on 30th June, 1970 due to non-payment of railway dues. No suitable contractor could be appointed during the last two years as none came forward to undertake this contract.

However, a new contractor has since been selected and he has started working the Refreshment Room at Barog from 11th October, 1972.

Differences in the Pay Scales of Engineering Graduates and Non-Engineering Graduates in F.O.I.

4910. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay-scales of Engineering Graduates and non-Engineering Graduates in the Fertilizer Corporation of India are different upto the rank of General Foreman Assistant Plant Engineer; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The pay scales of Engineer Graduates and Non-Engineer Graduates are not completely identical. These scales are nevertheless suitably structured with a view to ensuring that personnel carrying corresponding or similar responsibilities draw nearly the same emoluments.

Non-engineering graduates debarred from further promotions in F.C.I.

4911. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Engineering Graduates in the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited are debarred from further promotion beyond the rank of General Foremen in certain Technical Departments (for example Production and Maintenance), whereas they are being promoted beyond this rank in some other Technical Departments viz. Industrial Engineering and Material Management; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Ordinarily, non-graduate engineers are not eligible

for promotion beyond the level of General Foremen, particularly in production and maintenance departments where at these levels a high degree of engineering skill is essential. However, exceptions have been, and are being, made in case of persons who are either graduates in science or hold diplomas in engineering and who have otherwise proved themselves suitable to shoulder higher responsibilities.

Enquiry into fire at Kalka Railway Station

4912. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry has been made into the breaking out of fire at Kalka Railway Station some months ago; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). In April 1971 a fire incident had occurred in the Vegetarian Refreshment Room at Kalka Railway Station in which enquiry was made by a Committee of Officers who, after taking into consideration the evidence available, came to the conclusion that it was a case of accidental fire caused due to electric sparking and no-body was held responsible for this.

Settlement of claims of retired employees of ex-company-managed and ex-Indian-State Railways

4913. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a memorandum submitted by the All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation, Bombay, relating to the claims of the retired Railway employees specially the Ex-company-managed and Ex-Indian State Railway employees; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to settle their claims?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The claims have been examined and found unjustified.

Employment Opportunities to People of Rajasthan in Northern Railway

4914. DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main Head Offices of Northern Railway are at Allahabad and Delhi and most of the appointments are made by these authorities from amongst the candidates from Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) whether hardly 10 percent vacancies in the Districts of Bikaner and Jodhpur falling in the said Railway Zone are filled from amongst the candidates of these Districts; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the employment opportunities for the people of the backward Districts of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The Headquarters of the Northern Railway are located at New Delhi. A Railway Service Commission is located at Allahabad for recruitment of staff on the Northern Railway. Rajasthan is served by two Railway Service Commission, one at Allahabad making recruitment for the Northern Railway and another at Bombay making recruitment for the Western Railway. These Commissions conduct written tests/interviews at important centres in Rajasthan for the facility of candidates from that State. The exact number of persons from the Districts of Bikaner and Jodhpur working on the Railways is not available as the Railways do not maintain statistics District-wise or State-wise.

In view of representations from Rajasthan and Gujarat and other relevant factors, Government have reconsidered their earlier decision to shift

the Headquarters of the Railway Service Commission serving Western and Central Railways from Bombay to Nagpur and have decided that the Commission will continue at Bombay.

रतलाम डिब्बीजन के खण्डवा-अजमेर सेक्शन पर मास गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

4915. डा० सद्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम डिब्बीजन के खण्डवा अजमेर सेक्शन पर कोई मेल गाड़ी नहीं है तथा वर्तमान में चलने वाली यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या इतनी कम है कि यात्री बसों द्वारा भारी संख्या में यात्रा करने को बाध्य होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सेक्शन पर नीमच-महू तथा नसीराबाद आर्मी सेन्टर व सी० आर० पी० सेन्टर स्थित हैं और क्या इस मार्ग पर मेल ट्रेन चलाने के संबंध में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई)

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के रतलाम मंडल के खण्डवा-अजमेर मीटर लाइन खण्ड पर कोई मेल गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है इस समय इस खण्ड में सीधी जाने वाली दो गाड़ियां हैं अर्थात् 71 अप/72 डाउन जो अजमेर और रतलाम के बीच एक्सप्रेस गाड़ीज और रतलाम और खण्डवा के बीच तेज सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में चलती है और 69 अप/70 डाउन गाड़ियां जो अजमेर और रतलाम के बीच तेज सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में और रतलाम और खण्डवा के बीच साधारण सवारी गाड़ी के रूप में चलती हैं। इनके अलावा, इस मार्ग पर बहुत सी खण्डीय गाड़ियां भी उपलब्ध हैं। इस

मार्ग पर यातायात की वर्तमान मात्रा की दृष्टि से ये गाड़ी सेवायें पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) वर्तमान गाड़ियों में से किसी भी गाड़ी को कुछ वर्तमान ठहरावों को समाप्त करके उस गाड़ी को तेजगाड़ी में बदलना वांछनीय नहीं होगा क्योंकि वर्तमान रेल उपयोगकर्ता इसे नापसन्द करेंगे सोध यातायात के औचित्य के अभाव के अलावा, खण्डवा-अजमेर खण्ड पर एक नयी तेज सवारी गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन दृष्टि से भी व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि मार्गस्थ खण्डों पर अतिरिक्त लाइन क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा और अमरकण्टक स्थित बड़ी विद्युत परियोजनाओं का विस्तार

4916. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय:

श्री सी० टी० बण्डाजी:

क्या सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा और अमर कण्टक स्थित दो बड़ी विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विस्तार को अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) यह विस्तार कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस के परिणाम स्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगी?

सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाबूनाथ कुरील) (क) योजना आयोग ने, अभी हाल में, मध्य प्रदेश में कोरबा और अमरकण्टक विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रत्येक केन्द्र का 120 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट द्वारा विस्तार करने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति

दे दी है। कोरबा में यह यूनिट उस 120 मेगावाट की एक यूनिट के अलावा होगी जिसकी स्वीकृति अगस्त, 1971 में दे दी गई थी और जिसपर पहले से ही कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

(ख) कोरबा और अमरकण्टक विद्युत केन्द्रों के वर्तमान विस्तार के लिए क्रमशः 1835.95 लाख और 1861.47 लाख रुपए की लागत अनुमानित की गई है। कोरबा में हाथ में लिए गए विस्तार कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1822.42 लाख रुपए है।

(ग) इन केन्द्रों के चालू होने की अनुसूचित तिथियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) कोरबा में पहला 120 मेगावाट सेट—1974-75

(2) कोरबा में दूसरा 120 मेगावाट सेट—1976-77

(3) अमरकण्टक में 120 मेगावाट सेट—1977-78

इन विस्तारों से मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति-ष्ठापित विद्युत-जनन क्षमता में 47.6 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हो जाएगी।

अजमेर-खण्डवा सेक्शन पर प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में कांच फर्निचरों की व्यवस्था

4917. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम डिब्बीजन के अजमेर-खण्डवा सेक्शन पर प्रथम श्रेणी में कांच फर्निचरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस समय कण्डक्टर का कार्य परिचारक (मटेडेंट) करता है जो कि इस कार्य के लिए सर्वथा अक्षम है ; और

(घ) इस कमी को कब तक दूर किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई०) : (क) और (ख) डिब्बा परिचरों की व्यवस्था केवल पहले दर्जे के गलियारेदार डिब्बों में की जाती है, न कि पहले दर्जे के सभी डिब्बों में । अजमेर-खण्डवा खण्ड पर चलने वाले पहले दर्जे के गलियारेदार डिब्बे में डिब्बा परिचरों की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) डिब्बा परिचर अपने डिब्बे के यात्रियों को आवश्यक सहायता देते हैं । केवल महत्वपूर्ण डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों पर डिब्बा परिचरों के अलावा कंडक्टरों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

वर्तमान व्यवस्था १ पर्याप्त समझा जाता है ।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों तथा राज्यों द्वारा पारित किए गए कानूनों का अनुवाद

4918. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा आयोग ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पारित किये गये कानूनों का अभिलेख अनुवाद अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कराने की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने अधिनियमों का अनुवाद हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया गया है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौबरी) : (क) और (ख) : विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का विधायी विभाग "उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" के नाम से एक मासिक विधि पत्रिका अप्रैल, 1968 से प्रकाशित कर रहा है जिसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के प्रकाशनीय निर्णयों का हिन्दी अनुवाद होता है । उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णयों का प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव या स्कीम भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । जहां तक राज्य विधियों के अनुवाद का सम्बन्ध है, राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग, उसका गठन करने वाले सरकारी संकल्प के निबन्धनों के अनुसार किसी भी राज्य में पारित मव अधिनियमों और प्रख्यापित अध्यादेशों का उस दशा में हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है जिसमें ऐसे अधिनियमों या अध्यादेशों के पाठ हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषा में हों । आयोग राज्य विधियों का अंग्रेजी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं है । आयोग इस समय केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का हिन्दी और प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने के काम में व्यस्त है । जैसे ही यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा, आयोग के लिये यह विचार करना संभव हो सकेगा कि उन राज्य अधिनियमों और अध्यादेशों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किए जाएं, जिन अधिनियमों या अध्यादेशों के पाठ हिन्दी से भिन्न भाषा में हों ।

Gajuladinne Project in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh

4919. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the original and the revised estimates of Gajuladinne Project in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh and the time by which it is expected to be completed;

(b) what has been the yearly expenditure on the project since its commencement; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of its being completed by at least 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Gujuladinne Project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1966 for Rs. 96.36 lakhs. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent a revised project estimate which assesses the cost now as Rs. 254 lakhs.

(b) The year-wise outlay on the project has been as under:—

	Rs. lakhs
1969-70	.. 2.53
1970-71	.. 13.18
1971-72(anticipated)	.. 20.00
1972-73 (Proposed)	.. 40.00

(c) In the Fifth Plan, highest priority is proposed to be given to complete continuing Schemes like Gujuladinne Project.

Fasts by villagers in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh against Non-Sanctioning of Sri Varadaraja Swamy Project

4920. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that relay fasts by the residents of the surrounding villages and a fast-up-to-death by three prominent people of the region, commenced on the 19th November, 1972 at Atmakar in Kurnool District of Andhra Pradesh in protest against the non-sanctioning of Sri Varadaraja Swamy project by the Centre;

(b) whether this project does not come under Krishna Waters Tribunal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Varadaraja Swamy Project Action Committee reported that relay hunger strike had been undertaken from 19th November, onwards.

(b) The proposed Varadaraja Swamy project lies in the Krishna basin, water disputes regarding which are now under adjudication before a Tribunal. No new irrigation projects are, therefore, being accepted in the Krishna basin in any of the States concerned.

(c) The Minister of Irrigation and Power is proposing to visit the area in January 1973 and the Committee's leaders were requested to give up the agitation and hunger strike.

Names of Industries to be covered under "Own Your Wagon Scheme"

4921. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries which will be covered under "Own Your Wagon" scheme proposed to be introduced by the Railways; and

(b) the extent to which such a scheme will be helpful in the maximum utilisation of wagons and in the elimination of unnecessary delay, in loading and unloading?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A scheme of private ownership of wagons in respect of liquid ammonia tank wagons to be owned by M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Ltd. is under consideration. The possibility of extending such scheme in respect of other special type of tank wagons for transport of specific products such as liquid petroleum, gas etc. is under examination.

A scheme of "Own your own containers" has also been formulated. The salient features of the scheme are granting of a rebate on freight as an incentive for owning containers, approval by the railways of the dimensions and designs of the containers, guaranteed supply of containers by Railways and introduction of the scheme on routes where container services are already in operation.

(b) This scheme will provide the industries a means of having guaranteed and exclusive use of special type of wagons for transport of their special products. The scheme besides ensuring that their production and marketing do not suffer for want of such specialised transport has also a built-in incentive for the owners to load and unload the wagons promptly so as to secure the maximum return on their investment.

New Trains proposed to be introduced

4922. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new trains are proposed to be introduced on some lines; and

(b) if so, the number and names of the trains proposed to be introduced and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A pair of biweekly Janata Express between New Delhi and Cochin Harbour Terminus/Mangalore from 26th January, 1973 and a pair of Passenger trains between Kasganj and Mathura shortly.

Setting up of High Power Station in Uttar Pradesh

4923. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment to set up a high Power Station near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the expenditure to be incurred thereon and whether the power station would be set up indigenously or with some foreign collaboration; and

(d) the extent to which the power station will meet the requirements of Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A Thermal Power Station comprising 3 units of 200 MW each at Obra in Mirzapur District has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. There is a further proposal for augmentation of the capacity at the station by two additional units of 200 MW each. This proposal is under consideration.

(c) The sanctioned Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 89.89 crores. No foreign collaboration is involved in setting up the Power Station.

(d) The Scheme as now sanctioned will feed 600 MW of Power to the Uttar Pradesh Grid.

Shortfall in Railway Freight Traffic

4929. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' on the 11th October, 1972 under the caption "shortfall in railway freight traffic"; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. The shortfall was over the estimate, otherwise the revenue earning originating traffic lifted in July 1972 was more than that lifted last year during July;

(b) The shortfall over the estimate was due *inter alia* to the following unusual causes:—

- (i) Breaches over Bombay-Bajoda section during the first fortnight;
- (ii) Failure of traction power in Bombay Division.
- (iii) Frequent failure of power supply from D.V.C. affecting train operation on Eastern and S.E. Railways.

बिहार के ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण

4925. श्री एम. एस. पुरती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान बिहार के कितने आदिवासी और पिछड़े ग्रामों में बिजली पहुंचाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : जैसा कि बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है, 1972-73 के दौरान बिहार में 407 आदिवासी/पिछड़े ग्रामों को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Shifting the Starting Point of Kozhikode-Cochin Express

4926. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution adopted by the Tellichery Municipality (Kerala) requesting them to shift the starting point of Kozhikode-Cochin Express from Kozhikode to Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The request for extension of Nos. 47 Dn/48 Up Cochin Harbour-Cannur Express to and from Cannanore has not been found justified on considerations of traffic.

Derailement of a Goods Train between Karunagapalli and Kayankulam

4927. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was derailement of a goods train between Karunagapalli and Kayankulam in Kerala recently;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the estimated loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. The accident took place on 25th November, 1972.

(b) On 25th November, 1972, while goods train No. 4214 Up was running between Karunagapalli and Kayankulam stations on the Quilon-Ernakulam Metre Gauge single line section of the Southern Railway, 14 wagons marshalled 6th to 19th from train engine derailed. No one was killed or injured in this accident.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 15,100.

Railway Line from Trichur to Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor

4928. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum from residents of various places in Trichur District requesting them to construct a Railway line between Trichur and Kuttipuram via Guruvayoor;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Representations have been received for providing a rail link between Kuttipuram and Trichur via Guruvayoor.

Since these two places are already connected by rail, yet another rail link, even though via Guruvayur, is not likely to be financially viable. At present, therefore, there is no proposal for construction of this rail link.

Setting up of Committees to examine various aspects of Power Sector

4929. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how many Committees have been constituted by the Central Government during the last three years to examine various aspects of power sector in the country; and

(b) the main recommendations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The following Committees were set up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 to examine various aspects of power sector in the country:—

1. Committee of Members of Parliament of Rural Electrification:

The consensus of the Committee was that the Rural Electrification Corporation should encourage acceleration of the pace of rural electrification in the States where the progress has been slow by extending financial assistance on liberal terms and also that Rural Electric Cooperatives should be set up in each of the States in the Country, priority being given to setting up of such Cooperatives in the States where the progress was below the all-India average.

2. Committee on minimising breakdown in Power Supply and improving low voltage conditions in rural areas

The recommendations of the Committee deal with all aspects of power

supply in rural areas including planning, construction and operation and maintenance. Standardisation of material as well as reach study in certain aspects have also been recommended.

3. Committee on Conversion of Boilers from Oil Coal Firing:

The Committee recommended that Sabarmati 'C' thermal station of Ahmedabad Electricity Co. and Stage I of Dhuvran thermal station could be easily converted into coal firing without much expenditure being incurred. In the case of Barauni thermal station, steps were to be initiated for conversion to coal firing. In the case of Trombay thermal station the Committee noted that some of the units were already designed for coal firing and the remaining units may not need conversion to coal firing if H.H.S. Pitch continued to be available.

4. Committee to examine the adequacy of the indigenous manufacturing capacity for supply of power equipment to meet the requirements of the Power Generation Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The report of the Committee is awaited.

5. Committee set up by the Central Electricity Consultative Council under the Chairmanship of Shri B. N. Kureel, Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power to go into the difficulties faced by consumers in rural areas in regard to power Supply

The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

6. Committee on Nationalisation of Private Electricity Undertakings

The Committee has recommended taking over of private licensee undertakings.

Meeting the growth of heavy goods and Passenger Traffic

**4930. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what Government propose to do to meet the growth of heavy goods and passenger traffic in the coming years;

(b) whether Government expect to meet the demands by introducing longer and faster trains with increased axle loads and locomotives of greater traction and with higher speed potential; and

(c) whether Government have also thought of any plan to provide public amenities and prevent goods pilferage while in transit in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Exercises in connection with the formulation of the Railways' Fifth Five Year Plan are in progress. Besides, increasing capacity on the concerned routes, longer/heavier goods and passenger trains would be run with diesel/electric locomotives. Proposals to introduce passenger coaches with greater carrying capacity are also under consideration.

(c) The Railways spend a sum of Rs. 4 crores approximately every year on railway users' amenities. Continuous efforts are being made to prevent pilferage of goods in transit.

Approved Yardstick for S. & T. Staff, Vijayawada Division (South Central Railway)

4931. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3121 on 18th April, 1972 regarding approved yardstick for Signal and Telecomm. staff and state:

(a) whether each Zonal Railway has yard stick for Signal and Telecommunication duly approved by competent authority;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the yard-sticks laid down in this regard;

(c) whether posts of Inspectors of Signal and Telecomm Department on main line in Vijayawada Division in South Central Railway are not upgraded as required according to standard yard-stick; and

(d) if so, when they are proposed to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No.

Staff are sanctioned according to local conditions and the specific requirements of the work to be done.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Posting of M.S.Ms. in Vijayawada Division (South Central Railway) and Delhi and Ferozepur Division (Northern Railway)

4932. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Railway Board's letter No. PC-68/FE-2/4, dated 9th November, 1971 in big yards and S.I.'s gangs, Mechanical Signal Maintainers Grade 175-240 are required to be posted;

(b) if so, whether Mechanical Signal Maintainers of this grade are posted in Vijayawada Division in South Central Railway and Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions of Northern Railway; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor and when this anomaly is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) In terms of Railway Board's letter No. PC-68/FE-2/4, dated 9th November, 1971, the

Heads of Mechanical Signal Maintainer and Repair Gangs require to be allotted the scale Rs. 175—240. The Mechanical Signal Maintainers in charge of large junction yards with higher workloads equivalent to and above 1150 S&T units and handling 56 trains per day in all directions up and down together require to be allotted the scale Rs. 130—212 only.

(b) and (c). Four posts of Mechanical Signal Maintainers exist in Vijaywada Division of South Central Railway. The proposals for provision of posts of Mechanical Signal Maintainers in various grades on the Delhi and Ferozepur Divisions of Northern Railway are under active consideration. The progress is being expedited. Northern Railway will however, be urged to ensure implementation as early as possible.

Earnings from Advertisements Published in Railway Time Tables by Railway Administration

4933. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Time Tables being published at the All India level by the Railway Board and at Zonal level by the Zonal Railway Administration are profitable propositions or are being published at loss considering costs at all levels including printing costs, paper prices, administrative and editing cost and costs of transportation and sales;

(b) if they are being published on profit, what the net profit in each case and if not, what is the loss in each case, and what are the plans to reduce the losses; and

(c) what are the actual sums of money being received from advertisements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI). (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

पतरातु और बरौनी के विद्युत उत्पादक केन्द्रों के सम्बन्ध में जांच आयोग

प्रश्न 4934. श्री मधुकर : क्या सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को पता है कि बिहार सरकार ने पतरातु और बरौनी विद्युत उत्पादक केन्द्रों में बायलरों में हुई गड़बड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उक्त आयोग के कार्य की प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच इस समय किस अवस्था पर है ?

श्री सिबाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जीहां । बिहार सरकार ने ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों के कार्य की जांच करने के लिये श्री के० एल० बिज की अध्यक्षता में एक जांच आयोग स्थापित किया है ।

(ख) और (ग) जांच कार्य में प्रगति हो रही है ।

Doubling of Rail Line from Sonapat/ Panipat to Delhi

4935. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 7390 on the 10th August, 1971 and Unstarred Question No. 204 on the 16th November, 1971 regarding the doubling of the Railway line from Panipat/ Sonapat to Delhi and state the time by which the survey report will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): The survey report submitted by the Northern Railway is under examination.

Irrigation on Lands in Bihar, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh

4936. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION and POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation arrangements of all descriptions cover on 4 per cent of crop area in Bihar, 5 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 1 per cent in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to increase the irrigated areas in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER: (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) No, Sir. According to the Land Utilisation Statistics (for 1969-70, the latest year for which details are available) gross irrigated area of all descriptions (major, medium and minor) covers about 25 per cent of the total crop area in Bihar, 35 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 7 per cent in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) the concerned States have many major, medium and minor irrigation projects under execution and in planning for extending a greater irrigation coverage to the cropped area, in accordance with the financial resources that can be made available in the Plan for this purpose.

धनबाद में आल इंडिया रेलवे कामिशियल क्लर्क्स एसोसिएशन ईस्टर्न जोन का पांचवां वार्षिक सम्मेलन

4937. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सत 24-25 सितम्बर, को आल इंडिया रेलवे कामिशियल क्लर्क्स एसोसिएशन ईस्टर्न जोन का पांचवां वार्षिक सम्मेलन धनबाद में आयोजित हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में प्रस्तुत 25 सूत्री प्रस्ताव को सरकार के पास भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनके प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . एक विवरण, जिसमें एसोसिएशन द्वारा पारित 25 सूत्री प्रस्ताव में की गई मांगें तथा उन पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया बतायी गई है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [प्रश्नारूप में रखा गया देखिये संख्या: 4079/72]

Representation by Secretary, Dhanbad Town Congress to the former Railway Minister regarding steps to first corruption

4938. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation dated the 22nd April, 1972 by the Secretary, Dhanbad Town Congress (R) to the Deputy Commissioner Dhanbad with a copy to the power Railway Minister has been received;

(b) if so, what action has been taken for the protection of active workers fighting against corruption in the Railway Department from harassment intimidation and physical assault involving even risk of life; and

(c) the programme of the Ministry for elimination of corruption particularly about the specific co-operation required from the Railwaymen who have responded to the call?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such representation appears to have been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Pursuant to recommendations made by the High Power Committees which had gone into the problem of corruption, fullfledged Vigilance Organisations are functioning on each of the Zonal Railways and in the Railway Board. Measures and procedures have been evolved over a period of years for investigations by the Vigilance Organisation into complaints of corruption and malpractices and for surprise preventive checks by the Organisation with a view to unearthing malpractices. The Vigilance Organisation conducts such checks individually as well as jointly with the Special Police Establishment with which it maintains liaison. Annual programme of anti-corruption work by the Vigilance Organisation is laid down by the Central Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Personnel. More than 12,000 Preventive Checks were conducted during the year 1971-72. These have resulted in appreciable saving by alerting the staff or plugging the loopholes in the prevailing procedures and practices. Sustained and organised preventive checks will continue to be made at all vulnerable points susceptible of corruption with a view to plugging the loopholes in the rules and regulations, detected during the course of such checks. All complaints made bonafide and information given bonafide about corruption and malpractice are taken up for investigation by the Vigilance Organisation irrespective of the rank and status of the official complained against and irrespective of the status of the complainant.

2. Cooperation of workers and employees in tracking down corruption is always welcome. With a view to minimise thefts and pilferages, all the Railway Administrations had been given instructions sometime back to enlist the co-operation of employees and workers.

Strength of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways.

4939. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the strength of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on Indian Railways, Division-wise and Gradewise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): A statement is laid in the Table of the House. (Placed in Library Sec. No. LT 4080/72)

Completion of Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese Territory.

4940. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the exact acreage of land actually acquired, exact mileage of the canal already dug and the schedule for completion of the Western Kosi Canal in the Nepalese territory; and

(b) whether the final alignment and the particulars of the land to be acquired in Indian territory have been completed and, if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Possession of land to the extent of 245 acres lying in a reach of 19 Km. out of the total length of 34 Km. in Nepal was taken on 19th November, 1972. The excavation of Main Canal has just started from 21st November, 1972. The Schedule for completion of Western Kosi Canal in Nepal territory is 1975.

(b) No, Sir. The Survey and investigation required for this purpose in Indian territory are in progress.

Engineers and employees at work to help Bangladesh in Railway system.

4941. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Railway employees and Engineers who are at work in Bangladesh on various projects of

reconstruction of Railway system there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): About 400.

Quarters, Medical facilities for Staff on Kirindul-Kottavalsah Line (South Eastern Railway)

4942. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the plight of the staff working on the Kirindul-Kottavalsah line of the South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether most of them are not provided with quarters, medical facilities or even drinking water; and

(c) the action taken, if any, to fulfil the assurances given to them several times that provision of essential amenities will be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The problems of staff in relation to inadequacy of quarters, medical facilities and drinking water are known to the Railway Administration. The position is as follows:—

Quarters.—1241 Type I and 489 Type II quarters were constructed for the staff of this line. More number of quarters are being planned on a programmed basis for construction according to availability of funds.

Medical Facilities.—These are four full fledged Health units with adequate staff.

Water supply.—There was shortage of water at some stations due to wells having dried up in the summer season. Adequate arrangements are being made.

Meeting of Chief Ministers in Jammu Regarding Their Dam on Ravi River

4943. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY;
SHRI B. S. BHURA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir was held recently in Jammu in regard to the Thein Dam on the Ravi river;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether Central Government have given clearance to the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project can be cleared after certain inter-State aspects are settled with the concerned States. A meeting to discuss these aspects is being held in the last week of December, 1972.

Central Mediation in Pong Dam Issue Sought by Rajasthan

4944. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central mediation in Pong Dam issue was sought by Rajasthan Government; and

(b) if so, the gist of the request made by Rajasthan and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). There was divergence of views between Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh on the question of eligibility of oustees for allotment of land in Rajasthan Canal area. The Chief Ministers of both the States desired

that this matter be referred to Cabinet Secretary for his advice which they agreed to accept for implementation. The advice of the Cabinet Secretary has since been received and accepted by both the States.

Introduction of Assam Mail via Farakka upto Delhi and Rajasthan

4945. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce direct B. G. Assam Mail via Farakka upto Delhi and Rajasthan;

(b) whether Marwari Merchant's Committee, Shishanganj Bazar (Purwa) has submitted any memorandum to this effect; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) No. However, a representation has been received from Marwari Merchant's Committee, Kishanganj Bazar (Purnea).

(c) It has been decided not to divert Assam Mail by the longer route via Farakka. Introduction of an additional train between Delhi and Assam is also operationally not feasible for want of

line capacity on sections enroute and terminal facilities at New Delhi/Delhi. It is also not feasible at present to originate/terminate Assam Mail from/at Delhi due to inadequate terminal facilities to deal with this train at Delhi station.

Application for Manufacture of Caustic Soda, Liquid Chlorine and Hydro-chloric Acid in Andhra Pradesh

4946. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received applications for setting up Industrial Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of (i) Caustic Soda, (ii) Liquid Chlorine and (iii) Hydro-chloric acid;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The following applications have been received for setting up Industrial Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of Caustic Soda, Liquid Chlorine and Hydro-Chloric Acid. The main features are as follows:—

Name of the applicant	Item of manufacture	Capacity applied for.
1. M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd. New Delhi	Caustic Soda. Liquid Chlorine	33,000 Tonnes/Year. 28,050 Tonnes/Year.
2. M/s. Khanolwal Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bombay	Caustic Soda. Chlorine.	30,000 Tonnes/Year. 25,500 Tonnes/Y
3. M/s. Atul Drug House Ltd., Bombay.	Caustic Soda. Chlorine (liquified) Hydrochloric Acid.	36,500 Tonnes/Year. 27,000 Tonnes/Year. 16.425 Tonnes/Year.

(c) No Sir.

Import of Petrol and Kerosene Oil

4947. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity of Petrol and Kerosene oil imported from foreign countries during the last five months and the amount of foreign exchange expended thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Petrol is not being imported. The quantity of Kerosene Oil imported during the five months of May to September, 1972 was 312,000 tonnes at a total cost of Rs. 7.43 crores.

Loss to Railways due to Employee's Strike and Agitation by others

4948. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate loss suffered by the Indian Railways since 1st January, 1971 due to the Railway employee's strikes and agitation by others; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government in future to save Railway property?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The losses suffered by Railways from 1-1-1971 due to strikes by Railway Staff is about Rs. 2.5 crores, chiefly in the form of loss of revenue. Information regarding losses to Railway property due to agitations by others is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b). (i) Close liaison will be maintained with the State Police/State Governments.

(ii) The Indian Railways Act, 1890 is proposed to be amended in order to make the punishment for destruction of railway property more deterrent.

(iii) The Railway Protection Force is being re-organised in order to make it more effective in dealing with the law and order situation on the Railways in conjunction with the State Police, in addition to their normal duties of protection of Railway property.

Faster Growth Rate in Drug Industry

4949. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any special measures for a faster growth rate in the drug industry to meet the full domestic demands of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of Government to achieve a faster growth rate in all industries including drug industry with a view to achieve self-sufficiency at the earliest. With this object in view the licensing policy was revised in February 1970 and policy regarding fuller utilization of capacity adopted in 1972. The Planning Commission who are presently engaged in the formulation of the Vth Plan, have set up a Task Force on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry to deal with subject in a comprehensive manner assessing the status of the industry, drawing up of the Vth Plan and dealing with all related matters.

Giving face lift to Delhi and New Delhi Stations

4950. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any measures to give a face lift to

the two Metropolitan Stations, Delhi and New Delhi and to provide improved amenities for passengers; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A concerted drive to revamp and modernise the service buildings at Delhi and New Delhi Stations, to afford maximum amenities to the passengers and to make the surroundings healthy and congenial was launched *inter alia* envisaging improvements to flooring, lighting, toilets, refreshment rooms, drinking water, general cleanliness etc. Much of the work has already been completed and balance will be completed in the near future.

कटिहार (उत्तर सीमांत रेलवे) के एक बड़े ठेकेदार के मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासन का उल्लंघन कर के खानपान लाइसेंस का नवीकरण

4951. श्री भोला मांसी :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने 8 और 12 दिसम्बर 1970 को संसद में यह घोषणा की थी कि उत्तर सीमांत रेलवे में खानपान (केटरिंग) की विभागीय व्यवस्था की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या उक्त आश्वासन का उल्लंघन कर उत्तर सीमांत रेलवे में कटिहार के बड़े ठेकेदारों के लाइसेंसों का अगले तीन वर्षों के लिए नवीकरण कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और इसके लिए कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) : (क) श्री नन्दा ने कहा था कि वे पूर्वोक्त सीमा रेलवे के कटिहार स्टेशन पर विभागीय खान-पान की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। आगे जांच करने पर, उस समय कटिहार में विभागीय खान-पान की व्यवस्था न करने का निश्चय किया गया था।

(ख) कटिहार के वर्तमान ठेकेदारों के ठेके का नवीकरण 1-10-1972 से तीन वर्ष के लिए कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, आगे जांच करने पर उस समय कटिहार में संपूर्ण विभागीय खान-पान की व्यवस्था न करने का निश्चय किया गया था। संसद सदस्यों से कुछ शिकायत मिली हैं। इस मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Increase in Ministerial staff due to additional workload

4952. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-ministerial staff in recent years in almost all categories in all Departments of Railways have increased adding to the workload on Ministerial staff;

(b) whether no proportionate increase in the cadre of Ministerial staff have been made resulting in increase in workload on them; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the strength of Ministerial staff proportionately and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The increase in staff strength on the Railways in recent years is only marginal.

(b) Staff to man the Personnel branches on the Railways is provided

on the basis of actual requirements taking into account the introduction of measures such as simplification of procedures and computerisation.

(c) Proposals for augmenting the strength of Personnel branches are considered and where justified additional staff are provided.

Equal Rent of Quarters for Equal Facilities provided therein

4953. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pooled rent of Railways Quarters Types B, Type II and K, was the same throughout on Eastern Railway viz., Rs. 22.44;

(b) whether some K type quarters have outside verandah and Type-2 quarters have electric fans with outside verandah also;

(c) whether with effect from May 1971 the rent of quarters has been fixed according to the plinth area and in doing so Type II and K type quarters, not provided with outside verandah, have to pay the same rent though equal facilities are not provided; and

(d) whether K type quarters provided with outside verandah have to pay higher rent than type II quarters where fans have been provided; and if so, whether Government propose to realise equal rent for equal facilities and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The standard rent of Rs. 22.44 was fixed only in respect of electrified two-roomed units having a plinth area from 601 to 900 sq. ft. (irrespective of the type of quarter) and was applicable for the period from 1-10-1964 to 30-9-1970.

(b) Yes, in some cases.

(c) The basis of fixing rent has not been revised from May, 1971.

(d) No distinction between quarters with or without outside verandah and with or without ceiling fan has been made nor is it feasible. Ceiling fans are being provided in all two-roomed quarters to a phased programme every year, subject to availability of funds.

Criteria of classifying slow-moving train for grant of mileage allowance

4954. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mileage allowance paid to the running staff is less than their travelling allowance rate and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the mileage allowance on a short section for running staff when the time taken for a section upto 40 kms. is 8.00 hrs. and above; and

(c) what is the criteria for declaring a train as a slow-moving train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The mileage allowance paid to the running staff consists of a travelling allowance element and, in addition to it, an incentive or pay element. Therefore mileage allowance rates of running staff are, as a rule, higher than the travelling allowance rates of non-running staff in receipt of the same rate of pay.

(b) When the running staff working trips of less than 40 Kms. cannot perform mileage exceeding 80 Kms. in a full rostered day they are paid mileage allowance computed on the basis of double the actual distance worked by them, subject to a minimum of 120 Kms. per day.

(c) Under the rules, only Tranship Road Vans, including Smalls Quick Transit trains, and Shunting trains (pick up or section) are treated as slow-moving trains.

Reservation Arrangements at Kottarakara and Punalur Stations (Southern Railway)

4955. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no reservation arrangements at Kottarakara and Punalur Stations of Quillon District in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Facilities for reservation of rail accommodation exist at these stations.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount Spent for Power Generation in Kerala

4956. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Central Government have spent for

power generation in the state of Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan, together with the names of the projects on which it has been spent; and

(b) the per capita consumption of electricity in the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Funds for power projects are provided by the State Governments from within their Plan Outlays. Central assistance to State Governments is provided in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole and is not related to any individual head of development or project. A statement giving the names of power generation schemes under execution in Kerala during the Fourth Plan, the expenditure incurred upto end of 1968-69, the Fourth Plan Outlay and actual expenditure during 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and anticipated expenditure during 1972-73 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b). The per capita consumption of electricity in Kerala during 1971-72 has been estimated as 71 kwh.

STATEMENT

Power Generation Schemes under execution in Kerala under the Fourth Five Year Plan and details of estimated cost expenditure incurred etc.

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost. Rs. lakhs.	Expenditure upto end of 1968-69. Rs. lakhs	Fourth Plan Outlay Rs. lakhs	Actual expenditure during 1969-72. Rs. lakhs.	Anticipated expenditure during 1972-73. Rs. lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CONTINUING SCHEMES :					
1. Panniar Hydro Electric	629.60	629.60	Nil	3.00	Nil
2. Idikk Hydro Electric.	8000.00	2065.88	4445.00	2727.00	1400.00
3. Sholayar Hydro Electric	749.00	737.25	10.00	7.98	—
4. Sabarigiri Hydro Electric	4283.00	3772.84	105.00	140.08	5.00
5. Kuttiadi Hydro Electric	970.00	685.88	175.00	238.88	35.00
NEW SCHEMES :					
1. Idamalayar* Mulipurpose.	1596.70 (Power portion)	—	—	104.00	25.00
2. Silent Valley Hydro Electric.*	2488.00	—	140.00	—	10.00
			4875.00	3220.94	1475.00

*Schemes not yet formally sanctioned for execution.

Construction of Idikki Hydel Project in Kerala

4957. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the construction of Idikki Hydel Project in Kerala so far;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for any technical help also; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI B. N. KUREEL: (a) The Idikki Hydro Project, is estimated to cost Rs. 68.20 crores, and provision for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 44.45 crores; the provision for the 1972-73 being Rs. 11.00 crores.

(b) and (c). The Central Water and Power Commission extends requisite technical assistance and guidance to the State Authorities during the various stages of the projects as and when required by the authorities concerned.

Assistance to Kerala for Major Irrigation Projects

4958. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to Kerala Government by the Centre for Major Irrigation Projects during the last two years;

(b) the progress so far made in the execution of the projects;

(c) whether the State Government have asked for a special additional allocation of Rs. 35 lakhs for the projects during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Central assistance is given to State Governments in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole, and not to any individual head of development or project.

The Plan outlay for Kerala for 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 60 crores and Rs. 64 crores respectively of which Central assistance was Rs. 35 crores and Rs. 33.95 crores. Out of this, the State Government provided Rs. 5.25 crores and Rs. 5.20 crores respectively for major and medium irrigation sector.

(b). The Government of Kerala have seven major irrigation projects under construction. These projects have been lingering on for a number of years as the State Government have not been able to provide adequate funds for these projects. Six of these projects are expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan, and the Kallada project in the Sixth Plan.

(c) and (d). The Kerala Government had this year sought a special Central assistance of Rs. 3 crores, outside the Plan framework, to accelerate their programme in the major and medium irrigation sector. Owing to the difficult resources position, it was not found possible to accede to this request.

Irrigation of Land in Kerala

4959. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in hectares going to be irrigated during the current year in the State of Kerala; and

(b) the extent of increase in irrigation potential in comparison to last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The additional irrigation potential anticipated to be achieved during 1972-73 from major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala is 21,000 ha. against an additional potential of 11,000 ha. created during 1971-72.

Reorganisation of Damodar Valley Corporation

4960. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation has since been finalised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it will be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The question of re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis is inter-linked with the proposal of Government of Bihar to utilise water from Tilaiya and Konar Dams for irrigation purposes. The latter question was discussed by the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar at a meeting held in New Delhi on the 11th August, 1972. It was agreed by the two Chief Ministers to set up a joint group of officers of the two States to study in detail various issues on which they have differences of opinion. The Chief Ministers would meet later on to discuss the matter further in the light of the report of the Group. The meetings of the Group are taking place. Further progress on the re-organisation proposal awaits the outcome of the above studies.

रेलवे के सिगनल व दूर संचार विभाग के क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में सुविधायें

4961. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के सिगनल व दूर संचार विभाग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में प्राशिक्षणार्थी कर्मचारियों के लिये होस्टलों में आवास, पीने के पानी तथा स्नान और शौच आदि का समुचित प्रबन्ध है;

(ख) प्रशिक्षण काल में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वेतन देने की समुचित व्यवस्था है;

(ग) प्रत्येक स्कूल में प्राशिक्षणार्थियों से किस दर पर किराया लिया जाता है तथा इस किराए के वसूल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और ममा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

माल ढुलाई के लिए भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा माल डिब्बों की खरीद

4962. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय रेलवे देश में माल ढुलाई के लिये चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने माल डिब्बे खरीदने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) प्रति डिब्बा अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) आशा है कि दिये गये आर्डर के अनुसार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष (1972-73) के दौरान चौपटियों के हिसाब से लगभग 12,000 माल डिब्बे मिल जायेंगे।

(ख) एक चौपटिये माल डिब्बे का अनुमानित औसत मूल्य लगभग 44,000 रुपये है।

Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge Line.

4963. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed to the Central Government to convert the Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge Railway Line into broad gauge; and

(b) what are the other Railway lines for which Central Government have given assurances to the Madhya Pradesh Government and how much time it will take for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) No assurances have been given to the Madhya Pradesh Government. However, every effort will be made to expedite the survey now in progress

and assess the viability to help take an early decision.

Increase in foreign equity capital and amount repatriated by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories, M/s. Boehringer Knoll and M/s. CIBA.

4964. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the initial and present foreign equity capital of M/s. Glaxo Laboratories, M/s. Boehringer Knoll and M/s. CIBA;

(b) whether the increase in foreign equity has been achieved by additional investment from abroad or from profits made in India;

(c) the amount repatriated by these companies year-wise, on account of (i) dividends (ii) technical know-how fees (iii) royalties during the last three years; and

(d) what is the size of the reserve fund of these companies to date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Information in regard to the present paid up equity capital, bonus issues made out of capital and the amount of foreign (corporate) participation out of paid up capital is given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the company	Paid up share capital (equity)	Bonus issues made out of paid up capital	Amount of foreign (corporate) participation out of paid up capital
Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd	720.00	360.00	540.00
Boehringer Knoll Ltd.	60.00	25.00	28.80
Ciba of India Ltd.	487.50	412.50	316.87

Information in regard to initial foreign equity capital is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The remittances made by these companies are indicated below :

	(Rs, lakhs),		
	1969	1970	1971
Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.			
Dividends	62.51	62.51	24.46
Royalties	42.24	36.57	—
Tech. knowhow			7.96
Boehringerknoll Ltd.			
Dividends			
Royalties			
Tech. knowhow			
CIBA of India Ltd.			
Dividends	19.94	19.94	35.88
Royalties			
Tech. knowhow			

(d) Information about the present size of the reserve fund is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Restriction on repatriation of profits on foreign drugs manufacturing firms

4965. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to restrict repatriation of profits by the foreign drug manufacturing firms like Abbotts, Pfizers, Glaxo, CIBA and others, which have made exorbitant profits over the years; and

(b) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Remittances of profits and dividends are normally allowed after payment of India taxes thereon. However, in the case of 100 per cent foreign owned companies if the declaration of dividends involves drawal from reserves, the remittance facility will be subject to the Reserve Bank of India being satisfied regarding the following:—

(i) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10

per cent of the paid up capital, whichever is more;

(ii) that the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the beginning of the year; and

(iii) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and reserves as in (ii) above.

The above provisions are applicable to all companies including those engaged in manufacturing drugs.

M/s. Glaxo Laboratories exempted from furnishing production returns

4966. SHRI K. C. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Glaxo Laboratories have been exempted from furnishing production returns to the Directorate General of Technical Development and Government;

(b) if so, the special circumstances under which this has been done; and

(c) whether Government also propose to extend this exemption to Indian firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The monthly pro-

duction returns for drugs and pharmaceuticals are being submitted regularly by M/e. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., to Directorate General of Technical Development.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in Foreign equity capital of M/s. Wyeth Laboratories, M/s. Sandoz, M/s. Cynamid (I) Ltd., and M/s. Merk, Sharp and Dhome.

4967. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the initial and present Foreign equity capital of M/s. Wyeth Laboratories, M/s. Sandoz, M/s. Cynamid (I) Ltd. and M/s. Merk, Sharp and Dhome;

(b) whether the increase in foreign equity has been achieved by additional investment from abroad from profits made in India;

(c) the amount repatriated by these Companies, year-wise, on account of (i) dividends (ii) technical know-how fees (iii) royalties during the last three years; and

(d) the size of the reserve fund of these Companies to date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Information in regard to present paid up equity capital, bonus issues made out of paid up capital and the amount of foreign (corporate) participation out of paid up capital is given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the company	Paid up share capital	Bonus made out of paid up capital	Amount of foreign (corporate) participation out of paid up capital
Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.	75.00	nil	55.50
Sandoz India Ltd.	150.00	nil	90.00
Cynamid Ltd.	70.15	nil	45.60
Merck, Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd.	180.00	nil	108.00

Information in regard to initial foreign equity Capital is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The remittances by these companies are indicated below :

Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.			
Dividends	1969	1970	1971
Royalties	—	4.19	4.19
Tech. knowhow	—	—	—
Sandoz India Ltd.			
Dividends	8.54	—	9.27
Royalties	—	—	—
Tech. knowhow	—	—	—
Cynamid India Ltd.			
Dividends	24.10	24.10	12.05
Royalties	—	—	—
Tech. knowhow	—	—	—
Merck Sharp & India Ltd.			
Dividends	28.54	21.20	13.05
Royalties	—	—	—
Tech. knowhow	—	—	—

(d) Information about the present size of the reserve fund is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

राजस्थान की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए राशि

4968. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए कितनी राशि प्रदान की और उन सिचाई परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं तथा कब से विचारार्थ हैं; और

(ख) राज्य को इस समय निर्माणाधीन सिचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए राजस्थान ने केन्द्र से कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि की मांग की है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). राज्य योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती हैं और यह किसी खास परियोजना अथवा सेक्टर के लिए नहीं होती। राजस्थान के लिए चतुर्थ योजना का परिव्यय 302 करोड़ रुपये हैं जिसमें से केन्द्रीय सहायता 220 करोड़ रुपये की है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर पर कार्यों की गति में तेजी लाने के लिये विशेष सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1969-70 से 1971-72 तक 6.2 करोड़ रुपये दिए और 3.5 करोड़ रुपये राज्य योजना की सीमा से बाहर, विशेषरूप से 1972-73 में देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त 1972-73 के दौरान व्याप्त यूनिट-डो के 3002 LS-5.

लिए 5.85 करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी स्वीकृत हुई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य योजना के बाहर 1972-73 के दौरान गुडगांव नहर परियोजना के लिये भी 60 लाख रुपये की विशेष सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है। इस अनुरोध का स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया।

दो मध्यम स्कीमों नामशः पन्चना परियोजना (जो अप्रैल, 1971 में प्राप्त हुई थी) और वागली परियोजना (जो दिसम्बर, 1971 में प्राप्त हुई थी), की तकनीकी जांच हो रही है।

एशिया '72 मेले में रेलवे मण्डप पर किया गया व्यय

4969. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया '72' मेले में रेलवे विमान जो मण्डप लगाया है, उस पर सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया है ;

(ख) उस पर रोज कितना खर्च आता है ; और

(ग) इसमें कौन कौन सी चीज मुख्य रूप से दिखायी जानी थी और क्या वे प्रदर्शनी में रखी गई हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) एशिया '72 मेले में रेल मंत्रालय ने जो मण्डप लगाया है उस पर लगभग 39.27 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। यह पूंजीगत व्यय नहीं है बल्कि इसे राजस्व—मांग सं० 9—विविध व्यय में डाला जाता है।

(ख) मण्डप के अनुरक्षण पर 1,380 रुपये प्रति दिन।

(ग) प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं की सूची विवरण 'क' में दी गयी है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। (अंशोत्तर में रखा गया। दक्षिण)

संख्या 4081/72) इन प्रवर्तित वस्तुओं का चयन रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में गठित एक समिति द्वारा किया गया था। उपर्युक्त इस समिति के अध्यक्ष थे।

जीवाणुनाशक औषधियों (एन्टीबायोटिक्स) का उत्पादन

4970. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पैटोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण जीवाणुनाशक औषधियाँ (एन्टीबायोटिक्स) बनाना सम्भव नहीं है जो इस समय बनाई जाने वाली औषधियों से अधिक लाभप्रद है और जिनका इस समय आयात करना होता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार की जीवाणुनाशक औषधियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पैटोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह): (क) और (ख). देश में इस समय जो जीवाणुनाशक औषधियाँ (एन्टीबायोटिक्स) निर्मित होती हैं, वे महत्वपूर्ण हैं और उनके नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

- (1) पेनिसिलिन
- (2) स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन
- (3) टेट्रासाइक्लिन
- (4) एम् होटेरिसिन
- (5) नियोमाइसिन सल्फेट
- (6) निस्टाटिन
- (7) ईराइथ्रोमाइसिन

जबकि इन में कुछ औषधियों का देशीय उत्पादन आन्तरिक मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त है, कुछ औषधियों को आयात द्वारा भी अनुपूर्ति किया जाता है। समस्त आवश्यकताओं को देशीय उत्पादन से पूरा करने के लिये परिश्रम भी कार्यान्वित

की जा रही है। उन जीवाणुनाशक औषधियों, जिन की आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है, के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) वेसिट्रासिन
- (2) पोलिनिकसिन
- (3) केनामाइसिन
- (4) लिनकोमाइसिन
- (5) जेन्टामाइसिन
- (6) एम्पीसिलिन तथा ग्रन्थ सिन्थेटिक पेनिसिलिन
- (7) साइक्लोसेरिन

केनामाइसिन तथा एम्पीसिलिन के निर्माण के लिये योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान देश में इन औषधियों के निर्माण के लिये क्षमताओं की स्थापना करने की जरूरत का निर्धारण करने के लिये जीवाणुनाशक औषधियों को सम्मिलित करते हुये सभी अत्यावश्यक महत्वपूर्ण प्रयुज औषधियों की आगामी आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है।

कैंसर के इलाज के लिए दवाईयाँ बनाना

4971. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पैटोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कौन कौन सी आवश्यक दवाईयाँ आयात होती हैं और गत वर्ष कितने मूल्य की औषधियों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) क्या कैंसर जैसी बीमारियों के इलाज में प्रयुक्त होने वाली किसी भी औषधि का भारत में उत्पादन नहीं होता और ये हर वर्ष आयात की जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इन देश में बनाने के प्रयत्न कब तक कर सकती है ?

प्रोडिक्शन और प्रोडक्शन में उपलब्ध (बी बलवीर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण, जिस में 1971-72 के दौरान आयात की गई महत्वपूर्ण औषधियों के नाम तथा उनके मूल्यों का उल्लेख किया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

(ख) जबकि अधिकांश एंटी-कैंसर औषधियों का इस समय आयात किया जा रहा है तथापि आयातित प्रमुख औषधियों पर आधारित कुछ ई०जी० एण्डीक्शन का देश में उत्पादन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दो एंटी-कैंसर औषधियों के मूल निर्माण के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं और उनकी जांच की जा रही है। आशा है कि निकट भविष्य में उन प्रमुख औषधियों का निर्माण स्थानीय तौर पर किया जायेगा।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	मद आयात	रुपये 1971-72
1	2	3
1. पेनिसिलिन जी सोडियम, पोटेशियम आदि		62,61,847
2. स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन		170,09,884
3. टेट्रासाइक्लीन		119,52,749
4. क्लोरामफेनिकल और इसके एस्टर्स		216,39,196
5. सल्फा औषधियां		211,18,686
6. मेथिलडाइन एच० सी० एल०		70,101
7. थ्रीसिथाफुलविन		22,94,450
8. इराइबरोमाइसिन		118,61,613
9. साइक्लोसिराइन डी टाब्लेट		16,70,852
10. साइक्लोसिराइन		4,77,200

2	
11. इन्सुलिन	32,41,450
12. क्लोरक्वीन साल्ट्स	76,43,309
13. डेक्सामेथिसोन	37,99,504
14. ट्रिफ्लोमिथासोन	12,81,535
15. फॉलिक एसिड	9,36,666
16. पेन्टोथिनैट्स एवं पैथेनोल	15,66,280
17. विटामिन बी-1	56,91,913
18. विटामिन बी-6	34,26,712
19. विटामिन-सी	33,93,950
20. मियाइल डोका	8,31,183
21. एम्पीसिलिन	20,26,686
22. फरोसेमाइड	29,13,859
23. इन्डोमेथासिन	49,58,828
24. प्रोनाइलामाइन लेक्टेट	13,00,755
25. पाइराजिनामाइड	9,97,344
26. एक्सथिनोल निको-लिनेट	8,40,914
27. एनसजीन	56,65,850

Manufacture of double-decker Railway coaches

4972. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether double-decker Railway coaches are likely to be manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to use these for carrying passengers from one Station to another; and

(c) when these coaches are likely to be put into use?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. It is proposed to use them on certain heavily patronised short distance trains, selectively.

(c) Three prototype B. G. Double Decker coaches are likely to be available in about 3 years.

Less Payment of Interim Relief to the Employees of I.D.P.L. Rishikesh

4973. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 27 has been deducted from the interim relief paid to the employees of I.D.P.L. Rishikesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether workers are likely to take a strike decision because of this deduction; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) No, Sir, With effect from March 1970, the workers of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., were allowed an ad-hoc increase in their total emoluments as indicate below. The management have granted additional relief to their workers with effect from the 1st August, 1972 as given below:

Pay slabs	Ad-hoc increase given by IDPL on 1st March 1970	Additional relief given with effect from 1st August 1972
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Below 85	27.50	1.50
85—209	27.50	13.50
210—499	27.50	22.50
	30.00	20.00
500—1250	45.00	15.00

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No strike notice has been received from either of the Union in this regard.

(1) Insulin

(2) Iodochloro Hydroxyquine-line (from 8 Hydroxy Quine-line)

(3) (a) Vit. B1-Hel (Injectable grade)

(b) Vit B1 Monostrate

(d) Does not arise.

Soil Test for Tube Railway in Calcutta

4975. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether soil test for tube Railway in Calcutta has begun; and

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Fifteen per cent.

Increase in Drug Prices and Steps taken to check it.

4976. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals have increased recently; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). Prices of drugs and medicines are controlled under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970 and increases are allowed under the said Order, only where necessary due to increase in the cost of bulk drugs/raw materials.

The extent of increase in the prices of bulk drugs allowed in 1972, are given below:

From Rs. 4900/M.U. to Rs. 6680 M.U.

From Rs. 62.14/kg. to Rs. 75.94/kg.

From Rs. 382/kg. to Rs. 430/kg.

From Rs. 382/kg. to Rs. 433/kg.

Consequent upon the increase in the ex-factory cost, prices of some of the formulations have also been revised to the extent of increase in the ex-fac-

tory cost taking other factors into account. Examples of a few of them are as under:—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Insulin Pli 10 ml	4.69	5.69
40 units/ml		
80 units/ml	9.00	11.00
Insulin Pro amin Zn 10 mg	5.62	6.72
40 units/ml		
Insulin Lente 10 ml	7.00	8.20
40 units/ml		
Insulin NPH 10 ml	6.56	7.76
(2) Sulpha-Quins Bael 60 gm	3.24	3.37
(3) Lofil Tabs		
100x10 T's yip	29.21	35.72
B.1 Diastase 100 Tab	5.34	5.69
Compound Tabs		
500 Tab	21.63	23.37
(4) Sharko Maltene Elixir 170 ml	2.40	3.94
450 ml	5.40	6.80
(5) Lamprenc caps 100 caps	95.00	100.00
(6) Selvigen Exptorant	4.69	4.91
100 ml		
500 ml	17.29	18.49
Selvigen Drops 10 ml	4.25	4.34
Syacation Drops 10 ml	4.10	4.17
(7) Ralcrizyme 10x10 T Strip	11.50	13.39

Installed capacity and actual production in public and private sector Fertilizer plants

4977. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and actual production of fertilisers in the Public and Private Sector Plants, separately, year-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the profitability of the fertilizer plants in the Public and Private Sec-

tors, separately, year-wise during the last three years;

(c) the gross profits earned by Public Sector and Private Sector Plants, separately, year-wise during the last three years; and

(d) the factors responsible for low utilisation of the installed capacity of Fertiliser Plants in the Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The net profit and plants during the last three years) gross profit. (profit before depreciation and interest) in the fertilizer was as under:

Rs. in lakhs (in round figures)

	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
F.C.I.			
Net profit Annual meeting not yet held.		167	252
Gross profit		1707	1823
F.A.C.T.			
Net profit Annual meeting		—190	—167
Gross profit not yet held.		133	111
NEVYELI :			
Net profit	—499	—350	—156
Gross profit	—192	—50	+144
Madras Fertilizers Ltd. :			
Net profit	—107	The plant commenced production in November 1971.	
Gross profit	143		
(Before depreciation)			
Gorcomandal :			
Net profit	168	55	—62 (for the year ending Dec 1971, 1970, 1969).
Gross Profit	924	834	
G.S.F.C. :			
Net profit	318	289	252
Gross profit (Before depreciation and Dev. rebate).	1497	1182	748

Indian Explosives Ltd.

Separate accounts for the fertilizer plant are not available.

M/s. Shriram Chemicals Industries

Separate accounts for the fertilizer plant at Kota which form part of

Delhi Cloth & General Mills Ltd. are not available.

Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The non-attainment of rated capacities in some of the public sector plants is due to factors like:

(a) power cuts and voltage fluctuations;

(b) troubles on the labour front resulting in strikes in some plants;

(c) low capacity utilisation in some of the old and ageing plants because of mechanical failures and other technological problems;

(d) shortage of raw materials and other local problems;

(e) delays in the commissioning of some new projects.

Year	Nitrogen		Phosphate	
	Installed capacity	Actual production	Installed capacity	Actual production
1969-70				
Public	684	418	105	42
Private	660	298	316	180
Total	1344	716	421	222
1970-71				
Public	684	379	105	50
Private	660	451	316	179
Total	1344	830	421	229
1971-72				
Public	824	444	184	70
Private	640	508	316	208
Total	1464	952	500	278

"The installed capacity of certain units reduced to the extent of 56,000 tonnes of N taking in to account their effective capacity.

"Installed capacity adjusted by 6,000 tonnes of P 205 in case of Trombay unit.

Production and Import of Drugs and Steps taken to achieve Self-Sufficiency

4978. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) total value of (i) indigenous production and (ii) import of drugs during the last three years yearwise;

(b) the steps taken during the last three years to achieve self-sufficiency in drugs production; and

(c) the outcome of the steps taken so far in physical terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) The total value of (i) indigenous production of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and (ii) imports of Drugs, Drug Intermediates and auxiliary material during the last three years are as follows:

		Rs.
Production	1969	225 crores
	(estimated) 1970	265 crores
	1971	300 crores
Import	1969-70	26.19 crores
	1970-71	27.87 crores
	1971-72	35.09 crores

(b) The liberalisation introduced in Government's licensing policy in February 1970 and the policy regarding fuller utilisation of capacity introduced in 1972 are some of the steps taken by Government to achieve self sufficiency, apart from this, the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry is a priority industry for the purpose of imports of raw materials and

requirements of these materials are met on a replenishment basis;

(c) The outcome of steps taken to develop this industry in the country has been that the production of certain important drugs has increased as would be seen in the statement appended below:—

PRODUCTION OF BULK DRUGS

S. No.	Name of the Bulk Drugs	Unit	1969	1970	1971
1	Penicillin	MMU	161	182	223
2	Tetracyclines	Tonnes	24	53	83
3	Chloramphenicol	"	30	38	47
4	Chlorpropamide	"	6	6	12
5	Aspirin	"	587	762	27
6	Phenacetain	"	84	101	186
7	I.N.H.	"	29	28	60
8	P.A.S. and its salts	"	297	466	486
9	Xylocaine	Kgs.	2606	2200	4153
10	Chloroquine and Amodiaquin	Tonnes	30	42	39
11	Opium Alkaloids	Kgs.	5931	6584	6659
12	Sulpha Drugs	Tonnes	975	780	1007
13	Vitamin 'A'	MMU	32	37	42
14	Vitamin B-12 Group	Kgs.	132	116	138
15	Vitamin 'C'	Tonnes	140	152	195
16	Vitamin B2	Kgs.	2167	1450	2245
17	Vitamin B1	"	1943	5400	15735

Proposal to rationalise wagon utilisation

4979. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have been considering several proposals to maximise and rationalise wagon utilisation; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) Main features of rationalisation of wagon utilisation proposals are:

(i) Minimising cross movements;

(ii) Maximising traffic in train loads for longest possible distances;

(iii) Minimising detentions en-route for engine or crew changing and train examination;

(iv) Running fast Super Express Goods services to fixed schedules;

(v) Dieselisation and Electrification;

(vi) Development of line capacity and yard capacity commensurate with traffic needs.

Allotment of Land adjacent to Bungalow of Inspector of Works Dhanbad to Local Shopkeepers (Eastern Railway)

4980. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many representations have been made to the authorities of the Eastern Railway to allot the land attached with the Inspector of Works bungalow in the main market of Dhanbad Town to local shopkeepers for opening shops;

(b) whether local shopkeepers have launched a number of agitations also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the difficulty in making the vacant land available to the shopkeepers to enable them to earn a living without any loss to Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Three representations from Secretary, Ujra Gumty Dookandar Sangha were received by the Eastern Railway.

(b) Not to the knowledge of the Railway Administration.

(c) The Railway land alongside the bungalow of Inspector of Works Dhanbad is required by the Railway for its own developmental purposes.

Stopping registration of new consumers for cooking gas by oil companies

4981. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether agents of the Oil Companies have stopped registering new consumers for supplying cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The two private oil companies, namely Burmah-Shell and Esso have stopped registering new customers on account of non-availability of additional quantities of cooking gas from their refineries for the time being. Caltex and the Indian Oil Corporation have however been enrolling new customers commensurate with the availability of the product and also of cylinders.

The Indian Oil Corporation has decided to take over some customers of the private oil companies also to ensure regular supplies.

Agreement for supply of crude from Libya

4982. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached Libya for the supply of crude;

(b) if so, whether the question was discussed between him and Libyan Minister for Industry who visited India on the 25th November, 1972; and

(c) whether any agreement between India and Libya has been reached in this regard and if so, the main feature of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). During the visit of the Libyan Minister for Industries and Minerals in the last week of November, 1972, discussions were held in a general way to expand trade between the two countries. No specific commodities were mentioned and no Trade Agreement as such was concluded.

Setting up of a fertilizer plant at Mithapur by Tata

**4983. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tatas have agreed to set up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur;

(b) if so, whether they have agreed to the conditions imposed by Government; and

(c) when the plant is likely to be set up and what will be the annual production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s. Tata Chemicals have recently applied for conversion of the Letter of Intent granted to them into an Industrial Licence. This is under consideration. The scheme, as envisaged now, will have an installed capacity of 160,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

Deduction of wages from the salaries of employees of DESU

4984. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any secret instructions were issued by Government to

deduct compulsorily a day's wages from the salaries of the employees of DESU in December, 1971;

(b) if so, whether the orders were meant only for the lower staff and not the higher category like engineers drawing Rs. 350 and more per month;

(c) where was the amount thus collected kept for about nine months and why was it not handed over to the proper authorities; and

(d) how the interest earned thereon was treated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No secret instructions were issued. However, at the request of the two recognised unions of Employees, National Defence Fund collections were made from the salary bills.

(c) and (d). The DESU have reported that the National Defence Fund collections were deducted from the salary bills of the employees and a cheque for Rs. 1,21,572.33 was drawn up on 31st March 1972 for handing over to the then Lt. Governor, Delhi. Since the cheque could not be handed over to the then Lt. Governor it was cancelled and a new cheque was drawn up on 24th July 1972 and handed over to the Lt. Governor Delhi on 2nd September 1972. The amount was held in DESU's bank account and interest has not been separately accounted for.

Power shortage in States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

4985. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of shortage of power in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana as compared to that of last year;

(b) the extent of shortage of power expected in States during 1973-74; and

(c) whether shortage of power in Punjab and Haryana in 1973-74 is likely to affect Delhi also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Based on the 7th Annual load Survey the extent of power shortage in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is given below:—

Name of State	Extent of Power shortage in MW.		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Uttar Pradesh	174	225	116
Punjab	224	273	261
aryana	73	171	276

(c) Shortage of power in Punjab and Haryana in 1973-74 will not affect Delhi.

Holding up of Trains at Rajgram Station

4986. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains were held up at Rajgram Railway Station, Eastern Railway on the 29th July, 1972 for several hours by the employees of Rajgram Stone Co. (P) Ltd;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The demand is for allotment of sufficient number of empty wagons for loading stone chips.

(c) Wagon supplies to Rajgram station are being arranged in accordance with overall wagon availability on Eastern Railway and in accordance with the nature and priority of traffic.

Need for greater discipline in the Higher Echelons of F.C.I. to improve performance

4987. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in *The Indian Express* (Bombay Edition) dated the 2nd September, 1972 under the caption 'FCI Directors' exit Surprises Ministry' that FCI's performance has not been commendable and a former Petroleum Minister has noted that there was need for greater discipline in the higher echelons of the Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Action Committee set up by Government has indicated certain steps towards improving the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. The Committee's report is under consideration.

C.B.I. enquiry against Managing Director, Director (Productions and Marketing) of F.C.I.

4988. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2883 on the 14th April, 1972 regarding the C.B.I. enquiry against the Managing Director and

Director (Production and Marketing) of Fertilizer Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether examination into the allegations has since been completed by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon and if not, the time by which it will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The allegations are still under examination of Government.

Non-payment of arrears of T.A. O.T., and night duty allowance to employees of Samastipur, Banaras and Izatnagar (North Eastern Railway)

4989. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of T.A., Overtime and Night Duty Allowance amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs in Samastipur, 12 lakhs in Banaras and 10 lakhs in Izatnagar Divisions of the North Eastern Railway are not being paid to the employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in payment and the time limit laid down for clearing the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No arrears of T.A., Overtime and Night Duty Allowance Bills are pending in Divisional Offices at Samastipur, Varanasi and Izatnagar except Night Duty Bills for Rs. 32,878 in Samastipur.

(b) Large number of Night Duty Allowance Bills were received in Samastipur Divisional Office and staff have been asked to work extra hours to clear the arrears.

Duty hours of Assistant Station Masters, Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

4990. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision of 8-hour day for Assistant Station Masters in Sakri-Jainagar-Nirmali and Hasanpur Road sections of Samastipur Division has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The decision of 8-hour day for Assistant Station Masters could not be implemented on Sakri-Jainagar-Nirmali and Samastipur-Hasanpur Road Sections owing to shortage of Assistant Station Masters. Extra staff required on Sakri-Jainagar and Sakri-Nirmali Sections has since been sanctioned by the Railway Administration. In regard to Samastipur-Hasanpur Road Section, the matter is in hand.

Non-Payment of H.R.A. to Assistant Station Masters, Samastipur Division (North Eastern Railway)

4991. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Samastipur Division over one hundred members of staff of Muzaffarpur are not being given House Rent Allowance and Assistant Station Masters of Darbhanga-Narkatiyoganj section are not provided with quarters; and

(b) if so, when the same are proposed to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Follow-up Action on Findings of Pandey Commission Report

4992. SHRI T. SOHAN LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 30th September, 1972 saying that Government are thinking of follow-up action on the findings of the Pandey Commission on alleged bunglings into the researches done by Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the nature of bunglings enquired into and the findings of the Pandey Commission thereon; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Pandey Committee, set up by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, to review the structure and assess the personnel requirements of the Planning and Development Division, has made no remarks on the lines indicated in the press report in question. On the other hand, the Committee commended the work that is being done in the Division.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने की हाल की हड़ताल में राजनैतिक दलों का हाथ

4 3. श्री शिव कुमार झास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: क्या गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने में हाल ही में हुई हड़ताल में हिंसा में भी विश्वास करने वाले कुछ राजनीतिक दलों का भी हाथ था ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

लक्ष्मी वर्कशाप तथा कोटा वर्कशाप (पश्चिम रेलवे) के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों का चयन तथा उनकी पदोन्नति

4994. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान कोटा वर्कशाप तथा लक्ष्मी वर्कशाप में कितने कर्मचारियों को ऊंचे पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया ; और

(ख) उन में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

जरेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) कोटा कारखाने में 16 और महालक्ष्मी कारखाने में 14 कर्मचारी।

(ख) कोटा कारखाने में अनुसूचित जातियों के तीन और महालक्ष्मी कारखाने में अनुसूचित जनजातियों का एक कर्मचारी।

कोटा (पश्चिम रेलवे) के रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बोर्ड का गठन

4995. श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे डिब्रीजन कोटा में कर्मचारियों के चयन के लिये चयन बोर्ड में कर्मचारियों के नेताओं तथा संसद सदस्यों को भी बुलाया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी. ड० पाई) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) वर्तमान प्रादेशों में संसद सदस्यों और कर्मचारियों, यनियन के नेताओं के लिए चुनाव बोर्डों में बैठने की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

कोटा रेलवे वर्कशॉप के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

4996. श्री श्रीधर लाल बेरवा :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा रेलवे वर्कशॉप के कितने क्वार्टर हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन किया गया;

(ग) क्या इस वर्कशॉप में ऐसे भी कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें 6 तथा 7 साल सेवा करने के बाद भी क्वार्टरों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क)
602 ।

(ख) 59 ।

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1003 है ।

(घ) किसी स्टेशन विशेष पर क्वार्टरों का आवंटन किया जाता उनकी उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है । शीघ्रता भाषा में घन की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के माध्यम पर क्वार्टर बनाये जाते हैं ?

Employees in the office of Rural Electrification Corporation

4997. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III, and IV employees in the Office of Rural Electrification Corporation Officer-Wise, separately;

(b) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the each Offices of the Corporation, separately; and

(c) whether the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than prescribed limit, if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):

(a) and (b). The number of employees in the office of the Rural Electrification Corporation Officers-wise and those held by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers-wise is given below:—

Category	Total Number of Employees	Pos: held by	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	48	..	..
Class II . . .	26	..	..
Class III . . .	157	9	1
Class IV . . .	52	15	5

(c) Excluding the posts which have been filled by deputation from other Government Departments, the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not complete in Class I and Class III, among the employees recruited by the Corporation directly. While the Corporation is making all efforts to make up the shortage, it has been

stated that for certain posts Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available even after the vacancies are advertised. Efforts are also being made by the Corporation to fill the reserved posts by obtaining candidates from these categories on deputation.

**Third Class Bogie in Deluxe Train
from New Delhi to Howrah**

4998. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Third Class Bogie in the Deluxe train from New Delhi to Howrah;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to attach Third Class Bogie thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a). Two 3-tier third class sleeper and one 2-tier third class sleeper coaches are already running by 81/82 and 103/104 Howrah-New Delhi A. C. Expresses.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Number of Bogies in Assam Mail
and Kalka Mail, Class-wise**

4999. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bogies of Class III, II, and I, air-conditioned class and two-tier sleeping and three-tier sleeping Bogies in the Assam Mail and Kalka Mail (Delhi to Assam and Delhi to Howrah) respectively; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to increase the number of III Class Bogies in the above two trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4082/72].

(b) No.

**Bookstall Contract at Jammu
Railway Station**

5030. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding bookstall contract at Jammu Railway Station;

(b) if so, whom it has given; and

(c) the number of applications received from different people for the contract?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Applications were invited by Divisional Superintendent, Ferozepore for the allotment of Bookstall contract at Jammu Tawi Railway station. The last date for receipt of applications was 14-8-1972. 17 applications were received out of which two applications were received after expiry of the last date fixed for the receipt of applications.

As the advertisement for the allotment of bookstall contract at Jammu Tawi Railway station had not been published in the local news papers of Jammu and Kashmir State, it has been decided to re-advertise the contract in the local newspapers of Jammu and Kashmir and other important newspapers. On receipt of fresh applications, the allotment of the contract will be finalised.

Production of Synthetic Fibre

5001. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the production of synthetic fibre since 1969?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR**

SINGH): The itemwise production of synthetic fibre since 1969 is given below:

S.No.	Name of the item	1969	1970	1971	(in tonnes) 1972 (Jan-June)
1	Acrylic Staple Fibre . . .		192	73	
2	Nylon Staple Fibre . . .		—	20	31
3	Nylon-6 Filament Yarn . . .	7569	9797	10335	5529
4	Nylon Industrial Yarn/Tyre Cord	417	68	541	1098
5	Polyester Filament Yarn . . .	204	574	562	218
6	Polyester Staple Fibre . . .	5738	5333	5730	3406

**Increase in Strength of Ministerial
Staff of Claims Section, Claims Sup-
erintendent Office Secunderabad
(South Central Railway)**

5002. SHRI MADHUKAR
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strength of the Ministerial staff in the Claims Section of the Office of the Claims Superintendent, South Central Railway, Secunderabad has not been increased to cope with the workload inspite of the review of the position conducted sometime ago; and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to take to increase the staff strength in that office and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). In the light of the recommendations of the One Man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims, proposals for augmenting the strength of the claims section are under consideration of Railway Administration.

**Representation from Personnel Off-
icers of Zonal Railways**

5003. SHRI MADHU DANDVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation from the Personnel Officers of all the Railways;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) what action has been taken on their demands?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Government have received representations from Gazetted and non-gazetted staff of the Personnel Department in some of the Railways demanding, mainly, the formation of a separate Personnel Service with a view to improving their promotion and other prospects.

(c) The Government have accepted in principle the need to consider formation of new Service for Personnel work on the Railways and the details in this connection are being examined.

Low Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants in Public Sector

5004. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity of utilisation in Fertilizer production in Public Sector Plants is very low compared to the Private Sectors Plants; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production of Fertilizers in the Public Sector and whether any study has been made to find the reasons of low capacity utilisation in Public Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The capacity utilisation of some of the fertilizer plants in the public sector has not been as high as in the private sector. Studies have been carried out to identify the factors inhibiting fuller utilisation of capacity in these plants. Based on these studies, appropriate remedial measures have been taken, or are being taken with a view to optimising production and a measure of success has been achieved.

Production of Urea at Fertilizer Plants

5005. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of urea production has not been satisfactory in the fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, the progress made in producing urea during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase production thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The production of urea has been steadily on the increase in the last 3 years: i.e. from 772,000 tonnes in 1969-70 to 1066,000 tonnes in 1970-71 and to 1237,000 tonnes in 1971-72.

(c) Steps have been taken or are being taken to increase the capacity for production of urea in the country by setting up new fertilizer plants and by expansion of the existing plants wherever feasible. These are in addition to measures that are being taken on a continuing basis to optimise production in the existing units.

राजस्थान में तेलशोधक कारखाने की स्थापना

5006. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार राज्य में एक और तेल शोधक कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की मांग कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ईराक में रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण

5007. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईराक में रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कार्य भारतीय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सर्वेक्षण किन शर्तों पर किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य शुरू किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) से (ग). ईराक की सरकार के अनुरोध पर भारतीय रेलों ने ईराक में सीरिया की सीमा पर बगदाद को हुसैबा से मिलाने के लिए एक नयी रेलवे लाइन (मानक मापान 14.35 मि० मी० की लगभग 404 किलोमीटर लम्बी) का प्रारंभिक व्यावहारिकता एवं लागत अध्ययन किया था। इस अध्ययन की आंशिक लागत भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग निधि (आई० टी० ई० सी०) में से वहन की गयी थी और ईराक में स्थानीय व्यय ईराक सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया था। अभी हाल में ईराक सरकार ने हुसैबा को आकाशा की फास्फैट खानों से मिलाने के लिए लगभग 120 किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइन के लिए व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन और साथ साथ ही बगदाद-हुसैबा-प्रोकाजा सुसहज परियोजना का आर्थिक अध्ययन करने का भी अनुरोध किया है। बगदाद-हुसैबा लाइन के लिए पहले जिन शर्तों पर प्रारंभिक व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन किया गया था, उन्हीं शर्तों पर भारतीय रेलों द्वारा इस अध्ययन का काम हाथ में लेने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Demonstration by Railway employees under the auspices of Divisional Railway Employees Coordination Committee Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

5008. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was demonstration of Railway employees under the aus-

pices of Divisional Railway Employees Coordination Committee, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad on 17th November, 1972 before Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad and Memoranda were submitted; and

(b) if so, what were the demands and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Demand of Employees' Associations for uniform policy of transfers

5009. SHRI MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a uniform policy of transfer in the light of long-standing demand of All India Station Masters' Association, All India Commercial Clerks Association and other Unions is proposed to be adopted after withdrawal of ban on periodical transfers;

(b) the principles to be adopted for such periodical transfers; and

(c) the suggestions put forward by the Associations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). It is not feasible to ensure uniformity in transfers on all Railways according to any particular criteria as local conditions and local requirements vary from place to place. The existing arrangements whereby each Railway Administration evolves a suitable procedure for transfers in consultation with recognised Unions is considered adequate.

(c) Immediate implementation of unified policy of transfer of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters according to charts of classification of stations.

Implementation of Demands of North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union

5010. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2174 on the 28th November, 1972 regarding North Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union's demands and state which of the specific demands out of the 15 demands contained in the letter of the North Eastern Railway Union dated the 19th April, 1972 were conceded, to what extent and in which form?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (i) One of the demands was that the Assistant Engineer and Assistant Signal Engineer, Muzaffarpur, should be empowered to issue passes, etc. to Mechanical Staff posted at Muzaffarpur. These Officers already have the necessary powers but since they are often on tour, the Superintendent, Zonal Training School, Muzaffarpur, has also been empowered to issue passes to Mechanical staff.

(ii) Another demand was that identity cards should be issued to Railway employees to ensure that medicines are not issued to outsiders. The system of identity cards is in process of introduction on Samastipur Division.

(iii) Yes another demand was that TA should be paid to Mansibased RPF staff deputed to Khagaria. This is now being done.

Some of the other issues raised were already under consideration in the normal course and have been settled.

Amount sanctioned for Meja Feeder Project in Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

5011. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned the amount to be spent on the Meja feeder project in Bhilwara (Rajasthan);

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned and the total amount that has been spent so far;

(c) whether the work is still incomplete; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). The Meja Feeder Irrigation Project was accepted in 1969 by the Planning Commission, at a cost of Rs. 166.3 lakhs for inclusion in the developmental plans of Rajasthan. The cost is now assessed by the State Government as Rs. 400 lakhs.

The project is under construction. Work is in progress on the dam and about 30 miles of the feeder has been excavated. The expenditure by the Government of Rajasthan on the Scheme upto March 1972 was Rs. 75.2 lakhs. Anticipated outlay in 1972-73 is Rs. 33 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1973-74 is Rs. 80 lakhs.

Funds for the project are being provided by the Government of Rajasthan keeping in view the resources available and the requirements of other projects and Sectors of development. The project is expected by the State Government to be completed by the end of the Fifth Plan.

Surprise Checks by Vigilance Organisation of Railways of Reservation Offices at Delhi and New Delhi Stations (Northern Railway)

5012. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of surprise checks made by the Vigilance Organisation of Railways during the year 1972 to detect the malpractices in the Reservation Offices at New Delhi and Delhi main stations;

(b) whether certain members of the staff in these offices have been working are for the last 12 years; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Eight.

(b) Yes.

(c) Out of the total sanctioned strength of 181 Enquiry and Reservation Clerks on Delhi Division, 161 are sanctioned for Delhi and New Delhi Stations and only 20 for other stations on the Division. In view of this position, regular periodical transfers of the staff working in Delhi area to Stations outside Delhi area are not feasible. Moreover, the scheme of periodical transfers has since been given up as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. Only selective transfers are now made where necessary in the public interest.

Legal notice served on Managing Director of F.C.I. by Bihar Government for bungling in distribution of fertilizer

5013. **SHRI ACHAL SINGH:**
SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have alleged bungling in distribution of fertilizers by the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the gist of the allegation made;

(c) whether Bihar Government have served a legal notice on the Managing Director of Fertilizer Corporation of India in this connection; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government of Bihar

issued a Show Cause Notice to 5 officers of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on 14-11-1972 asking them to explain why they should not be prosecuted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1956 for failure to comply with the instructions issued thereunder for supply of fertilizers in Bihar. The Corporation have since explained to the State Government that because of the strike at the Gorakhpur factory, the lock-out at Namrup and the aftermath thereof, power difficulties, transport bottlenecks, plant breakdowns etc. all of which are in the nature of force majeure, the quantities committed could not be supplied.

Recovery of stolen goods from R.P.F. and State Police

5014. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question Nos. 201 and 210 on the 28th November, 1972 and state in how many cases stolen railway goods have been recovered from the R.P.F. personnel as well as the State Police Personnel?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): In 90 cases stolen Railway goods were recovered from the R.P.F. personnel during the period January 1972 to November 1972. Information regarding the number of cases in which stolen Railway goods were recovered from the State Police personnel is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में नई रेलवे लाइनें

5015. **श्री गंगा चरण शीशित :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में नई रेलवे लाइन खिंचने तथा यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश की तवा परियोजना पर किया गया व्यय

5016. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या सिन्हाई और बिछुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी 1972 तक मध्य प्रदेश की तवा परियोजना पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना के कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिन्हाई और बिछुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) लगभग 19.7 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 48 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) बांध में लगभग 38 प्रतिशत चिनाई का कार्य और 60 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य हो चुका है। बाम तट नहर के प्रथम चरण पर भी 47 प्रतिशत मिट्टी का कार्य और 48 प्रतिशत चिनाई का कार्य हो चुका है।

भुसावल डिबीजन (मध्य रेलवे) के कर्मचारियों को बिना बारी के मेडिकल आधार पर क्वार्टरों का आबंटन

5017. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भुसावल डिबीजन (महाराष्ट्र) आवश्यक सेवाओं से सम्बद्ध उन कर्मचारियों

को क्वार्टरों का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है जिनको मेडिकल आधार पर बिना बारी के आबंटन की स्वीकृति दी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख), पिछले पांच वर्षों में चार कर्मचारियों ने डाक्टरी आधार पर बिना पारी क्वार्टरों के आबंटन के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये थे। दो कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिये गये। तीसरे मामले में गुण-दोषों के आधार पर आवेदन-पत्र स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। चौथे मामले में कर्मचारी ने 'डी' टाइप क्वार्टर के आबंटन का अनुरोध किया था, जिसका वह पात्र नहीं था, तबसे उसने उस क्वार्टर के लिए, जिसका वह पात्र है, आवेदन-पत्र नहीं दिया है।

चौथी योजना में अप्रैल, 1972 तक सेंट्रल रेलवे के विकास पर व्यय

5018. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सेंट्रल रेलवे के विकास पर अप्रैल, 1972 तक अनुमानित कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ख) उसमें से कितना धन मध्य प्रदेश में आने वाली रेलवे लाइनों के विकास पर व्यय किया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अप्रैल, 1972 तक मध्य रेलवे पर पूंजी, मूल्यहास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि और चालू

लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) के अन्तर्गत किया गया कुछ खर्च इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	रकम करोड़ (रुपयों में)
1969-70	29.20
1970-71	38.01
1971-72	45.26
अप्रैल, 1972	0.08
जोड़	112.55

(ख) मध्य रेलवे ने उपर दिखाये गये 112.55 करोड़ रुपये में से 12.59 करोड़ रुपये मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च किये। इसके अलावा, इस अवधि में पश्चिम और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलों पर किये जाने वाले विकास खर्च का एक भाग मध्य प्रदेश में भी खर्च किया गया। साथ ही, इन तीनों रेलों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बाहर किये गये खर्च के कारण भी मध्य प्रदेश को और वहां से अधिक यातायात का आवागमन हो सका जिससे यहां के विकास में मदद मिली।

Delegation of powers to Zonal Managers

5019. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to giving of more powers to Zonal Managers on the Railways in the country; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Government have all along been alive to the need for the delegation of powers to the maximum extent possible to the General Managers in the Zonal Railways.

Recently a Committee of General Managers has been set up to go into the possibility of delegating more powers to the General Managers in the Zonal Railways.

(b) The General Managers exercise the powers as indicated in Appendix VII of the Indian Railway General Code Volume II.

The reasons for delegating these powers are to ensure quick and efficient disposal of public business.

राजस्थान के जैसलमेर जिले में तेल की खोज

5020. श्री पद्मलाल बाकपाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जसलमेर जिले में तेल की खोज पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) अब तक किये गये खोज कार्य के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान के जिला जैसलमेर में तेल के अन्वेषण पर 31 मार्च, 1972 तक कुल व्यय 630.79 लाख रुपये हैं।

(ख) भूकम्पी सर्वेक्षणों के परिणामस्वरूप कई संरचनाएं मालूम हुई हैं। इन संरचनाओं में पांच क्षेत्रों की संरचनाओं का व्ययन द्वारा परीक्षण किया गया है किन्तु उन में वाणिज्यिक महत्वपूर्ण का कोई तेल नैस संभव सूचित नहीं हुआ है। छठ क्षेत्र अर्थात् तेहरा दिव्या में संरचना पर व्ययित कुछ कुओं में से प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन हुआ है। किन्तु सखु उत्पादन गति एवं छोटे आकार के नैस समूह पर विचार करते हुए गैस संभव को वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं समझा गया है।

**Reducing the running time of
Dakshin Express**

5021. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are consistent demands to reduce the running time of Dakshin Express (22 Up) from Delhi to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The speeding up of 22 Up New Delhi-Hyderabad Express has not been found feasible as this train is already booked to run at the maximum speed and is provided with the minimum number of halts consistent with traffic and operational requirements.

**Kuntala Hydro Electric scheme from
Andhra Pradesh**

5022. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received Kuntala Hydro Electric scheme from Andhra Pradesh for clearance and sanction; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Project Report is under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission.

**Inquiry against Vigilance Inspector of
Railway Board**

5023. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2192 dated the 28th November, 1972 regarding enquiry against Vigilance Inspector of Railway Board and to state:

(a) whether the results of investigations have been considered; and

(b) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations against the Inspector, of misuse of position and corrupt practices, have not been substantiated. The Inspector, who has already completed more than five years in the Vigilance Directorate, has since been relieved from the Directorate.

**Polluted Water Supplied to Railway
Employees of Ghaziabad, Delhi Division
(Northern Railway)**

5025. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees of Ghaziabad (Delhi Division) have complained against the polluted water supplied to them during October, 1972 for drinking purposes;

(b) whether they have also complained about the poor maintenance of the Railway Colony; and

(c) whether an open enquiry has since been conducted into the question of supply of polluted water and poor maintenance, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fixation of Seniority of Class III Staff
of Stores Branch, (Northern Railway)**

5026. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons why the General Manager, Northern Railway is changing the Seniority List of Class III Staff of Stores Branch after a lapse of 10 to 15 years?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): No. It is not correct that the seniority of all clerks in Stores Branch is being revised after 10 to 15 years. On receipt of representations from a few staff as well as from one union, seniority of certain staff is being re-examined.

Rest to Running Staff and Breach of Rest Allowance in Allahabad and Delhi Divisions (Northern Railway)

5027. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has issued directive to introduce minimum 16 hours rest at Headquarters for the Running Staff *vide* their letter No. E(LL) 71/HER/9, dated 14th April, 1972 with effect from 1st May, 1972;

(b) whether on certain Divisions, like Allahabad Division, of the Northern Railway, the orders have not yet been implemented;

(c) whether the claim of Running Staff for Breach of Rest Allowance has been turned down by the Divisional authorities; and

(d) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of Board's policy all over and why the claim of Breach of Rest Allowance has been turned down by Divisional authorities, especially Delhi Division of the Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, for duty of 8 hours or more 16 hours rest at headquarters has been prescribed.

(b) The orders have been implemented except in the case of Transportation staff on Allahabad and Jodhpur Divisions, and in the case of Loco staff on Delhi Division Arrangements are being made on these Divisions to implement the orders very shortly.

(c) and (d). Under the orders issued only recently the Breach of Rest

Allowance is payable to running staff if they are called upon to perform running duty before completion of 16 hours rest at headquarters provided it is immediately preceded by a full term of 8 hours or more of running duty. Necessary instructions have since been issued to all the Divisions of the Northern Railway for compliance of these orders.

Collision between a Goods Train and a Petrol Special at Bhairongarh

5028. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether collision between a goods train and a petrol special took place at Bhairongarh on the Godhra Ratlam Section of the Western Railway on the 21st November, 1972.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss caused to life and property as a result thereof and whether the Railway staff who suffered have been paid any compensation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) There was no loss of life. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at Rs. 1,52,000. Since the employees had suffered only minor injuries, no compensation was required to be paid to them under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Supply of Out-dated Hand-barrows at New Delhi Station Parcel Office

5029. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hand-barrows supplied at New Delhi station parcel office are out-dated and in damaged condition for the last ten years;

(b) whether merchants are plying their own hand-barrows to clear their goods; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not meeting the need for hand-barrows at the station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). Some wheel barrows at New Delhi Station are under repairs. Action is being taken to replace the unserviceable ones. However, in some cases of perishable consignments, private hand-barrows are being plied for speedy clearance.

Declaration of New Delhi Station as "Transit" Station

5030. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of parcels (luggage and fresh fruit) booked from different Stations are daily received at New Delhi station for transshipment for the last three years;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to declare this station as "transit" station; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the stations which are forwarding such traffic for transshipment to New Delhi station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Though New Delhi station, not being a junction, has not been declared as transit station, transit parcels received from trains terminating at New Delhi station are being despatched to proper destinations. Northern Railway Administration has been asked to ensure that adequate facilities are provided to deal with transit parcels at New Delhi station.

भारतीय तेल निगम द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डीजल की सप्लाई

5031. श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के तेल एजेंटों को मिट्टी के तेल के साथ डीजल भी सप्लाई करता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के तेल एजेंटों को डीजल की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे उन नागरिकों को लागू हो सके जिनके पास डीजल से चलने वाले ट्रैक्टर पंप और अन्य इंजन हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय तेल निगम के पास मिट्टी के तेल/लाइट डीजल तेल के एजेंट भारी संख्या में है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को भी पूरा करते हैं। इसके पास डीलरों द्वारा परिचालित फुटकर बिक्री पंप भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं जहां से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को हाई स्पीड डीजल ग्रायल की सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation from Fitters of Loco Shed, Allahabad

5032. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations have been received by the Railway Authorities during the period 1968-71 about due seniority, promotion, increments and scales of pay etc. from certain Fitters of the Allahabad Loco Shed, who had been wrongly removed from service in the year 1947 and were

reinstated in service after the Allahabad High Court held in 1964 that their removal orders were illegal; and

(b) if so, the date of each representation, points raised in each of them and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Seizure of Damodar Valley Corporation files by C.B.I. in Calcutta

5033. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers from the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Auditor General (Central) Office have recently seized some important files after a sudden raid at the Damodar Valley Corporation office at the Bhawanani Bhavan, Calcutta as appeared in the 'Hindustan Standard' Calcutta edition, dated the 24th November, 1972;

(b) if so, full facts of the case; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Posts of Senior Group Inspectors, Special Ticket Examiners, Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

5034. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a selection for posts of Sr. Group Inspectors and Special Ticket Examiners was held in Delhi Division of Northern Railway in the last week of October, 1972 after a period of about 10 years;

(b) if so, how many posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the said Selection including those carried forward from the last Selection and the actual number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes persons selected and appointed (separately) against the reserved posts; and

(c) in case the number of selected Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is less than the posts reserved for them, the reasons for the same and the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The last selection was held in 1964.

(b) Posts reserved including

carried forward quota

Number selected

Sch.Caste

Sch.Tribe

Sch. Caste

Sch.Tribe

*Nil

*Sch. Tribes being not available

(c) No Scheduled Tribe candidate was available. All the six available Scheduled Caste candidates were called to the selection. Only one could qualify and has been empanelled. The shortfall is being carried forward under the extant instructions.

Lines Having Heavy Rush of 3rd Class Passengers

5035. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the lines on which there is heavy rush of Third Class Passengers;

(b) whether Government propose to run special trains (only Third Class) in those areas; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to minimise the rush?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Special trains are generally run to cope with the extra rush of traffic in train-loads which cannot be cleared by augmenting the loads of existing services, particularly during summer and Mela periods.

The following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to alleviate overcrowding on some of the sections referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question:—

(i) A pair of bi-weekly Janta Express trains between Bombay VT and Bina was introduced from 1-5-1972. It is proposed to extend this train to and from Lucknow during 1973-74.

(ii) An additional third class through service coach was introduced between Lucknow and Agra Cantt from 10-5-1972. Another 3rd class through coach is proposed to be introduced between these points during January 1973.

(iii) Load of 1Up/2Dn. Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail was augmented by

5 coaches from 1-5-1972 by placing these trains under diesel traction.

(iv) Loads of 117Dn/118Up Madras Egmore-Madurai Pandyan Express and of 103Dn/104Up Madras Tuticorin Express between Madras and Tiruchirappalli were augmented by 6 coaches from 15-8-1972 by placing these trains under diesel traction.

(v) A pair of bi-weekly Express train was introduced on Puri-Kharagpur-Rourkela section from 2-10-1972.

(vi) A pair of Express train was introduced between Patna and Dhanbad via the main line from 1-11-1972.

(vii) Loads of 1Up/2Dn A. T. Mail were augmented by 5 coaches by placing these trains under diesel traction between Lucknow and Katihar from 1-11-1972.

(viii) It is proposed to introduce a pair of bi-weekly diesel hauled Janata Express between New Delhi and Cochin/Mangalore from 26-1-1973.

Statement

There is heavy occupation of passengers in third class unreserved compartments of trains running on the following sections:—

BROAD GAUGE

1. Delhi-Bombay Central.
2. Delhi-Bombay VT.
3. Delhi-Madras.
4. Delhi-Amritsar.
5. Madras-Cochin.
6. Madras-Bangalore.
7. Bombay VT-Lucknow.
8. Lucknow-Agra.
9. Howrah-Patna/Barauni.
10. Howrah-Puri.
11. Patna-Dhanbad.

METRE GAUGE

1. Delhi-Ahmedabad,
2. Lucknow-Katihar.
3. Madras-Trivandrum/Tuticorin
4. Delhi-Jodhpur.
5. Jaipur-Jodhpur.
6. Secunderabad-Bangalore.

**Steps taken for Implementation of
Recommendations of Irrigation
Commission**

5036. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission to give priority in so far as the irrigation works in the drought affected areas are concerned; and

(b) the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)
and (b). The Central Water and
Power Commission has been asked to
carry out further studies and make
a detailed plan.

**Irrigation Project, set up on Narmada,
Krishna and Godavari Rivers**

5037. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects proposed to be set upon Narmada, Krishna and Godavari rivers;

(b) the number of projects held up because of Inter-State disputes; and

(c) how much water will be available in Godavari and Narmada basin upto the end of the Fourth Plan period and how much has been sanctioned for irrigation purposes under various projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a).
The State Governments have already
under construction 3 major and 2
medium projects in the Narmada
basin; 14 major and 14 medium new
projects in the Krishna basin and 9
major and 14 medium projects in the
Godavari basin.

(b). The State Government have
also proposed 8 major and 22 medium
new irrigation projects in the Krishna
basin and 13 major and 33 medium
schemes in the Godavari basin respec-
tively. These can be considered for
clearance only after the water disputes
of these basins are resolved.

The State Governments have pro-
posed 3 major and 2 medium new pro-
jects in the Narmada basin. The
water disputes of at this basin are
expected to be resolved in the near
future after which they will be cleared.

(c). The dependable yield of the
Godavari basin has been assessed from
the various States as ranging from
57 M.A.F. to 70 M.A.F. The depend-
able yield of Narmada basin is 28
M.A.F.

Projects already in operation includ-
ing minor works and those under con-
struction on their completion and full
development of irrigation, are assessed
to utilise about 18.8 M.A.F. of Goda-
vari waters and about 2.4 M.A.F. of
Narmada waters.

**Implementation of Rotation Policy in
Divisional Superintendent's Office,
Allahabad (Northern Railway)**

5038. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the policy of rotation
has been strictly implemented in Com-
mercial Section of D.S. Office, Allah-
bad;

(b) whether due to the non-imple-
mentation of the rotation policy, there

have been complaints by Members of Parliament and others; and

(c) the reason for non-implementation of rotation policy in certain seats viz., catering, handling, vending and confidential seats?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). There are no orders at present for periodical rotation of staff as a matter of course. The earlier instructions about periodical transfers have been cancelled as a result of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. At present only selective transfers are made subject to exigencies of work.

(b). There have been some complaints by Members of Parliament, but it has not been administratively feasible to have a policy of regular rotation.

Electrification of Villages by Rural Electrification Corporation

5039. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total number of projects of Rural Electrification Corporation approved during the current year as also the total number of villages to be electrified. State-wise thereunder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): During the year 1972-73 the Rural Electrification Corporation has so far sanctioned 119 Rural Electrification Schemes of State Electricity Boards envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 5796, 248 lakhs for the electrification of 11,449 villages and energisation of 98,056 pumpsets. The State-wise break-up of villages/pumpsets cover-

ed under these Schemes are given as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	COVERAGE	
		Villages Number	Pumpsets Number
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh.	428	5,570
2	Assam . . .	148	92
3	Bihar . . .	1,007	11,505
4	Gujarat . . .	248	7,005
5	Haryana . . .	239	4,927
6	Himachal Pradesh .	1,236	216
7	Kerala . . .	80	966
8	Madhya Pradesh .	623	14,800
9	Maharashtra . . .	656	9,327
10	Mysore . . .	263	2,517
11	Orissa . . .	761	4,141
12	Punjab . . .	918	8,480
13	Rajasthan . . .	389	9,518
14	Tamil Nadu . . .	628	6,400
15	Uttar Pradesh . .	1,981	5,250
16	West Bengal . . .	1,844	7,312
GRAND TOTAL :		11,449	98,056

वाराणसी में डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कशॉप का विस्तार

5040. श्री सुभाकर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंडुआडीह वाराणसी स्थित डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कशॉप के विस्तार की सरकार ने कोई योजना स्वीकार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी लगभग कितनी है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप

उसका कितना विस्तार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) डीजल इंजनों के सम्बन्ध में डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्कशॉप की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा इसके उत्पादन में इसकी पूरी क्षमता के अनुसार वृद्धि न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन्हें जलसेतुओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी. ए. पाई) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान अवसंरचना के साथ उत्पादन का अधिक से अधिक निर्धारित लक्ष्य 160 डीजल इंजनों का है बशर्ते कि देशी और आयातित उपकरण और जनशक्ति पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हों ।

1972-73 में डीजल इंजन कारखाने में डीजल बिजली इंजनों का निर्धारित उत्पादन लक्ष्य 110 रखा गया है और उत्पादन के इस स्तर की योजना उत्पादकता के वर्तमान स्तर को ध्यान में रख कर बनायी गई थी ।

1973-74 के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 160 इंजनों के उत्पादन की योजना है और उत्पादन का यह लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए देशी और आयातित उपकरणों और जनशक्ति दोनों ही साधनों की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जा रही है ।

Outstanding Amount of Undercharge on Consignment

3041. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4895 on the 13th July, 1971 regarding basis for categorisation of less and highly perishable vegetables for booking on Railways and state:

(a) whether Divisional Superintendent, Jabalpur vide his letter No. JBP/E/360/P/O/CHG dated 26th May, 1970 has circulated that Potatoes, green chillies, ginger etc. should be charged at scale V rate as other vegetables, and these orders were confirmed by Chief Commercial Superintendent, Bombay V.T. vide his No. C/636/R/536 dated 20th April, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the same orders were not repeated on other Railways;

(c) the total amount of undercharges outstanding in this regard, separately, on each Zonal Railway; and

(d) the efforts made by the administration to collect the undercharges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) Yes. Central Railway Administration had issued such instructions on 20.4.1970. The letter of the Divisional Superintendent, Jabalpur dated 26.5.1970 was a subsequent reference and, therefore, the question of its confirmation by the Chief Commercial Superintendent did not arise.

(b) The orders of the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Central Railway were issued under a misconception and were, therefore, cancelled later on. Hence the question of similar orders being issued by other Railways did not arise.

(c) and (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की संख्या तथा उनमें लगी पूंजी

5042. श्री सुक्रम चन्द कश्यप : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री भारत स्थित विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की संख्या तथा उनमें लगी पूंजी के बारे में 18 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2621 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा कर सकेंगे—

(क) क्या अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका सारांश क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और कब तक इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलदेव सिंह) : (क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित दस विदेशी तेल कम्पनियां भारत में काम कर रही

शिक्षण :

1. असम तेल कम्पनी
2. बर्मा-शैल आयल स्टोरेज और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लि० ।
3. कालटेक्स (इण्डिया) लि०
4. ऐसो ईस्टर्न इन्क ।
5. बर्मा आयल कम्पनी (इण्डिया ट्राइंग) लि०
6. कैसट्रोल लिमिटेड

सहायक कम्पनियां

7. बर्माशैल रिफाइनरीज लि०
8. कालटेक्स आयल रिफाइनरिंग लि०

9. ऐसो स्टैंडर्ड रिफाइनरिंग कं० आफ इण्डिया लि०

10. गल्फ आयल इण्डिया (प्राइवेट) लि०

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की भारतीय शाखाओं द्वारा शेयर पूंजी दिये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । सहायक कम्पनियों की पूंजी में विदेशी और भारतीय लागत का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है : —

(रुपये लाखों में)

कुल चुकता पूंजी लागत

इक्विटी प्रफरेन्स विदेशी भारतीय
पूंजी पूंजी

कम्पनी का नाम

1. कालटेक्स आयल रिफाइनरिंग
450.00 — 450.00 (ई)
—

2. ऐसो स्टैंडर्ड रिफाइनरिंग कं०
225.00 75.00 225.00 (ई)
0.72 (प्र)

3. बर्मा-शैल रिफाइनरीज
1453.00 — 1453.83 (ई)
—

4. गल्फ आयल (इण्डिया) लि०
15.00 — 15.00 (ई)

समस्त इक्विटी पूंजी विदेश मुख्य कम्पनियों के हाथ में है ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर नलकूपों से पेयजल का प्रबंध

5043. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलों के ऐसे स्टेशनों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर नलकूपों से शुद्ध पेय जल की सप्लाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजनाएं हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था मौलिक सुविधाओं में से एक है जिसकी व्यवस्था भारतीय रेलों के सभी स्टेशनों (हाल्ट स्टेशनों को छोड़ कर) पर रहनी चाहिए और यह व्यवस्था ऐसे सभी स्टेशनों पर मौजूद है। पानी के सप्लाई की व्यवस्था केवल नल-कूप से नहीं बल्कि अन्य साधनों से भी की जा सकती है।

फिर भी 3270 स्टेशनों पर (दक्षिण मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों को छोड़ कर जिनकी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है) पानी की सप्लाई नल कूपों से भिन्न अन्य साधनों से की जाती है। जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक हो पानी सप्लाई की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में वृद्धि करना एक निरंतर प्रक्रिया है।

Operational Registration and Infringement of priority in wagon booking (Allahabad Division)

5044. SHRI AZIZ IMAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 947 on the 21st March, 1972 regarding Operational Registration on and infringement of priority in

wagon booking (Allahabad Division) and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) if not, the time by which it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Only Manzurgashi station of Allahabad Division is reported to have booked 315 wagons in 1970-71 against operational restrictions without proper sanction.

Special pay taken into account while fixing up in higher grades F.T.A. Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

5045. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special pay of Rs. 15 which is given to comptometer machine operators in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi for working on machine, is taken into consideration for the fixation of pay in the higher grade;

(b) if so, the number of comptometer machine operators who have been given the above benefit at the time of fixation of their pay in the higher grade i.e., Clerk Grade I, and the total number of Clerks grade I who were adversely affected as a result of the erroneous fixation of pay of their juniors; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the hardships done to the Clerks Grade I consequent on the anomalous fixation of the pay of their juniors as per Railway Board's letter No. PC-60/PP-1 dated 19th March, 1966?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Special pay of Rs. 15 p.m. granted to Clerks Grade II for working as Comptometer Machine Operator was taken into account for fixation of their pay on promotion to Clerk Grade I posts during the period from 1-4-61 to 9-4-63. From

10.4.63 onwards, however, the rules were changed and this special pay is only protected to the extent of the difference between the pay fixed (without taking into account the special pay) on the date of promotion to the higher grade to Clerk Grade I posts and the pay plus special pay drawn in the lower posts of Machine Operators as personal pay to be absorbed in future increases of pay.

(b) There are 3 Comptometer Machine Operators in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi who have been given the benefit of fixation of pay taking into account the special pay of Rs. 15 as their cases arose during the period from 1-4-61 to 9-4-63. Since the fixation of pay of these 3 Comptometer Machine Operators was done in accordance with the rules in force during above-mentioned period, the fixation of their pay cannot be treated as erroneous. However, there were 72 Clerks Grade I who were drawing pay at stages higher than the stages which the 3 Clerks Grade II working on the Comptometer machines were drawing but the latter happened to draw pay at a higher stage than the pay drawn by their senior Clerks Grade I due to special pay of Rs. 15 being taken into account for fixation of pay.

(c) Does not arise because firstly, as started in reply to part (b) above, there is no erroneous fixation of pay in this case and secondly, as the condition stipulated under para 3(c) of Board's letter No. PC-60/PP/1 dated 19th March, 1966 is not fulfilled, no stepping up of the pay of the senior Clerks Grade I can be done.

Confirmation of Clerks, Grade I, Accounts Department, Western Railway.

5046. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the grade of Rs. 130-300 filled in substantively by confirming officiating
3002 LS.—7

Clerks Grade I in the Accounts Department of Western Railway from 1st April, 1968 onwards;

(b) whether the above vacancies have been filled in the ratio of 3:1 between App. 2-A Qualified and Senior-cum-suitable staff in accordance with the Justice Sankar Saran Award accepted by Government; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to rectify the irregularity?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 362.

(b) No; the ratio of 3:1 does not apply for confirmation.

(c) Since there is no irregularity in this case, the question of rectification does not arise.

Representation for Change of Sites for Rengali and Bhim Kund Projects in Orissa

5047. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for change of sites for Rengali and Bhim Kund Projects in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project reports of the Rengali and Bhimkund Dams have been finalised by the State Government of Orissa after the consideration of alternatives, the storage requirements, costs and benefits.

Loan Sanctioned for Electrification of Villages of Andhra Pradesh by Rural Electrification Corporation

5048. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the number of villages which have been sanctioned for rural electrification by Rural Electrification Corporation in Andhra Pradesh and how much loan has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The Rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 22 rural electrification schemes, including one for Pilot Co-operative Project, for Andhra Pradesh envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1553.550 lakhs for the electrification of 1438 villages, energisation of 35,248 pumpsets and power supply to 2144 small scale and agro industries.

The Corporation has also sanctioned four schemes of Andhra Pradesh envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 20.574 lakhs for the electrification of 596 Harijan Bastis in already electrified villages.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MURDER OF A HARIJAN STUDENT IN HATHRAS (UTTAR PRADESH)

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इसके बारे में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“हाथरस, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक हरिजन छात्र की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): On the 13th December, at about 7.00 p.m. some Scheduled Caste students of the Murlidhar Gajanand Technical Institute, Hathras, who were staying at a place called Radhaswami Bagichi were assaulted by some other students of the same Institute. On receipt of information regarding the incident the local police reached the site of occurrence and found one wounded Scheduled Caste student, Rajen Singh by name, lying unconscious. Shri Rajen Singh was admitted in the Civil Hospital, but he did not regain consciousness throughout and expired in the morning of the 14th December.

Two of the persons who had been named in the report lodged with the police have been arrested; two others are still reported to be absconding. Ten students suspected of being a party to the assault have also been arrested. Further, on receipt of complaints from some Scheduled Castes students apprehending breach of peace, seventy five students were arrested under Sections 107/117/151 Cr. P. C. as a preventive measure. The Principal, the Proctor and the Warden of the Institute were also arrested, in connection with alleged offences under Sections 5/7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and were later released on bail. Senior officers, including the Commissioner and the D.I.G. have visited Hathras and the situation is reported to be under control.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, यह जो खून हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी विद्यार्थी का खून नहीं बल्कि सारी मानवता का खून है और हमारे सामाजिक जीवन का खून है। इस तरह की घटना केवल हाथरस में नहीं घटी है, बल्कि कल भी इसी सदन में गाजिआबाद जाने की घटना को लेकर हम बहुत कुछ विचार कर चुके हैं। इस तरह की घटनाएँ किसी एक हिस्से

में नहीं घट रही है, बल्कि कभी बिहार में कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में, कभी गांधी में, कभी गुजरात में, कभी देश के किसी प्रान्त में, कभी किसी प्रान्त में, घटती है । जब हम ने यह माना है, अपने संविधान में यह अधिकार दिया है और आजादी के बाद इस बात पर सब से अधिक महत्व दिया है कि हर व्यक्ति समान है, हरिजनों को भी समान रूप से रहने का अधिकार है, मन्दिरों में जाने का अधिकार है, पाठशालाओं में पढ़ने का अधिकार है, स्कूल कक्षाओं में पढ़ने का अधिकार है, छात्रावास में रहने का अधिकार है, तो फिर क्यों नहीं सरकार अमल में लाने के लिये कड़ाई से इन बातों पर कदम उठाती ?

मान्यवर, हमारे सामने जो कुछ भी बातें आई है—अखबारों द्वारा—सब को ज्ञात है कि किम तरह की शर्मनाक घटना पिछले तारीख 13 को हाथरस में घटी । उस के पहले भी उत्तर प्रदेश के कई हिस्सों में इस तरह की घटनाएँ घट चुकी हैं, जिन को सूचना सरकार को मिली थी और गदन भी इन बातों पर विचार कर चुका है । मैं तो आप के माध्यम से केवल यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि यह अपराध हमारे सामने है तो इस के खिलाफ कड़ाई से कदम क्यों नहीं उठाती । गांधी जी ने कहा था कि स्वराज्य लाने और उस को वास्तविक स्वराज्य में बदलने के लिये हरिजनों को बराबरी का दर्जा देना होगा और सरकार इस बात को मानती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने कलेजे पर हाथ रख कर सफाई के साथ इस बात को कह सकेंगे कि आजादी के 25 सालों के बाद भी उन को बराबरी का दर्जा दिया है ? हम ने उन को जनभाषा में हरिजन और आदिवासी जरूर कहा है, कानून की भाषा में अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति कहा है, लेकिन व्यवहार की कसौटी पर वे अभी भी बहुत दलित हैं, लांछित हैं

और उन के प्रति घृणा व्यक्त की जाती है । मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सामाजिक अपराध है, समाज को सुधारना होगा, इसमें जवाब देनी केवल सरकार की नई है, बल्कि हमारे सभी राजनीतिज्ञ नेताओं की भी जवाबदेही है, हमारे सामाजिक ढाँचे की जवाबदेही है इस लिये सरकार जब भी देखेगी कि इस तरह की घटनाएँ देश के किसी हिस्से में घट रही हैं तो न केवल उसी हिस्से में बल्कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी कड़ाई से कदम उठाना होगा । अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून, 1955 में बना था और इस में लिखा है कि इस के अन्तर्गत हम अधिक से अधिक कड़ाई से काम ले सकते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1955 से लेकर 1972 तक हम मामले में कितनी अधिक कड़ाई सरकार ने की है, कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

पिछले दिनों तारीख 15 को श्री मिर्धा ने राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में खुद यह स्वीकार किया था कि 1969-70 में देश में पाँच हरिजनों की जिन्दा जलाया गया, 83 हरिजनों के घरों को जलाया गया और लगभग डेढ़ हजार मुकदमे अभी भी विचारार्थीन है । जब आप के पास ये आंकड़े मौजूद हैं तो क्या आप भारत की जनसंख्या की तरह से इन आंकड़ों को बढ़ाने में गौरव समझते हैं । हमारे लिये यह बहुत चिन्तनीय विषय है । अस्पृश्यता उस सामाजिक बीमारी का लक्षण है, जिस ने भारतीय समाज को ऊँच-नीच और वर्गभेद में बाँटा है । उस से हमारा मस्तक हमेशा नीचा होता रहा है । अस्पृश्यता वह बीमारी है जिस का खून चाहे हाथरस में गिरे, चाहे गाजियाबाद के किसी थाने में गिरे, लेकिन उस खून की छिंटें हम सब के शरीर पर गिरते हैं, जिस को हम कभी भी हटा नहीं सकते और इस में सरकार बहुत बड़ी जवाबदेही है ।

इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं सरकार से मुख्य रूप से दो तीन बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे जिससे

[श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह]

भविष्य में इस तरह की लज्जाजनक बात देश के किसी हिस्से में न हो। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि समाचारों के अनुसार 11 दिसम्बर से ही सवर्ण और हरिजन छात्रों में मुर्लीधर गजानन्द टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट हाथरस में जो तनातनी चल रही थी सरकार ने क्यों नहीं उसी समय से उचित कदम उठाए और सावधानी बर्ती ताकि किसी छात्र का खून नहीं हो पाता ?

दूसरे—अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून 1955 में सरकार ने पास किया लेकिन अभी तक उसे पूर्णतया व्यावहारिक रूप में नहीं लाया जा सका तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

तीसरे—इस प्रकार की दुखद घटनाएँ जहाँ कहीं होती हैं उनकी पृष्ठभूमि में सरकार और स्थानों में क्यों नहीं सुदृढ़ कदम उठाती है ?

चौथे—राजेन्द्रसिंह जो छात्र था जिसकी हत्या की गई है उसके परिवार की स्थिति अब क्या है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ?

अन्त में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस घटना की जांच के लिए संसद की एक छोटी सी कमेटी बने जिसका नेतृत्व माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वयं करें ताकि उसकी रिपोर्ट जब हमारे सामने आये तो उसका एक ग्रहण महत्व हो और उसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में हम कुछ कदम बढ़ा सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह राज्य मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को स्वीकार करें और उचित उत्तर दें।

श्री राम निवास मिश्रा : श्रीमन्, यह बहुत ही खेदजनक बात है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं और सदन को भी इस समस्या पर चिन्ता प्रकट करने और उसकी गम्भीरता की ओर संकेत करने को समय समक्ष पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है। छुआछूत कानून है और उसका पालन भी किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार हमेशा राज्य सरकारों

से इस बात को कहती रहती है कि हरिजनों को जो भी सांविधानिक संरक्षण और सुविधायें मिली हुई हैं वह पूर्ण रूप से उनको मिल सकें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाए। छुआछूत के सम्बन्ध में भी जो कानून है उसके बारे में भी समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों से हम सम्पर्क स्थापित किए रहते हैं, उनसे आंकड़े मंगवाते हैं और उनको सुझाव देते हैं कि किस प्रकार कड़ाई से इस कानून का पालन किया जाये और सारी व्यवस्था को किस प्रकार से ठीक रखा जाये।

इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा चार्ज गई हैं। 11 दिसम्बर को कुछ घटनाएँ हुई और उसके फलस्वरूप कुछ हरिजन विद्यार्थी हाथरस हास्टेल छोड़ कर अलीगढ़ चले गए और कुछ हाथरस में अन्य स्थानों पर चले गए। 13 तारीख को कुछ विद्यार्थी जो अलीगढ़ चले गए थे वहाँ से वापिस आये और उन्होंने जाकर पुलिस में यह रिपोर्ट की कि दूसरे दिन यानी 14 तारीख को विद्यार्थी वापिस आने वाले हैं इसलिए उनको पूर्ण रूप से संरक्षण दिया जाये। इस प्रकार यह जो वमत चल रही थी जो कुछ विद्यार्थी वापिस अलीगढ़ चले गए और कुछ विद्यार्थी राधा-स्वामी बागीचे में ठहर गए। उसी शाम को यह घटना हुई कि कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने जाकर उन विद्यार्थियों पर राधास्वामी बागीचे में हमला किया और जिसके फलस्वरूप श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह की हत्या हुई और दूसरे व्यक्ति भी घायल हुए। इस संबंध में जो जिला प्रशासन है उसने काफी कदम उठाये। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया प्रिवेंटिव जो प्राविजनस हैं उनके अन्तर्गत 75 विद्यार्थियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और प्रिंसिपल, प्राक्टर और बार्डन जो उस उस संस्था के हैं उनको भी... (व्यवधान).....

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: (Bombay Central): After the event preventive measures were taken.

श्री राम निवास सिन्हा : पुलिस का यह कहना है कि 13 तारीख को जो विद्यार्थी अलीगढ़ से हाथरस आये उन्होंने कहा कि 14 तारीख को परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए अलीगढ़ से विद्यार्थी आ रहे हैं और हमें अवेगना है कि संस्था में शायद न जाने दें तो हमें संरक्षण दें और यह बात कहकर वे वापिस चले गए। कुछ तो अलीगढ़ वापिस चले गए और कुछ उस बगीचे में ठहर गए। ... (व्यवधान)। 14 तारीख तो आई ही नहीं। 13 तारीख की रात को ही यह सारा झगड़ा हो गया। (व्यवधान)..... इसमें किसी को बचाने या प्रोटेक्ट करने का सवाल नहीं है। मेरे पास जो सूचना है, राज्य सरकार की पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की है वह मैं बता चुका हूँ। इसमें किसी तरह से भी किसी को बचाने या रफा दफा करने की कोई मंशा नहीं है और जो भी तथ्य है मेरे पास उनको मैंने प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया है।

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : सभी दलों के संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय की अध्यक्षता में बनाई जाये जो इसकी जांच करे, उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने नहीं कहा है।

श्री राम निवास सिन्हा : इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कानूनी कार्यवाही चल रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में यहां संसद की कोई समिति बने अध्यक्ष महोदय की अध्यक्षता में—यह जो सुझाव दिया गया है वह उचित नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह का यहां कोई रिवाज भी नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय, ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, उत्तर प्रदेश के अखबारों में देखें तो शायद ही कोई अखबार हो जिसने बैनर हेडलाइन्स में इसके बारे में न लिखा हो—

Attacked by fellow boarders; one harijan student fatally stabbed.

कहा जाता है—'बाई कास्ट हिन्दू स्टूडेंट्स'। मेरी गर्दन शर्म से झुक जाती है जब मैं देखता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की एक घटना के बाद दूसरी घटना घटने में ज्यादा समय भी नहीं लग रहा है। कल इस सदन में गाजियाबाद की बात आई थी और उस वाक्य के सम्बन्ध में श्री नूरुलहसन साहब ने जो बयान दिया था उस पर विश्वास करने में काफी तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि कहा यह गया कि उस लड़के ने तेल छिड़क कर, माचिस लगाकर आपने आप को जला दिया। आप सोच सकते हैं कि पुलिस लाक-अप में पुलिस के सामने एक आदमी खुदकशी कर ले यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ उस लड़के को पुलिस वालों ने पेट्रोल छिड़क कर या मिट्टी का तेल छिड़क कर शायद मार डाला जिसकी अदालती जांच होनी चाहिए। इस हाथरस की घटना के पहले बलिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक गांव है जहां पर एक हरिजन महिला का रेप किया गया और उसके बाद हमारे हरिजन ने उसको बचाने की कोशिश की तो उसको इतना मारा गया कि हॉस्पिटल में जाकर मर गया। मेरे मित्र चन्द्रिका प्रसाद जी मौजूद हैं, उनका नाम बदकिम्मी से नहीं आया इस घटना की जांच वे खुद कर चुके हैं और हाथरस में मेरे मित्र गलानी जी और तीन मेम्बर पार्लमेन्ट खुद देख कर आये हैं, क क्या तांडव कहां पर किया गया है हरिजन बच्चों के साथ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हरिजन कल्याण की बात आती है तो हमारे देश के तमाम मान्य व्यक्ति चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति जी हों, प्रधान मंत्री हों, या कोई अन्य हों, हरिजन की आंखें मुखातिब होकर कहते हैं कि तुम देश के निर्माता हो, देश में जो नई इमारत

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

बनेगी तुम उसकी ऐसी बुनियाद हो जो कभी नजर नहीं आयेगी लेकिन तुम्हारे कंधों पर वह आलीशान इमारत खड़ी रहेगी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह बात उनसे अभी भी कही जाती है या नहीं लेकिन आज आप उत्तर प्रदेश या दूसरे प्रदेशों के गांवों में चले जाइये तो आपको बखूबी पता लग जायेगा कि आज भी हरिजन लोगों के प्रति सवर्ण जाति वालों का क्या व्यवहार होता है। कोई गांव आपको ऐसा नहीं मिलेगा जिसके पनघट पर कोई हरिजन महिला जाकर बिना रोकटोक पानी ले आ सके। हरिजन महिलाएँ आज भी गांव के पनघट पर पानी लेने नहीं जा सकती हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ यहां बतलाना पड़ता है कि उन्नाव जिले के रीपलखेरा गांव में जहां केवल हरिजन लोग ही रहा करते थे वह दूसरी जगह जमीन लेने की कोशिश कर रहे थे लेकिन उन्हें दूसरी जगह जमीन लेने नहीं दी गई।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं और यह अपनी जांच करे। लेकिन पुलिस ने जो बतवि किया है बलिया के मामले में, हाथरस के मामले में अथवा गाजियाबाद के मामले में जिस तरीके से उनका हाथ नजर आता है, उसमें चाहे सीधे तरीके से हो या दूसरे तरीके से हो, मैं समझता हूं कि हरिजन सदस्यों को उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस द्वारा जांच पड़ताल करने पर बिलकुल विश्वास नहीं रहा है। मेरी समझ में हमारे मित्र श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह ने जो यह मांग की है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय की अध्यक्षता में एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी वहां पर जानी चाहिये तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कोई ऐतराज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी जो श्री ऐतराज नहीं करना चाहिये और वह यह ऐतराज की तो अच्छी बात है। इसकी

सारी जांच पड़ताल एक सेंट्रल एजेंसी से करवाई जाय।

जिस तरह का व्यवहार आज देश के अनेक भागों में हरिजनों के साथ हो रहा है उसके कारण हरिजनों का विश्वास हमारे द्वारा विगत में की गई घोषणाओं और वायदों पर से उठता जा रहा है। आज भी उनका शोषण चल रहा है और उन पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं और उनके जायज हकों से उनको महरूम रखा जा रहा है। जब सोशल स्टेट्स की बात होती है तो उनको अलग रखा जाता है। मैं इसलिये आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये एक हाई पावर कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक कमीशन जिसका कि अध्यक्ष सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अथवा हाईकोर्ट का जज हो, मैं रिटायर्ड जज की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, वह सर्विग जज होना चाहिये जिसकी कि अध्यक्षता में वह जांच कमेटी बनाई जाये और उसके द्वारा तमाम मामले की जड़ में जाकर छानबीन की जाय और यह जानने की कोशिश की जाय कि क्या यह मामूली विद्यार्थियों विद्यार्थियों का झगड़ा है, क्या यह मामूली मोहल्ले मोहल्ले के लोगों का झगड़ा है, गांव गांव वालों में झगड़ा है या इसके पीछे कोई जबरदस्त हाथ है जो कि देश में एक अशान्ति का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहता है और हरिजनों के प्रति कास्ट हिन्दूज में एक विद्वेष की भावना फैलाना चाहता है ?

पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा जांच अगर मंत्री महोदय को मंजूर नहीं है तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से वह बातचीत करेंगे, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से बातचीत करेंगे कि वह इसके लिये एक हाई पावर कमीशन नियुक्त करने को तैयार हैं ? मैं अभी जब वहां देखने गया था और उनसे बातचीत की थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि भाई सन्न की भी कोई इन्तिहा होती है। उनका

कहना है कि हम हमेशा सहते जायेंगे लेकिन अगर सहते सहते परेशान होकर कहीं एक दफे हमारे इन हरिजन भाइयों ने अंगड़ाई ली, इन करोड़ों लोगों ने अंगड़ाई ली तो मुझे मालूम नहीं कि तब क्या बनेगा। मैंने मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस तरह की कोई गड़बड़ देश में पैदा हो लेकिन उनका सब इतिहास पर है और वह चाहें तो एक दफे मुकाबला करने के लिये खड़े हो सकते हैं अगर उनकी अवतरी और उन पर होने वाला जुल्म बंद नहीं होता है तो उन्हें खड़े होना चाहिये। वह हमारे हरिजन भाई सच्चे मायनों में इस धरती के लाल हैं और इस धरती को खुशहाल बनाने के लिये उन्होंने अपना खून बहाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को लेकर जल्द से जल्द समुचित कार्यवाही की जाये और एक हाई पावर कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय ताकि उनका भरोसा और ऐतमाद सरकार पर कायम हो जाये। केवल सन्दर्भ उगा ऐश्वर्य दे दे अथवा घोषणा करने कि हम उनका उत्थान करें इससे कुछ नहीं होने जा रहा है। मैं इन दो सवालों का जवाब मंत्री महोदय से साफ तोर पर चाहता हूँ।

If they do not accept a Parliamentary Committee going there, let them appoint a Commission of Inquiry presided over by a High Court—or Supreme Court—Judge, to allay the fears in the minds of crores of Harijans in the country. There is a fear in the minds of the Harijans that they are not safe in this country.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, एक माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव था कि कोई एक केन्द्रीय एजेंसी हो जो कि इन सारी इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की जांच करे। केन्द्रीय एजेंसी इन घटनाओं की जांच इसलिये नहीं कर सकती है कि कानून की व्यवस्था और ऐसे मुद्दों की जांच करने का अधिकार हमारे संविधान में राज्य सरकारों को प्राप्त है और राज्य सरकारें और उनकी पुलिस ही इस प्रकार की जांच कर सकती है। इसलिये

केन्द्रीय एजेंसी को कोई अधिकार हो, वहां पर जांच कर सकें, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। अतः केन्द्रीय एजेंसी से जांच करवाने में असमर्थता है।

माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव था कि एक कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाय। किसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की अध्यक्षता में जो कि इन सारी घटनाओं और इनसे सम्बन्धित सारी बातों की जांच करे। श्रीमन्, मेरा कहना है कि पेरूमल कमेटी के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों का अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। उस कमेटी ने इन सारी बातों की जांच की है कि किस तरीके से छुआछत के कानून को अमली रूप दिया जा सके और जो हरिजनों को अग्न्य प्रकार की असुविधायें व दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाय, पेरूमल कमेटी ने बहुत विस्तार से जांच की है और जो भी उनके सुझाव व रिफरिण्डें थीं उन पर अमल भी किया जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई एक नया कमिशन बनाने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted an answer regarding my suggestion for an enquiry into this specific incident. I never wanted a clarification.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने बनिया जिले के छारा गांव में हुई घटनाओं के संबंध में उल्लेख किया। वहां पर जो घटनायें हुई उस के संबंध में सत्यदेव पांडे और वशिष्ठ पांडे और जो दूसरे मुल्जिम हैं उन के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उन को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। वहां का हैड कांस्टेबल था जोकि कोतवाली पुलिस थाने में काम करता था जिसकी कि उसमें जवाबदेही पाई गई उस को भी निलम्बित कर दिया गया है। उसी सम्बन्ध में यह सब कार्यवाही की गई है।

गाजियाबाद के संबंध में भी इस मदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है। इस घटना के सिलसिले में भी वह जो चार कांस्टेबल व उन को गिरफ्तार

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

किया गया है और उनके ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। उन को भी निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव कि संसद सदस्यों की एक समिति इन सारी घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए मौके पर जाय और पूरी जांच पड़ताल करे मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि इस प्रकार की समिति से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। इन सारी बातों पर कानून की व्यवस्था के अनुसार कार्यवाही हो रही है और कानूनी व्यवस्था के अनुसार उम में जांच भी हो रही है। अब जांच कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही पता चल सकता है कि किन किन व्यक्तियों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और क्या हम उस में और कर सकते हैं... (व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गत 13 तारीख को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एक विद्यार्थी के कत्ल की हृदय विदारक दुर्घटना घटित हुई है। वह मेरे निर्वाचनक्षेत्र के शहर हाथरस में हुई है। मैंने और इस सदन के 4-5 माननीय सदस्यों ने पर्सों मौके पर जाकर घटनास्थल को देखा है। वह विद्यार्थी जहां रहा करते थे वहां मौके पर जाकर देखा व इनकवायरी करके वहां से हम लौंग वापिस आये हैं।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने बयान में कहा है उस संबंध में मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपना यह बयान जिला अधिकारियों के कहने पर और उन की सूचना के आधार पर दिया है जबकि मैं इस सदन में स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखी हुई बात कहूंगा। वह मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है और उस आधार पर मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो 13 तारीख को जघन्य अपराध हुआ है उस की जड़ आज से 5 महीने पहले पड़ चुकी थी। जुलाई के महीने में जबकि कालिज का

सेशन खुलता है, वहां भी कालिज हले और वहां पर पोलिटेक्निक में विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला हुआ तो वहां पर स्वर्ण जाति के विद्यार्थियों के साथ कुछ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों ने भी दाखिला लिया। अब जिस तरह की होस्टल में परम्परा है कि इंट्रोडक्शन नाइट मनाई जाती है उस होस्टल में भी इंट्रोडक्शन नाइट मनाई गई। वहां पर जब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों का नम्बर आया तो स्वर्ण जाति के विद्यार्थियों के इंट्रोडक्शन नाइट के अन्दर याद राम नामक एव शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थी से उसका परिचय पूछा। उस ने अपना नाम बतलाया। इस पर उन को तसल्ली नहीं हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारी कौम क्या है। उस ने जवाब दिया कि मैं जाटव जाति का हूं। अब मैं वह शब्द जोकि उस हरिजन विद्यार्थी के लिए इस्तेमाल किए गए उन शब्दों का मैं इस माननीय सदन के समक्ष इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि काफी अपमानजनक शब्दों में गाली देते हुए उन्होंने उस हरिजन विद्यार्थी से कहा कि चमरे, तेरा काम जूते गांठना और पालिस करना है। तुम यहां अवर ओवरगिथर बनना चाहते हो, भागो यहां से, लो जूते और पालिश करो और जबरदस्ती उम हरिजन लड़के से पालिस कराई गई। वहां पर उस को इस के लिए मजबूर किया गया कि वह होस्टल को छोड़ दे। याद राम ने उस होस्टल में रहने वाले सिंघा राम और दूसरे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों से शिकायत की कि उनके साथ ऐसा अपमानजनक घटना हुई है। उस ने अपने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के दूसरे छात्रों से विचार विमर्श किया कि भाई इस मामले में क्या किया जाय। उन्होंने कहा कि इस की रिपोर्ट वार्डन को की जाय, तुरन्त वार्डन को रिपोर्ट की गई लेकिन वार्डन और प्रिंसिपल ने इस बारे में कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की। नतीजा यह निकला कि याद राम विद्यार्थी को होस्टल छोड़ने पर मजबूर होना पड़ा और उसने उन्ही दिन होस्टल छोड़ दिया।

वहाँ पर अगस्त के महीने में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थी खाना खाने के लिए हाथरस शहर बाजार में जाया करते थे। एक दिन एक सिनेमा हाल के सामने कुछ शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों को उसी होस्टल में रहने वाले क्षत्रण जाति के विद्यार्थियों ने पकड़ कर बुरी तरह से पीट दिया। जब वह पुलिस की सहायता से रात को छात्रवास में पहुँचे तो उन्होंने तमाम रिपोर्ट बार्डन और प्रिंसिपल को दी लेकिन प्रिंसिपल और बार्डन ने उस पर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की घटना है वाकी इस तरह की घटनाएँ पूरे मुन्क में हो रही हैं। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि 24 नवम्बर को जो सलाना फंक्शन हुआ और उस अवसर पर कालिज में एक टो पार्टी का आयोजन हुआ था तो उस में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों को बैठने को कुर्मी नहीं मिली तब उस ने खड़े हो कर एक प्लेट में से डिस्कुट उठा लिया। वहाँ पर दूसरे क्लाम के विद्यार्थियों ने उस को पीटा, वहाँ गटाफ के सब लोग मौजूद थे, और कहा कि तेरी इतनी हिम्मत हुई कि हमारी प्लेट से उठा कर खड़े ? जब प्रिंसिपल और बार्डन ने इस की शिकायत की गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि तुम नीचे हों, तुम को इसी तरह से रहना चाहिए, तुम को ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए, किमी तरह से अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी करो, और अगर नहीं पढ़ना है तो यहाँ से चले जाओ।

अब मैं 11 तारीख में आता हूँ। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का एक लड़का था। जब वह मेस में खाना खाने जा रहा था तब उस को पकड़ लिया और बुरी तरह से पीटा। रात को 10 बजे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थी प्रिंसिपल के पास गए और कहा कि हम होस्टल छोड़ कर जाते हैं, इतना अपमान हम से बढ़ाई नहीं होता। तब प्रिंसिपल ने कहा कि तुम टी० सी० ले जाओ, और अगर तुम को पढ़ना है तो यह

जुल्म और अत्याचार सहना पड़ेगा नहीं तो चमारों का कालेज खुलवा लो और वहीं पढ़ा। यह 11 तारीख की बात है और 12 तारीख को मजबूर होकर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़कों ने होस्टल जाली कर दिया। संरक्षण के लिए वह अपने बड़े भाई के पास गए, जो यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते थे। उन से कहा कि हम होस्टल जाली करना चाहते हैं या फिर हम को किसी कालेज में दाखिल दिला दो, हम वहाँ पर एक मिनट भी नहीं रह सकते हैं तब उन के अभिभावकों ने कहा कि हम हाथरस चलेगे और प्रिंसिपल साहब से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि इस्तहान दे लेने दें। 13 तारीख की पुलिस कोतवाल से मिले, उस के बाद शाम को 4 बजे प्रिंसिपल से मिले। प्रिंसिपल ने कहा कि लड़कों को इस्तहान दे देने दीजिए। इस की कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए। प्रिंसिपल ने कहा अच्छा, तुम इन की हिमायत करने आये हो। शाम को जब वे प्रिंसिपल से मिलने के बाद लौट रहे थे तब 6 बजे गश्ताम्वामी बकरीची में रात को सोने के लिए रह गए।

मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ में जो लड़के गए थे उन की जानकारी केवल हाथरस के पुलिस कोतवाल की थी या केवल प्रिंसिपल की थी, दूसरे किसी आदमी को नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के सत्रण विद्यार्थियों को कैसे पता चला कि अलीगढ़ के विद्यार्थी वहाँ पर आए हुए हैं। 6 बजे जिस लड़के का कत्ल हुआ है वह पार्लियामेंट का विद्यार्थी नहीं था, वह सरस्वती कालेज में बी० एस० सी० का विद्यार्थी था और छोटी सी दूकान में रह रहा था। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वह दाल पका रहा था अपना पेट भरने के लिए, विद्यार्थी वहाँ पर आये लाठी ले कर, भाले ले कर, साइकिल की चेन ले कर, रिवाल्वर ले कर, स्टिक ले कर और उस से पूछा कि क्यों बे राजन, बता अलीगढ़ से जो दादा लोग आये हैं वह कहाँ पर हैं। मैं जानना

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

चाहता हूँ कि जो दादागिरी करना चाहेंगे क्या वह प्रिंसिपल से मिलेंगे ? जब उन्होंने पूछा कि अलीगढ़ से जो दादा लॉग आए हुए हैं वह कहाँ हैं, तो उस ने कहा मुझे पता नहीं, मैं तो अपना खाना पका रहा हूँ। उन विद्यार्थियों ने फौरन उस की पर्तली उठाई और गर्म दाल उस पर डाल दी। उस को बाहर खींच कर ले आए और वहाँ चाकुओं से गोद दिया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी वहाँ की जमीन खून से रंगी हुई है, मैं अपनी आँखों से देख कर आया हूँ। वहाँ पास में एक चक्की लगी हुई है। रामसिंह आटे की चक्की चलाता है। उस ने पुलिस को इन्फार्मेशन दी। तब केवल दो सिपाही वहाँ पर आये और उस को रिकशे में ले गए। मैं हृदय विदारक घटना सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय रिकशे में ले गए, उस को अस्पताल में इस तरह से डाल दिया जैसे कुत्तों और बिल्लियों को डाल दिया जाता है। आप देखिए कि प्रशासन कैसा है, वह कितना दोजी है कि अस्पताल के लोग उस की जान बचा सकते थे, लेकिन उस ठिठुरन की सर्दी में सारी रात तड़पता रहा, कराहता रहा। डाक्टर उस के पास नहीं आया। न उस को कम्बल दिया गया, न चारपाई दी गई और उस ने अपना दम तोड़ दिया।

मैं वहाँ के कलेक्टर के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अगर मेरा कथन गलत साबित हो तो आप मुझ को चौगाहे पर खड़ा कर के गोली मार दें। वहाँ का कलेक्टर रात को दो बजे तक जुआ खेलता है, शराब पीता है और दिन के दस बजे तक सोता है। वह किसी से मिलता तक नहीं है। 14 तारीख की शाम को चार बजे वह बयान देता है कि :

"Still his condition is serious; I think he cannot survive"

वह जीवित नहीं रह सकता जब कि उस के प्राण पक्षेय मुँह सात बजे ही उड़ चुके थे।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन क्यों नहीं हुआ। प्रशासन के लोग कहते हैं कि वह अनकाशस था, अस्वस्थ था, उस को होश नहीं था, लेकिन प्रशासन का जिम्मेदारी है कि जिस आदमी पर कातिलाना हमला हुआ हो अगर वह अचेत अवस्था में पड़ा हुआ है तो किसी मजिस्ट्रेट को भेज कर वह उस का बयान दिलवाने और उस की स्थिति से लोगों को अवगत कराये। वहाँ पर कोई विटेनस मौजूद थे। जिस समय कातिलाना हमला हो रहा था उस कालेज के प्रिंसिपल भटनागर और वार्डन जगमोहन लाल गुप्ता फटक के किनारे खड़े थे और लोगों को इन्सिस्टेंट कर रहे थे। वह कह रहे थे कि मारों सालों को। उन को मजे चखा दें। इस तरह के लोगों को आप अनटचेबिलिटी अफेसेज ऐक्ट में गिरफ्तार कर के छोड़ देते हैं। क्या यही आप का इन्फाफ है ? उन को 302 में गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ? मैं माँके के गवाह दे सकता हूँ। उस ने आँखों से देखा है कि एम जी पालिटेकेनिक के प्रिंसिपल और वार्डन ने अपने सामने सब कुछ करवाया है। आखिर उन को 302 में गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया और डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): He has got more information than the Government. Let him speak.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : यह केवल हाथरस का सवाल नहीं है, यह पूरे देश का सवाल है। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है इस तरह की घटनाएँ घटती चली जा रही हैं और दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सरकार इस के लिए क्या कर रही है। जो सरकार की रोड की हड़्डो शोषित और सर्वहारा वर्ग के लोग हैं, मिलमालिक और पूँजीपति लोग नहीं हैं, उन की बुनियाद पर... (व्यवधान), उन शीश महलों का क्या होगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उस का डाइंग डिक्लेरेशन क्यों नहीं हुआ, क्यों कोई मजिस्ट्रेट

नहीं गया और बयान नहीं लिया ? इस के पीछे क्या कारण है ?

जब उस को रिक्शा में डाल कर ले जाया गया तो वहां क्यों कोई डाक्टर नहीं था ? क्यों कोई कम्बल नहीं दिया गया, क्यों चारपाई नहीं दी गई और उस ने अपने प्राण छोड़ दिए ? यह कहां का ईसाई है ? उस का क्या इलाज किया गया इस के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या रिपोर्ट है ?

मैं आप के माध्यम से इस देश की लोक-प्रिय सरकार से चन्द सवाल करना चाहता हूं। डाक्टर और प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ 302 का मुकदमा क्यों नहीं कायम किया गया, जब कि इस तरह की मिसाल दिन्नी के प्रेमलता काण्ड की है ? प्रिंसिपल पुष्पा गुप्ता को अनटचेबिलिटी अफेन्सेज ऐक्ट में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और आज वह किस सेशन को कमिट कर दिया गया है और उस पर 307 का मुकदमा दायर किया गया है। सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह तुरन्त शोषित और संहारा वर्ग के लोगों में थोड़ा सा धैर्य पैदा करें। उन्हें आज सन्तोष नहीं हो रहा है। वहां के प्रिंसिपल और वार्डन को तुरन्त गिरफ्तार कर के जेल भेजा जाय।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों का नुस्खाना हुआ है उन को सरकार क्या कम्पेन्सेशन देने जा रही है ? तीसरा सवाल यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जो लोग भयभीत हैं, जिन के दिल में डर घुसा हुआ है उन के डर को दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? इस तरह की घटनायें पूरे देश में होती हैं, जो लोग इस काण्ड में दोषी हैं क्या सरकार उन पर कोई कलेक्टिव फाइन लगाना चाहती है ?

इस के साथ मेरे चन्द सुझाव भी हैं, जिन को बतलाने की मैं समझता हूं आप अवश्य इजाजत देंगे। कुछ समय पहले जब अजीमगढ़ में राजनीतिक हत्यायें हुआ करती

थी तब वहां पर एक स्पेशल इन्वेस्टिगेशन ब्यूरो कायम किया गया था। मेरा सरकार से कहना है कि जहां पर इस तरीके से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का कत्ल किया जा रहा है, उन की मांगों और बड़ों की असमत् लूटी जा रही है, उनके ऊपर जघन्य श्रव्याचार किए जा रहे हैं, मायूम होता है कि इस के पीछे ीछे आर० एस० एस० की मनोवृत्ति काम कर रही है। (ध्वजध्वनि) जब इस देश की जनता ने श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में (ध्वजध्वनि) बड़ी प्राप्ति ली है। जब से जनता ने इनके ऊपर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया है तब से इनकी गतिविधियां और बढ़ गई हैं। लोक-प्रिय सरकार को बदनाम करने के लिए आर० एस० एस० के लोग इस तरह के कार्य कर रहे हैं। जो लोग आर० एस० एस० से संबंधित हैं, प्रिंसिपल, वार्डन तथा पूरे दूसरे स्टाफ के लोग उनकी संख्या क्या है (इंटर-प्रॉज) और क्या आप इन तमाम बातों की जांच करावेंगे ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (गालियर) : पहले तो आप सरकार के खिलाफ बोल रहे थे, कलेक्टर को गालियां दे रहे थे, बीच में आर०एस०एस० कैसे आ गया ?

श्री शशि भूषण : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इसकी भी जांच कराई जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) : जांच करवाओ, हम तैयार हैं। कौन मना करता है सरकार को जांच कराने से। जांच करवालो। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आर०एस०एस० के बारे में जांच कराने के लिए हम तैयार हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो आप बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहे थे। अब थोड़ा सा कह दिया तो आप गुस्से हो गए। आप प्रोटैस्ट लाज कर सकते हैं। शाउट न करें। इतने इन-टालरेंट न हुआ करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम जांच के लिए तैयार हैं। कौन मना करता है? हम पीछे हटने वाले नहीं हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी : (गाजापुर) : आपको विलिंगडन अस्पताल में किस ने पीटा था? क्या वे भी आर०एस०एस० के लोग थे?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वहां आपको किस ने मारा था। मन्त्री महोदय साफ करें कि आर०एस०एस० का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था। माननीय सदस्य बिदड़ा करें। (इंटर-ऑज) आप सरकार को आदेश दें कि कमेटी बनाए। हम जांच के लिए तैयार हैं। तुम पिट कर आए थे। किस ने मारा था तुम को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से कैसे चल सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह गलत आरोप लगाया गया है कि हमने मारा। जांच करवा लो। अगर सही है तो सजा दो।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): A Committee headed by the Supreme Court judge should be appointed. Serious charges have been made (Interruptions).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम जांच के लिए तैयार हैं। सब चीज सामने आ जाएगी। तुम नहीं करवाते हो।

श्री शशि भूषण : ये ठीक कह रहे हैं कि जांच कराई जाए। मैं इससे सहमत हूं। इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं। मिर्घा साहब इसकी जांच कराएं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनको कहो।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं आपकी तरफ से कह रहा हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह पार्लियामेंट है। ये शब्द निकाले जाएं या कमेटी बनाने की घोषणा की जाए। दो में से एक बात होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो इतनी जोर से बोलते जा रहे हैं, आपको क्यों न निकाल दिया जाए?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जनता ने मुझे चुन कर भजा है। आपकी कृपा से नहीं आया हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: He has got the right to express himself in this House. Everybody has the right to express himself in the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वीकार करेंगे कि सदन एक गम्भीर मामले पर बहस कर रहा है, जो भी घटनाएं हो रही हैं उन्हें राजनीतिक रंग देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, किसी पार्टी का यह मामला नहीं है। मैं बड़ा अफसोस है कि आर एस एस का नाम अनावश्यक रूप से घसीटा गया है। अगर उनके पास आर० एस०एस० के विरुद्ध कोई ठोस आरोप है तो उन्हें जांच के लिए पेश किया जा सकता है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि या तो वह इस विचार का खण्डन करें या जांच की मांग को स्वीकार करें ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो सके। इस तरह से आरोप लगाना मामले की गम्भीरता को कम करना है, अगर कोई रहस्य है तो उस पर पर्दा डालना है। जांच के घर में बैठ कर किसी पर पत्थर फेंकने की गलती नहीं करनी चाहिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. You have failed to bring the House to order. Why is it? It is because you could not give a clear ruling at a point of time. Let me say, Sir, that I was one of those who

elected you to the Chair. The suggestion that has been made is very reasonable. Why do Government not constitute a Commission of Inquiry—this is very important—to go into the matter of repression and atrocities committed on Harijans throughout the country and also on tribals and minorities....

MR. SPEAKER: You have not been called. The Minister will reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not trying to understand what is being said....

MR. SPEAKER: You have no business to talk like this.

श्री फूचन्द वर्मा: (उज्जैन) : या तो आप मन्त्री महोदय को समिति गठित करने का निर्देश दें और मन्त्री महोदय इसकी घोषणा करें और कहें कि सारे मामले की जांच होगी वर्ना जो आर एस एस का नाम लिया गया है और जो आरोप लगाया गया है, उसको कार्रवाई से आप निकाल दें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर अपना रुलिंग दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sitting here for that. It is for the Minister to inquire into it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Shailani deserves to be congratulated for the manner in which he has put the case. We have every sympathy for the person who was killed. If the Government has failed to protect that person who was killed, it deserves complete condemnation. They were all enjoying when he condemned the Government. But when Mr. Shailani said about RSS, they are getting excited. (Interruption)

श्री हुकूम अहमद कदमा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से कार्रवाई नहीं चल सकती है। बिल्कुल नहीं चलेगी.. (इंड. प्र.)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to inquire into the allegations. I am just presiding over the House. I am not to enquire whether it is a fact or not.

इक्वायरी अब चल रही है, उद्घुष्टिशन इक्वायरी तो उम्र में यह बात आ सकती है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो शैलानी जी ने जो यहाँ कहा है वहाँ भी उनको कहना चाहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of submission. I do not want to raise a point of order. The matter is very serious to all of us, to the whole nation. When the demand is made that the matter should be inquired into, it is wrong to make certain allegation against a certain party. I would make this submission to you, Sir. A parliamentary Committee has to be set up to go into the whole matter. You may please direct them, seeing the whole sentiment of the House. The truth must be found out. These things are going on almost everyday and all over the country. The whole matter should come to end. Where do we stand, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The Member has said something and the Minister will reply to it. I am not here for inquiring into it.

श्री राम निवा. मिश्रा : माननीय सदस्य, श्री शैलानी, ने कई घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हरिजनों तथा अन्य विद्यार्थियों में काफी असें से एक तनाव चल रहा था और उस तनाव का नतीजा यह हुआ कि ये सारी घटनाएँ हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रिंसिपल, वाडर और प्रोफेसर का, जिन को केवल छुआछूत के मामले में ही गिरफ्तार किया गया है, इस काल के मामले, या विद्यार्थियों पर हमले, से सम्बन्ध है। इस सम्बन्ध में हम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कहेंगे कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच की जाय और अगर उन लोगों का इन मामलों से किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध पता चलता है, तो कानून के अनुसार उन के खिलाफ सबूत से सज्जु कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। (व्यवधान)

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा): चोरू क्या चोर को पकड़ेगा? (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is the responsibility of the Central Government to institute an inquiry.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Charges are made against the State Government, charges are made against the Central Government.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should it be discussed on the floor of the House? Let an inquiry be instituted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is the centre a post office?

श्री राम निवास मिश्र: सदन में यह विवाद कई बार उठता है कि राज्य सरकारों पर सारी बात न छुड़ कर केन्द्रीय सरकार इन मामलों में दखल दे। मैं बहुत ही गम्भीरता से आप से और सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर आपके निर्देशों के अनुसार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मीटिंग हो सके, जिसमें विरोधी पक्ष और सरकार के वाक्ता भी शामिल हों और हम सब बैठ कर यह तय कर लें कि इन सब मामलों में (व्यवधान) हमें यह कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार ने ठीक नहीं किया, हम केवल पोस्ट आफिस हैं, हम केवल राज्य सरकार की हिमायत करते हैं। हमें देश के संवैधानिक परिधि में रह कर काम करना पड़ता है। अगर माननीय सदस्यों की मंशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जायें, तो इस पर भी परस्पर बैठ कर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जा सकता है। लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में यह सवाल उठाना कि हम राज्य सरकार पर बिल्कुल विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, राज्य सरकार की बात बिल्कुल गलत है, (व्यवधान)

श्री हनुमान कछुवा: राज्य सरकार स्वयं दोषी है। उस पर विश्वास कैसे किया जा सकता है? (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about this incident?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is misleading the House. The Constitution is quite clear on the subject.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Sir....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) rose.—

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब ऐसे गम्भीर मसलों पर, जो कानूनी तौर पर हैं, बहस चल रही हो, तो ऐसी परम्परा बनानी चाहिए कि एक दूसरे पर पार्टियों का नाम लेकर हमला न किया जाये, बल्कि पालिसीज पर एतराज किया जाये। मुझे पता नहीं कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में क्या कहा है, इस में कौन इनवाल्ड है और कौन नहीं है। श्री शैलानो ने अच्छे ढंग से मसल को रखा, लेकिन बाद में इसको ऐसी बातों में डाल दिया, जिससे सारा मामला बिगड़ गया। आप कोशिश किया करें कि एक दूसरे पर ऐसे इल्जाम न लगायें। जुडिशियल एन्क्वायरी चल रही है। उसमें सारी बातें आ जायेंगी। लेकिन इस हाउस के माहौल, बनावरण, को क्यों बिगाड़ने हैं? आखिर यह हाउस देश की सब से बड़ी पार्लियामेंट है। (व्यवधान)

श्री के. एस. चावड़ा: यह सब से बड़ी पार्लियामेंट है, लेकिन हरिजनों के बारे में वह कुछ नहीं कर पाती है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस शोर-शराबे से कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है, न वहां और न बाहर। यह हमारे लिये क्रेडिट की बात नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the alternative for the scheduled caste people?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सगले इन्वेन्शन में दुगुनी ताकत में आ जायें। (व्यवधान) अगर आप इस बार नहीं आये, तो वहां पर

गलत ढंग से काम करना चाहिए। इस तरह करना गलत है। (अवधान) और कोई तरीका निकालिये, लेकिन जब तक देश में यह तरीका बना हुआ है, इसको ठीक ढंग से चलाना चाहिए। (अवधान)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I rise on a point of order. It is for the Chair to give us guidance in the matter. The hon. Minister has stated that he wants to convene a meeting, he would like to have a meeting with all sections of the House to decide which part of the responsibility lies on the Centre and which part of the responsibility lies on the State Government. My submission is this. Of course, in this particular field, the responsibility converge; but the House would like to know which part of the responsibility the Central Government is performing just at the moment. There are certain responsibilities of the Central Government. Let us first know what are the responsibilities which are being discharged by the Central Government, before we proceed with the analysis or the demarcation of responsibilities. So far as we are concerned, we have given notice of this Call Attention Motion, and we are concerned with the question whether the responsibility which is there has been discharged by the Central Government or not. That is what we want to know at the moment.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I rise on a point of order. This is in the nature of an exercise, I am sorry to say, in disingenuousness. You know that this Congress Government has invariably turned down the demand for protection of minorities. The States Reorganisation Commission had recommended.. (Interruption) Please listen; Government has taken powers to protect the minorities. In the deliberations of the Joint Committee on the States Reorganisation Committee Report, I suggested that there should be a 'Statu-

tory Minorities Board.' Government rejected that suggestion. The States Reorganisation Commission said that the minorities had complained that they are inferior citizens in the country. You have got now under Article 339, special powers, for the President to issue directives so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. What is it that you are doing in the matter? There is a Constitutional provision in this regard. I say: Minorities are being destroyed in this country. (Interruption) They are being destroyed in this country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Completely wrong and baseless.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order, Mr. Anthony.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my point of order is this. The hon. Minister did not agree to our demand saying that this is a State subject. You, in your wisdom, admitted this Calling Attention Motion. According to the Constitution, there is a certain amount of responsibility on the part of the Centre also. We demand that the Centre should intervene, because the Harijans in UP have no faith in the police there. It is most unfortunate but that is the reality. When the Centre is involved in the matter, why should they not intervene to give them protection?

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a ruling from you on my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that there is no point of order involved.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister of State had objected to the critical observations made about the failure of the Government of Uttar Pradesh in dealing with the offences

[Shri Samar Guha]

committed against the Harijans. He said that it was exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State Government. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that we are already having a Bill pending with the Joint Committee, namely the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill, and I am also a member of that Joint Committee. If it is exclusively a State matter, how is the Central Government competent, and how is Parliament competent to deal with the problems of offences committed against the Scheduled Castes? How have the Government and Parliament constituted a Joint Committee on a Bill brought forward for that purpose? So, what the hon. Minister has stated is contrary to the rights and privileges given to Parliament. Therefore, I submit that the Central Government and Parliament have got concurrent jurisdiction to deal with the problems of untouchability.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: On a point of order. Shri Chandra Shailani had raised the question whether the principal and the proctor were arrested under the Untouchability Offences Act and he had asked why they were not roped in under sec. 302, IPC. The answer given by the hon. Minister was that the matter would be referred to the State Government. What I have been watching in this House is this. When the atrocities and harassments and heinous crimes committed on the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are raised here, why is it that Government are not having some sort of mechanism, say, by appointing a committee, to find out the safeguards for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because their hands are dirty.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: ...so that these people can get some sort of security of life. It is no use transferring the matter again to the State.

I know that the State Government have failed and the police have failed. I also note that there is no mechanism through which the Central Government can make the necessary inquiries.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Of course, they can.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Therefore, there are two ways open, namely that the Central agencies should either make inquiries in such matters, or institute an inquiry or send their Central Intelligence to find out to what extent the State authorities and the police have failed in giving the necessary protection. Why is such a mechanism not being suggested by the Central Government? These points are raised time and again, and the usual reply is given that they would make inquiries through the State Government. When the State police have already failed, the Central Government should find out some mechanism whereby protection could be given.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It was exactly with a view to finding some mechanism and some method of dealing with these things that I had suggested that under your auspices or in some other way, if the Opposition parties and the Government side could meet and see how we could proceed in these cases, it would be better....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What are they doing now except communicating some information to us? They have got certain responsibilities. What are they doing in this regard?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: They are acting as a post office.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Every day this raping, burning or beating of Harijans is going on. Yesterday we had one. Today we have another

This Government should resign. It is not good enough for the job.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I will reply to a couple of points raised by Shri Shailani. He asked if the dying declaration was recorded. We have been informed that the person who died was all along unconscious and, therefore, it was not possible to have any dying declaration recorded. That was the situation.

As to whether he was properly attended to in the hospital or not, I am not in a position to say.

As for imposition of a collective fine, this is a suggestion which is in front of the UP Government and I think they will take appropriate action in this respect.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What sort of reply or what manner of reply was this?

श्री कन्न शैलानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जब एक आदमी मृत्यु
 क्षण पर पड़ा हुआ है, अन्तिम साँसें गिन रहा
 है, उस समय मैजिस्ट्रेट को क्यों नहीं भेजा ?
 (स्वर्णन)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I am grateful to you for having allowed this call attention motion. I am also thankful to Shri Shailani who not only briefed me yesterday about this but has also narrated the incident here in the House which is now fully seized of this matter.

I can understand the sentiments with which he narrated the incident. I had the sad luck in this very House of narrating a harrowing tale of the famous Purnea Santal murder case. This House has had the sad task of discussing atrocities of various types for the last five years. I have been here. In June 1970 reference was made to the atrocities on and killing of Harijans and tribes. There were

93 reported cases. The unreported cases may be many more. Many things are happening which do not see the light of day.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Thousands.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: May be thousands.

I would like to say one thing: there is definitely a case of administrative failure. There is no doubt about it. If we add the hundreds of killings, looting, plundering, butchering and burning of the Adivasis and Harijans, I think every year it would come to a minimum of 500.

My Point is this. It is not a question of the smallness of the number of crimes or the intrinsic seriousness of it; it is also not relevant whether the victims are Scheduled Castes or others. What is relevant bear in mind is that in broad daylight a human being has been killed like a cat. That we have to take note of. I am sure if we have not been able to protect these people for the last five years or more, the time is not very far when we may come to a stage when there may be a universal malice and there may be indiscriminate massacre of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What are you going to do about it?

Therefore, it is a very serious matter. As regards the report that has been obtained and which has been placed before the House, I am not sure how far it is correct, because the report has been sent by the officers who may be directly or indirectly, express or implied, involved in this case. What the eye does not see, the heart does not grieve about.

We have seen so many cases. I have one case of whipping of tribes. They were whipped 87 times in Katni in Madhya Pradesh. Everyday it is happening. In some cases the press is co-operating. Sometimes, the press is not co-operating. Therefore, we have to take a very realistic approach

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

of the problem. I should say that I am happy that at least this House is very much agitated. Let us see that the whole country is agitated about these things. No punishment will be greater for the loss of national character, which this country has been witnessing. It is a shameful thing, and we should all hang down our heads in shame for matters of this nature.

I must say one thing. If we get a report from the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of Police, the Govt. are getting a report that they have to defend. Therefore, we are asking the accountant to be the auditor. That is the position. Therefore, I would like to say that the Home Ministry should have no fire brigade to have an independent assessment of the whole situation. On that basis, Government can place the matters before this House.

Now, there has been no action. If there has been any action, in that case, we would have been competent enough to prevent a recurrence of these things. We have not been able to do this. Therefore, I must say that this Home Ministry has been doing nothing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I am ashamed to say that they are doing nothing. (Interruption) Sir, the greatest danger to this country, to have a continued good government, is the friction between different classes of people; the actions and inter-actions between different classes of people. Therefore, about five years ago I was saying that our country was going to the dogs. Why? (Interruption) I know that no State Government was in a position to have a stable government. The Centre was the stabiliser. Therefore, you have to give credit to the Prime Minister who had provided the necessary leadership and stable governments. (Interruption).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: When murders are committed?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Please sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: This Government has been a very powerful government. It has all powers, and it has the undefined pressure of public opinion behind it. Even then, they are not in a position to do anything. I am afraid we are thinking that we have no cause to serve. Even the autocrats have the welfare of the people in their hearts. (Interruption)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The hon. Minister is requesting him not to say anything against the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Order. order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, is passing on a chit to him. It is the visibility of all of us.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: By shouting you are trying to show you are a powerful person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is happening there, Sir?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Please sit down. (Interruption)

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Minister told him not to say anything against the Government. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is that slip of paper that was given to him? It should be laid on the Table of the House. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. It is his own paper. Please conclude now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I would like to know what the Government have done. I want to say that they are trying to support the administration. But then what are they doing?

The authorities could not protect the poor Harijans. The police officers could not protect them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is within his knowledge that amongst constables there is discrimination against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Castes are made to remain outside. Do you know that? The worst type of colour bar exists in our country. We are talking of colour bar in other countries; the most reprehensible form of colour bar is in our country. We are not able to overcome it. The Commissioner of Scheduled Castes has made a public statement about this. What has the Government done about it? Such a responsible person has come out with a statement. Yet the Government have done nothing.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Finally, I should like to say one thing. The law must be changed and stringent punishment must be given to persons who are found guilty. If the police officers and other authorities do not function properly, they should be held responsible for this and charged with complicity in the murder. They cannot be made to escape. The public and the Government should condemn them. It is not a question of murder of one person; it is a question which concerns the entire nation. Public participation is required; people must be awakened and exhorted to come to their senses and the Government must come to front. Then only you can stop these things.

I want to repeat that the law must be changed to such an extent that the compensatory payment for fines and other things must be replaced by very deterrent punishment, even by death if necessary. If some authorities do not follow the spirit of the laws, they will have to be sent away lock, stock and barrel within 24 hours. If nothing is going to be done today, nothing will be done tomorrow. It is time the Government take stock of the situation and sorted things out.

I would request the hon. Minister that he must satisfy himself about the statement that he has given and the CBI must be brought into the picture. Let them report and let us punish the wrong doers. I would again request the hon. Minister to take this as a warning from the country, from the Parliament. It is not a question of one Member. It is for the Government and the people of the country. We are looking forward to see what this Government is going to do. The wrong doer should be punished.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I share the deep concern, agony almost, with which the hon. Member has spoken. I wish the Members of the House would not laugh it away.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: What sort of reply is this—laugh it away? It is we who have been castigating this Government for their complete callousness on a matter like this. He says that the Opposition is trying to laugh it away.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): You make a mockery of Parliament, sitting and laughing.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member mentioned that the law should be strengthened and made more stringent so that such cases could be dealt with in a severe way. The House is aware that the Untouchability Offences Amending Bill is before it and provisions have been made on the recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee.

श्री हनुमान (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है । मंत्री महोदय ने अनटचेबिलिटी आफेंस एक्ट का हवाला दिया है, उस का इस मर्डर से क्या ताल्लुक है? यह तो सीधी सी बात है (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस तरह से मंत्री को क्यों इन्टरप्ट करते हैं ?

श्री शम्भूनाथ : इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इतने ग्रहण सवाल को अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट की बात कह कर छोड़ दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: He said, change the law and the minister is replying to it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am merely trying to say that this is the law under which the persons concerned in this incident have also been arrested. I was merely trying to reply so far as the legislation is concerned. The Government is trying to strengthen this law.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : 302 में कितनों को अरेस्ट किया गया है? (व्यवधान)
. आप इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं बिठाते हैं? सरकार इस बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि इन्क्वायरी बिठानी चाहिए। मंत्री जी सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अग्नि मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : कोई गुमराह नहीं कर रहा है, आप जरा बैठ कर सुनिये।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Reference was made to the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is a functionary created under the Constitution. He enquires into individual cases and he also makes reports about the progress of various protections available to the backward classes. He makes a report to the House and the House also discusses it. About what he said in this particular context, I would further enquire into it and if there is anything further to be done regarding that, Government will do it.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : रोख घटनायें हो रही हैं। सरकार एक ऐसा कमीशन नियुक्त करे जो कि उन सभी घटनाओं को

जहां पर भी मर्डर्स होंगे, जांच करेगा। यह बड़ा चिन्ता का विषय है, प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़े-बड़े आश्वासन दिए थे, वे इस प्रकार की घोषणा यहां पर करें। (व्यवधान)

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ask the Prime Minister, is it below her dignity to reply to this?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Not in the middle of what somebody is trying to say.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: About the demand for a committee of enquiry, I would like to say that a committee of enquiry will not be able to go into these cases which are already registered and which are being investigated. This is a case of murder and it is being investigated by the concerned authorities. I cannot understand what this committee would do so far as this case is concerned.

श्री रामकंवर (टीक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाथरस, उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन छात्र की जो हत्या की गई है उसके लिए मैं सरकार की निन्दा करता हूँ। इसमें केवल उत्तर प्रदेश का ही सवाल नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश में इस प्रकार की घटनायें आये दिन हो रही हैं। राजस्थान में दोसा संस्कृत कलेज में एक हरिजन चपरासी झीलपुर से ट्रांसफर होकर आया। जिसके स्थान पर वह ट्रांसफर होकर आया उसके द्वारा उसको धमकी दी गई कि यदि तुम यहां से नहीं चले गये और यहां पर ड्यूटी जवाइन की तो तुम्हारे लिए खतरा हो जायेगा। उसके बाद प्रिंसिपल ने दो रोज तक उसकी हाजिरी नहीं लगाई और बाद में उसका गला घोट कर, फांसी लगा कर और उसको मार कर कुएं में फिरा दिया गया। उन मुलजिमों का आज तक कोई पता नहीं लग सका है। मेरी मान्यता है कि उस प्रिंसिपल को फिरकस्तार करना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में हम सदस्यगण जो बोलते हैं तो सरकार समझती है कि इनको सभिपात का रोग हो गया है, वे तो ऐसे ही बकते हैं लेकिन इन पापों का बड़ा भ्रम भर चुका है।

इसी प्रकार से मिर्चा साहब की कांस्टी-टुएन्सी में छोटी खाटू में भी हरिजनों को मार दिया गया। राजा महाराजाओं के जमाने में भी इस प्रकार हरिजनों का खुले आम मर्डर नहीं होता था जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के राज्य में हरिजनों की खुली हत्या हो रही है। आजकल निबल बर्ग के नाम पर सरकार रेडियो पर, ग्राम पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों में हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए बयान देती है लेकिन देती लेती कुछ नहीं है। गांव के लोग तो समझने हैं कि सरकार बहुत कुछ दे रही है लेकिन वास्तव में देना लेना जोरो के बराबर है। (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाथरस में जो हरिजन छात्र की मृत्यु हुई है क्या उसका मारने में ब्रह्मण छात्र का हाथ नहीं था और क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कमनापति त्रिगठी अपनी बिरादरी को कलंकित होने से बचाने के लिए सहायक नहीं हो रहे हैं? मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा क्या सरकार इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति का गठन करने के लिए तैयार है और भविष्य में भी इस प्रकार हरिजनों पर जो निर्दोषपूर्ण आक्रमण किए जायें उनकी जांच करके जो तथ्य हों उनको वह सागने रख सकें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गरीबी मिटाने के नाम पर वोट लिए थे लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी हटाना तो दूर रहा उन गरीबों को ही मिटाया जा रहा है। तो क्या गृह मंत्री जी इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि एक संसदीय समिति का गठन किया जायेगा जो कि हरिजनों के अधिकारों की रक्षा कर सकेगी तथा ठीक

प्रकार से ऐसी घटनाओं की जांच कर सकेगी

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : माननीय सदस्य ने कई घटनाओं की ओर संकेत किया है। यदि इस सम्बन्ध में वे पहले नोटिस दे देते तो उनके बारे में भी तथ्य सदन के समक्ष उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं प्रस्तुत कर सकता था।

अन्त में उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है कि एक संसदीय समिति बनाई जाये जो जाकर इसकी जांच करे कि 302 का मुकदमा चल सकता है या नहीं, मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि इस प्रकार की समिति आज की स्थिति में उचित नहीं होगी क्योंकि मुकदमे की जांच जायदाद फौजदारी के अन्तर्गत हो रही है और उसको चलने देना चाहिए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि यदि जांच के द्वारा पाया गया कि प्रिंसिपल और दूसरे लोग भी इस मामले से सम्बन्धित हैं तो उन पर भी कठोर कार्रवाई की जायेगी—ऐसी हमारी

MR. SPEAKER: The Papers to be laid on the Table.. (Interruptions) I have not called anybody. Nothing will be on record. (Interruptions)*

13.30 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

U.S. BOMBING IN NORTH VIETNAM

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait. Let him first raise it. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Allahabad): I want to draw the attention of the Government and of the House to the fact that just a few days after the External Affairs Minister has publicly gone on record declaring that we are sharing the same ideals and aims as the United States, we find that the American Government have, in the

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

most cynical and brutal manner, resorted, after declaring it publicly, to a full scale bombardment on North Vietnam. Everybody was hoping that a peace settlement was in the offing. Mr. Kissinger was going hither and thither. This was a smoke-screen, we find, for the Presidential Election. I would like to know the Government's reaction to it. (Interruption) Will we continue to hear about the 'Indian love-call' and are these the ideals and aims that you share with the United States who are carrying on this type of barbarous aggression? (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: At the end of October this year, substantial accord had been reported at the Paris Peace Talks and high hopes were raised of an early peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question. These hopes were further strengthened by the resumption of the talks in the month of November and with a prolonged second round which began on the 4th of December. The whole world was waiting for the good news of restoration of peace to this war-torn land when suddenly the news of the fresh deadlock was received. It has given a serious setback not only to the settlement of the Vietnam problem but also to the problem of restoration of peace in the entire Indo-China. Even more distressing is the news of the resumption of massive U.S. bombing raids on the Vietnamese territory and mining of the DRVN territorial waters. While the world was waiting for Christmas to bring cheer and news of peace, it has brought news of renewed destruction and bitterness.

The Government of India feels sorely disappointed at the tragic turn of events and hopes that wiser counsels will prevail, that there will be immediate stoppage of all bombings and acts of war, that there will be no shifting of positions likely to retard the progress of Paris Talks which, we believe, have not been called off, and

that an early accord on peace settlement in Vietnam would be signed without any more delay.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Are you neutral between the bomber and the bombed? I want to know what is this kind of pious neutrality. The Government of North Vietnam has charged that all the terms of the agreement have been agreed to, that only the Americans have to sign and then, they backed out under the pressure of President Thieu. You have got nothing to say about them? You say that you share the aims and ideals. About these butchers of Vietnam, you have no word of condemnation? We do not want to hear these pious moralizations. Is this the role of India?

..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, please resume your seat. Now, Papers to be laid—Shri Dalbir Singh.

श्री तुल्लू चन्द खन्ना (मुरैना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो मेम्बरों ने पन्द्रह दिन पहले 115 के मातहत नोटिस दिया था क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने गलत उत्तर दिया था। उसका उत्तर दिलवाया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आपको भेज दिया जायेगा। अनुवाद में कुछ गलती हो गई थी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur) Sir, I rise on a point of order....

13.35 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have sought your permission to raise a question of privilege with regard to allotment of time for the non-official business. It relates purely to the matter of procedure and practice which is of the highest importance in a parliamentary democracy.

There are certain issues, Mr. Speaker, which remain unresolved after all the discussion that had taken place yesterday. My submission to you is that you must give a clear ruling as to what happens to an admitted motion, to a motion which has been admitted by the Chair. Does it naturally die or is there somebody to look after it?

(2) Then, who allots the time for the discussion of such a non-official motion which has been admitted by the Chair?..

MR. SPEAKER: You raised it yesterday and I have given my ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Yesterday, you were pleased to say that it is none of the Chair's concern to see what happens to it later on.

My submission is that it is exactly the first concern of the Chair and nobody else's, because Rule 190 says that it is the Chair which allots the time and not the Government..... (Interruptions) That is the view. There are only two conditions attached to it. One, the Chair has to consult the Leader of the House and (2) the Chair has to take into consideration the state of business in the House. Otherwise, the allotment of time has to be made by the Chair. So, the Chair may kindly revise its opinion about this—that the time has to be allotted by the Government:

Thirdly, I would like to ask you— (Interruptions) That is the view. (Interruptions) These are the issues of the highest importance. When there are a number of motions, naturally, the question that arises is: who selects the motion which should come up for discussion. You have now suspended the Sub-Committee which used to be there. Would you leave it to the Minister and the Government to select the business which should be taken up for discussion here?

— These are some of the important which have to be clarified by

the Chair because, yesterday, whatever fell from the lips of the Chair has confused the issues, if I can use that word.

Lastly, is it open to the Government to squeeze a motion out of the agenda?

I do not know where do we stand after having spent so much labour on our motions I would like you to give your considered opinion on all the issues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am not saying about this item. Let them have a discussion if they want. My submission is: after the statement of the hon. Minister for External Affairs....

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You allow us a call attention motion and give us an opportunity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is your ruling on the above issues I have raised? I will go on pursuing those issues because they relate to parliamentary practice and procedure. These are not issues which should remain in a confused state. We would like to have a clear guidance from the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My Motion on Maruthi Limited was dated the 11th of November and you found it in order and admitted it.. Shri Raj Bahadur has not found time for it. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: I fail to understand all this.... (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They want to shield malpractices..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why don't you give time to the Chair to pronounce its verdict on the issues which I have raised?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): When you keep on saying that I have given my ruling, do we take it that you have abdicated the powers given to you by the rules and have now permitted the Government.. (Interruption) I am sorry my throat is bad..

MR. SPEAKER: It is working very well.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do we take it that you have abdicated all the powers to the Government and that henceforth all Motions that are admitted by you will only be discussed at the pleasure of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? If he wants he will say, yes, this can be discussed, and if he does not want, he can say, no, I will not. Am I to understand it in this way?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We have never questioned, we shall never and we cannot, question your wisdom on the admission of Motions. There are various Motions moved under Rule 184 and Rule 193. As the hon. Members know we got as many as about 50 Motions under Rule 184. In the first meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, about 8 or 10 subjects were chosen. I could accommodate seven of them. We have got the rule. There was a Sub-committee which used to select subjects on the basis of urgency and importance of the subject. You know that we have already allowed many subjects on this basis and we have discussed also many subjects like C.I.A., the S.T.C., the Student Unrest and so on. We have said that we would like to have a discussion on the Plan also, when it comes as a subject of Motion. Merely vague motions will not do. My objection is two-fold, one is regarding paucity of time and the other is vagueness of the subject.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You cannot say that something is vague. I say this is a correct subject.

MR. SPEAKER: It had already been discussed and I gave my ruling on it yesterday. Now I find this is again being repeated. I may tell you that whenever any business comes, which are submitted by the Government or the Private Member, the procedure is this. They are laid before the concerned Committees. In the case of Private Members' Motions, the Private Members' Committee goes into them. There are no-day-yet-r Motions. There is Government ness, for which Motions are received, and they are also put before the Business Advisory Committee which allocates time.

In the case of no-day-yet-named motions, all of them go to a sub-committee known as No-day-yet-named motions subcommittee. When I was going to send them to the sub-committee, all the hon. Members who were present asked me why when the main committee or the whole committee was there, I was going to appoint a sub-committee.

What does consultation with him mean? It means that we all consult each other. Hon. Members sit on one side, and the Government people sit on the other side, and then the time is fixed. So, where is the question of my abdication?

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is evading the main issue.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a practice that in the case of all these motions under rule 193 or rule 184, they all go to that sub-committee and they choose the motions....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We had chosen this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Even though there was no rule regarding this in the rules relating to the Business Advisory Committee, we followed the practice set up in the last two Lok Sabhas, therefore, I had allowed it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not saying the correct thing. I am very sorry to say this.

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee then selected a few motions. The normal practice has been that the hon. Minister finds time for them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Has to find time.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as consultation by the Speaker is concerned, the Speaker consulted him in the presence of both sides....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It was the Chair's responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER:and selected some of them, and then it was for the hon. Minister to fix the time for them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When you say that the Minister has to fix the time, it means that the Minister has to find time.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot fix any business unless the time is available for it. It is for the hon. Minister to say whether time is available or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When you say that the hon. Minister has to find time, it does not mean that he may not find the time for it; he has to find the time for it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Rule 190 is very clear. You have to allot the time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Whatever processes may be gone through, whether we set up sub-committees or constitute other committees and so on, which are not explicitly provided for in the rules and which we do by convention, ultimately the matter is decided quite clearly by rule 190 which says:

"The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the

Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister was consulted in the very presence of the hon. Members, in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not shield the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not say such things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When the discussions took place in the Business Advisory Committee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was pressing for time for discussion on Maruti Ltd., and I was pressing for time for discussion on the approach to the Fifth Plan....

SHRI PILOO MODY: So do I.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But there was no agreement reached. Government's stand and our stand were not one of agreement. Then, the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was over. Then, the matter is left to you under rule 190. Now, you have to decide....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: the Leader of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:and it cannot be left to Shri Raj Bahadur.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have already said that we are prepared for a discussion on the Plan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We would like to know if you have conducted all the consultations that are required by rule 190, what is the child of your consultations? Have the consultations produced something or have they proved to be sterile or barren?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not something new. All these years, these have been put before the Business Advisory Committee, and consultations are held in the very presence of

[Mr. Speaker]

hon. Members. There is no private chamber where I take the Minister and consult him or hold consultations with him. It is done in the presence of Members.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am prepared to get you legal opinion on the rules as they are written, to say that the Minister has no option in the matter except to find time.

MR. SPEAKER: Everything does not go by legal opinion. We are bound by the conventions and practices of this House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The hon. Minister cannot deny us of the right to have the discussion.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Since the issue has now come up before the House, I want you to decide this matter. There are two aspects. One is to admit the motion, and see in what form it can come, and when it is to be taken up in the House. Another aspect of it, as rightly pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta is that rule 190 clearly gives you the option that you should consult....

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it alone.

SHRI SEZHIYAN:and then fix the time. As regards the question of admissibility, in which we are interested, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been saying repeatedly that he will decide whether it is a proper motion or not to come up before the House. I say emphatically that it is not his function. It is for the Speaker to decide in what form the motion should come. Therefore, the hon. Minister should not interfere with that....

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening now? It never arose all these years.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He may be asked to find time, but it is for you, Sir, to decide which motion should come up. Therefore, it is not for the

Minister to say which motion can come. He cannot say that. It is for the Speaker to say which motion can come and it is for the Minister to find the time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him find the time and I will allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So far as the motion regarding Maruti is concerned, he is not willing. He could find time for discussion of a motion regarding cyclones and flood, even in regard to a place where there is no cyclone. But when it comes to Maruti, he wants points. When I give him points, he says there is no time. When we say we will forgo the lunch hour, he says 'We cannot do it'. It is a shame on them—cowards.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I will quote from our own precedents in this regard. I am trying to help, not hinder.

"Previously, the question as to which of the admitted motions should be brought before the House for discussion was left to Government. The members were not satisfied with such a procedure....

Nor are they now—

"The matter was raised in the Business Advisory Committee at its sitting held on November, 14, 1960 which then appointed a sub-committee to select such motions".

The motions are selected by the BAC according to the urgency and importance of the subject matter. Out of five or six of these, the sub-committee chose one or two notices and the Government provided time for discussion of the same in the House during the following week. Discussion on no-day-yet named motions is arranged in such a way that no member can move more than one motion during a session. Here I may submit that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who had given notice of such motions has had his name in four such motions, three under rule 193 and one under another. I can read out those

motions. The motion regarding the STC was in his name. The discussion on the student unrest was in his name. The discussion on the Delhi University was in his name. Today the discussion on the GGS Medical College at Faridabad is in his name also.

Some hon. members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid we cannot discuss it in the House. It is for the Minister to find time. The Speaker cannot find time. Either the Business Advisory Committee should do it or the Minister is asked to provide time for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He must be instructed to provide time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We can forgo lunch hour for three days.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no question of forgoing lunch hour.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: It is a suggestion to Government to consider.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If we are forgoing lunch hour, what about the discussion on the Plan. I will insist on that.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not forgoing the lunch hour.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shri Raj Bahadur has just misled the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not moved a single motion this session (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make this a fish market.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair should recognise that it is the deciding authority in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I asked the Government to find the time. When they find the time, I will fix it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir—

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. Shri Dalbir Singh.

13.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COCHIN REFINERIES LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1970-71.
- (2) Annual Report of the Cochin Refineries Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4073/72.*]

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri T. T. Jagtap and others regarding unemployment of Agricultural Graduates and Post-Graduates and Agricultural Engineers.

13.57 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to move:

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

"That this House do further extend upto the 9th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

12.58 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—
contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs **** (Interruption)**.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: It will not form part of the record. Everyday he is taking too much liberty.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): Sir, on a point of order. If the Minister has made an incorrect statement, the hon. Member has every right to contradict it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, kindly ask him whether he sticks to his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the information from him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Kindly ask him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it go on record that I have not moved a single motion this session, and Mr. Raj Bahadur is deliberately misleading the House.**

I am telling so.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I have not said anything without consulting the record. I have

consulted the record before saying that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not moved any such motion. You should resign. **(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: When I say I am going to find it out, why are you still interrupting?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should name the Minister. He is misleading the House. He is misleading you. ****He should go out from the House. You are a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; you must quit. You, Sir, should name him. (Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. There is no question of naming him. You must sit down. I am getting the information.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Along with four or five Members who are responsible for the motion on STC, his name appears. His name appears along with four or five others on the motion regarding the student unrest in Delhi. His name appears on all these motions. The record will show that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: He says it is in that motion. You sit quiet.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): He has made a factually incorrect statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him express regret for that. He has given a wrong impression to the House that the hon. Member had moved some motions.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Why don't you check it?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(Interruption)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Everything must be expunged—what he has said. It will be expunged. He is taking too much liberty. If a Minister says something, the hon. Member can repudiate it in a polite language. They must not use this language. He is taking too much liberty. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He must withdraw what he has said. We cannot stand this any more.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Item No. 7.

14.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th December, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put this motion to the vote of the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): There was a consensus in the Committee that the Criminal Procedure Code should not be taken up in this session. Let me at least say what happened there. First of all, only four hours had been allotted; then it was raised to 8 hours.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot divulge what took place in the Committee.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: But they are proposing to take it up. I am opposing it because in the Committee the opposition representatives said that eight hours would be totally inadequate. It is a crucial Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: It was 8 hours. They left two hours with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I would like you to reconsider this. There was a consensus in the Business Advisory Committee that this subject should not be taken up during this session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have written to you in this regard. Yesterday in the Business Advisory Committee it was clearly understood by all of us that this Bill would not come up in this session. Today we see it has been included. This is another gimmick of this Government; you cannot rely on them about anything.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th December, 1972."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, the 'Noes' have it. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJ-BAHADUR: I said in the Committee that we were keen to take up this Bill. We proposed four hours.

****Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

You said: six hours. Then the suggestion was for two days. The time was allotted in the Business Advisory Committee—two days, eight hours, not by me. Therefore, I have included it. The main question is whether time was allotted or not allotted.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are subverting everything. We shall have to take a firm line.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We should not have him in that Committee because every decision made there is gone back on, and he comes and defends it.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you are in doubt, I shall see the proceedings. So far as I remember, when they allotted six hours, the Members said there should be more time and then I observed: let it be two days.. (Interruptions). I shall see the proceedings.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have clearly said that it can come in the next session, if I can rely on my memory.

MR. SPEAKER: So much was discussed: some people said: next session and some said this session. So far as the allotment of time was there, time was allotted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I make a submission? When it was being argued that there was no time for these motions, we kept counting on the paper and said: you have only got 6—8 hours business, how are you going to employ the rest of the week, particularly after this Bill has been put off to the next session? Even then nothing was said.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We said that we would not take up the Education Bill and we should not take up other Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see the proceedings.

इसका मतलब तो इसका बहुत हुआ और इसके बाद 6 घंटे के बजाय मैंने सजेस्ट किया

दो दिन रखे जायें। यह आया था। उसके बाद यह आया कि आज लेना है कस लेना है। टाइम एलीकेट किया कि इट विल टेक सो मच टाइम।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We take it that although this item appears in this printed list and time has been allocated for it, it does not mean that this will be necessarily taken up this session.

MR. FRANK ANTHONY: Made a special plea that it is a complicated Bill which will require several hours to go through the clauses; The whole Criminal Procedure Code is being revised. It cannot be dealt with so easily.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (गालियर): क्या अगली बैठक के लिए भी अभी से समय दिया जा रहा है? क्या अगली बैठक के लिए भी अभी से समय तय किया जा रहा है? यह इसमें रखने की जरूरत क्या थी?]

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as this Bill is concerned, time was allotted. I did not submit to my friends—they might perhaps in the heat not remember that—that we are very keen to put through this Bill. (Interruptions). If you want to discuss it again in the Business Advisory Committee, I have no objection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two things were quite clearly registered and recorded yesterday: The Criminal Procedure Code Bill will not be taken up this session and the Mulki Rules Bill will not be introduced in this session.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Don't put it in my mouth. You do not spare anybody.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): For the Mulki Rules Bill, no time has been allotted here. What does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say anything. After you asked for my ruling yesterday, the Government then came and said they are very keen to introduce this Bill. So, I am giving my ruling today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Many of us in this House have been feeling that these of us who want to raise certain basic issues before the country, because of these procedural wrangles, never get any time, because we do not hold the House to ransom. You yourself should evolve some machinery to see that all these procedural wrangles are decided outside the House first and then it should come before the House, so that the time of the House is not wasted.

14.10 hrs.

MULKI RULES BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Normally I give my ruling orally, but this time I have got it in writing, to be more precise.

Yesterday, after Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha moved for leave to introduce the Mulki Rules Bill, several Members opposed it on legal and constitutional grounds. The legislative competence in regard to the subject matter of the Bill was also challenged by some Members. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee sought to move that the Attorney General might be invited to give his opinion on legal aspects of the Bill. He has subsequently tabled a motion also.

I have since considered the matter and looked up the precedents. So far as the question of legislative competence of the House is concerned, it is the accepted practice in Lok Sabha that the Speaker does not give any ruling on whether a Bill is constitutionally within the legislative competence of the House or not. The House also does not take a decision on the specific question of vires of a Bill. It

is open to Members to express their views in the matter and to address arguments for and against the vires for the consideration of the House. The Members take this aspect into account in voting on the motion for leave to introduce the Bill or on the subsequent motions on the Bill.

As regards calling the Attorney General, I had referred the matter to the Minister, Shri R. N. Mirdha. I am informed by him that the Government have no doubt about the competency of the House to take up this legislation and, therefore, the Government do not feel any need to call the Attorney General before the House.

I therefore, hold that the motion for leave to introduce the Bill should be put to the vote of the House.

14.12 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: Shri A. P. Sharma moved the motion for the extension of the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 9th March, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, about the B. A. C. Report, I am going to put it again....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, when you said that you are going to see the proceedings of the B.A.C., why are you putting it to the vote of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as this Report is concerned, I think, it is complete. We can meet later on.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The entire opposition seems to be opposed to its being taken up in the current session. The business of the House has to be in consultation with the Opposition. The Opposition to a man is opposed to it. And yet you want it to be put to the vote of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ail-pore): Sir, I suggest, particularly since you have yourself said that you will look into the proceedings again of the B.A.C., that you send this matter back to the B.A.C. There is no doubt that as far as the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill is concerned, we were all unanimous that it should not be rushed through and that it should be held over to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the time allotted to the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill is concerned, I think you can take it out. The rest of the B.A.C. Report may be passed. There are your other decisions that have come in the final shape. If you are doubtful about that, I said, I shall see the proceedings of the B.A.C.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Can the Speaker move an amendment to the B.A.C. Report?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be too technical and too touchy about everything.

I am putting it to the vote of the House in the light of the observations I have made.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to speak on it. I wrote to you....

MR. SPEAKER: No please; I did not get it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not my fault. I have written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Normally, the procedure is that when the business of the House for the next week is announced, the Members speak. We have settled that on B.A.C. Report the Members will not speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to get certain clarifications.

MR. SPEAKER: Clarifications about what?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to the Provident Fund (Defaulters) Bill, the Diffusion of Press Ownership Bill, the Anti-Defections Bill, the Urban Property (Ceiling) Bill, the Inflow of Foreign Money into Political Parties Bill? What happened to all those things? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order. This is very improper. You were a part of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. I have written to you and I am entitled to make a submission. 'Submission' is the word that I am using. I am not saying that 'I must'....

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are members of the Business Advisory Committee should not speak. It is against the propriety.

14.17 hrs.

MULKI RULES BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling already on this. (Interruption) So far as this is concerned, the motion will come. If you want to discuss it before its introduction...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday immediately after the Business Advisory Committee meeting was over, Mr. Raj Bahadur, in a hurry, had given this statement, and we had no time to know what it was. We find that these are not listed—Provident Fund (Defaulters) Bill, Diffusion of Press ownership Bill, Anti-Defection Bill, Urban Property (Ceiling) Bill...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): Have you consulted the legal experts on this issue, whether this House is competent... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. If you want to speak here, you should not sit in the Committee....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of clarification....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you interrupting me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had challenged the legislative competence and on that point you have given the ruling. I want to seek a clarification for guidance. You have permitted the others, who hold the House to ransom, to speak, but when I want to seek clarification on your ruling, you are not permitting me.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why do you want to protect the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to tolerate it.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification. I have given the ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given written notice. You may kindly sit down, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? I must say that we will have to take action against this member. What is this? He has reached a stage which is intolerable.

श्री बदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (गालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, आपकी रूलिंग को चुनौती देने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बात पर फिर से गौर कर लें—क्या सरकार का इतना कहना कि एटार्नी-जनरल की राय की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, काफी है? सदन को इस बात पर सहमत होना पड़ेगा कि इस बारे में हम एटार्नी-जनरल की राय सुनना चाहते हैं या नहीं। अगर सरकार को कोई शक होता तो वह इस बिल को नहीं लाती।

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th December, 1972, subject to the modification that item (c) of para 2 of the Report regarding the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, be deleted."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question of Attorney-General does not arise. I was very clear even yesterday. I thought, some time should be given for some thought over it. I told the Minister: 'Do you want some time to consider about this?' and then all of

[Mr. Speaker]

you said 'Yes'(Interruptions) For me, so far as this ruling is concerned, to go into the constitutional or other objections, the Speaker cannot go. But he can listen to them, you can speak on it. But this cannot debar the Bill, if the Government is insisting on it....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think so many of you had ever been so cruel to me as to-day. You are so many, but I am only one.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I have to make a submission only on two points.

You are pleased to say yesterday that you would like to go into the legality of the matter....

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say anything. Do not put anything into my mouth. I did say that I would take sometime to study it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let me interpret what I have heard..

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do it. This is a very bad habit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I may be wrong, but let me interpret what I have heard....

MR. SPEAKER: I just said, 'I postpone the consideration for some time.' That is all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then, I come to another point. My submission is.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): May I raise a point of order, Sir? Once a final ruling is given by the Speaker, after considering all the facts, is it open to the House....

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not open to the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Do not keep all the time standing.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My submission is: if the Speaker was only pleased to go into the precedents, then, of course, the matter was different, and you have done that.

What I want you to consider is: whether it is for the Government to say whether the presence of the Attorney-General is required in the House or not, or is it for the Chair to say?

MR. SPEAKER: So far as help to me is concerned about this matter, I do not need the Attorney-General.

AN HON. MEMBER: What have the Government got to say on this?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ailpore): About your ruling, there is no question of disputing your ruling. But, Members, on this side, to-day and yesterday, have expressed their opinion, which the Government has rejected....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Without any reason.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Doesn't matter. Now, if the Government is determined to go ahead with this introduction of the Bill and they do not consider it necessary to take the advice of the Attorney-General, it is their look-out. It is their responsibility. Whatever consequences may follow, the responsibility will lie with them.. (Interruptions) But I would only say: let the Prime Minister say one thing.

The proceedings of the House are being followed by millions of people outside who are vitally involved in this Mulki issue. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister to consider one thing: that if they are determined to go ahead with this introduction—they have a majority and they can do it—and if they do not think it necessary to consult the Attorney-General, whatever legal consequences

may follow, that will be their responsibility. At least, along with the introduction of the Bill, that part of the formula which is not embodied in the Statute, that should also be stated afresh in the House. There are certain parts of the five-point formula which are not included in the statute. They are outside the statute and when you are bringing the Bill which is confined to two or three points only, the remaining part of your policy should be clearly stated so that the people outside should know what is the entire formula and the entirety in which you are trying to put it.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matter connected therewith."

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Division. Let the lobby be cleared. (Interruption) Nothing will go on record when the bell is going on—the lobby has been cleared.

Now, I will put it again for the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for

certain amendments to the Mulki Rules, so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith."

The 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it. The motion is carried.

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I introduce the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now that the Bill has been introduced, let the Prime Minister consider my suggestion, because there is a certain situation outside also, after all. We have to explain to the people. Why do you encourage separatist tendencies in both the camps?

MR. SPEAKER: As and when there is a discussion, everything can be discussed....

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I have told the Member that we will do so, but this is not the opportune time.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to go for lunch or keep on sitting?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We may adjourn for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 3-30 p.m.

14-30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-three Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour) I would crave your indulgence for a minute....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He had raised so much of storm in the morning. Again, he wants to raise something?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You were not here, Sir, in the morning. I only want to bring to the notice of the House a matter which is of serious importance. It is a very serious matter, because it infringes the rights of the Members and of the House. On the 4th instance, we had a discussion on the rags scandal which was a very long and an exciting debate. After the debate was over the Minister and his VIP officials had started shoning up the different newspaper offices to underplay the report. It was not that every newspaper had acceded to that request. But it has become scandal in the press world that the rags scandal debate was underplayed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think we can do anything about it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Pardon, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot do anything about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I crave your indulgence to mention just one very small point. 25 workers from Jamshedpur, who were retrenched or dismissed from TELCO and the Indian Tubes Co. have come here to meet the Members of Parliament and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. An assurance had been given in the House by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad when he was the Minister in the Ministry of Labour, and that was taken note of, but still nothing has been

done. These workers are just rotting in the streets. I would request you, and through you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and also Shri L. N. Mishra, who knows the case, and whom also they would be meeting, to see that the Labour Minister makes a statement in this regard, because these workers are facing starvation actually.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They had also come to see me. They are in great distress. Something should be done for them. They cannot go on starving.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Government can make a suggestion to Shri Kedar Pandey, the Chief Minister of Bihar to see that these unfortunate dismissed workers are taken back.

14.35 hrs.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS BILL)*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I introduce the Bill.

MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I introduce the Bill.

14.7 hrs.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of the sick textile undertakings, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, for the expeditious rehabilitation of such undertakings so that such rehabilitation may subserve the interest of the general public by the augmentation of the production and distribution, at fair prices, of cheaper varieties of cloth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto together with further consideration of amendment No. 1 to the First Schedule moved on 18 December, 1972.

Yesterday we disposed of all the clauses and we were discussing the First Schedule to which only one member moved his amendment. I would like to ascertain from the others. Shri H. M. Patel.

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19-12-1972.

/Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Kindly hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Both of us cannot be standing together. He will resume his seat. Now what does he want?

SHRI PILOO MODY: We had written to you that because Shri H. M. Patel was unfortunately taken ill, my name was substituted. This was notified well ahead of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not think it can be done under the rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This was done at least 24 hours of 36 hours before.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): I beg to move:

Page 10,—

omit lines 45 and 46. (16).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

Page 10—

omit lines 42 to 44. (20).

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL (Mehsana): I had moved my amendment and I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had already said that one member had moved his amendment. His amendment has been moved.

If only members will listen to what I say, much of the confusion will disappear. His amendment is there. Does he want to speak?

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: My amendment is a very simple one. Yesterday, in my speech I had requested the hon. Minister to accept this amendment and include that particular mill in the Schedule in the interest of the labourers who are jobless since the last 8 years. This unit is a very nice unit with good machinery. According to my authentic information, 1,200 looms and 25,000 spindles are there. It is a great tragedy in this industry that this mill has been closed for the last 8 years. Nobody has bothered to run it. Nobody has bothered to look into it from the production point of view. Nobody has worried about it from the unemployment point of view. So far as the 1,500 labourers are concerned, each labourer represents a family of 4 persons so that really speaking, the closure has affected 6,000 people who are in my constituency.

I would request the hon. Minister to accept the amendment from the human point of view, for giving jobs to those labourers who are suffering for want of jobs. I am speaking from the depth of my inner soul when I plead for these sufferers. Some of them have already passed away due to unemployment and for want of adjustment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you very well know that so far as the poor people are concerned, their assets are also poor. Generally, after they are made unemployed, it is very difficult for them to find another employment. Yesterday, as I said in this hon. House, the position is that out of 1,500 labourers, a majority of them are people who belong to the Harijan community. We know what is the position of Harijans in this country. Many times, we are speaking for them and we are passing so many rules and regulations and giving so many Directives to the

concerned States to provide facilities for them, but still, a majority of these people are without land and they have no source to maintain themselves. So far as this Bill is concerned, those who are working in this establishment, the Harijans, are without any land. They have no source to maintain themselves.

So, I would like to request the hon. Minister again to accept this simple amendment which I have moved on the floor of this hon. House from a humanitarian point of view. I have given my reasons and expressed my feelings in my speech yesterday. Nothing more is required to be said now on this amendment. This is a very simple amendment which is concerned with the poor people. That is why I again draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect. and I again request him to accept my amendment.

Shri P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am in broad agreement with this Bill, and I understand from the hon. Minister's statement yesterday in reply to the points raised in the general discussion that this Bill does not seek to nationalise the textile industry as such, but that it is a measure meant for taking over all those textile units which are sick, so that production is not hampered and unemployment is not increased and the hardships to the working classes are eliminated. I do concede that these are good and laudable objectives.

My amendment is very simple. I want the Fine Knitting Mills in Ahmedabad—item No. 13 in the First Schedule—to be omitted from this list of sick mills. I say this because this particular mill, the Fine Knitting Mills, is not a textile unit at all. This Bill is concerned with the sick textile mills. The point is that this particular company, the Fine Knitting Mills, is not a textile unit, but it is a hosiery unit, and this was started in 1908, and spinning was started in 1924 with a view to

strengthening and feeding up their own establishment for knitting. Later on, it was found that 9,000 spindles with which the spinning Department started remained stationary from 1924 to 1966. Then, after 1966, there were some difficulties, and the machinery became out-of-date, and the spindles were not found useful for fulfilling the original purpose, namely, hosiery.

Then, in 1967, this company applied for a permit for scrapping the spinning department, and as late as in November, 1971, this scrapping permit was granted by the Government, and accordingly, spinning was stopped. The old machinery was disposed of by about March, 1972. The position now is that only 9,000 spindles in 24 ring frames are lying, in a empty shed and the total value of that is roughly Rs. 50,000 as scrap. If these were to be used again and made into a working unit, I believe and I understand that not less than Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs extra machinery will be needed. This is not really doing something with a view to helping the sick units to become healthy. It is almost like giving birth to a new child. This Bill is concerned with sick and not with newly established units. I feel that this unit which was originally started as a hosiery unit and today also is only a hosiery unit should not be included in the list of sick textiles mills.

The Supreme Court also in its judgment on three specific issues and in one of them in particular has said with regard to this particular company that "If that is so, industrial activities of this appellant in relation to the hosiery industry must be recognised separately from the textile industry." So, my submission is that the Minister should kindly accept this amendment and remove this mill from the list of sick textile mills.

The workers in this particular unit who were in the spinning department numbered about 125. When

this department was abolished, from 19 March, 1971 they were paid bonus and all their other dues and no dues are payable to them. In view of this fact and also the fact that all outstanding payments such as electric bills, wages, P. F., E. S. I., material bills, etc. have already been honoured and cleared, I am making this plea that this particular mill be omitted from the list. This mill paid the 1971 bonus in August 1972 whereas other units in Ahmedabad paid it, I understand, in October 1972. This is no longer a textile unit it has paid all its dues, it is no longer sick. In these circumstances I see no reason why this particular unit should be considered as a sick unit.

The present hosiery unit is working well and has turned the corner. However, since the hon. Minister has included it in the sick list the skilled workers who are fit for a particular job of hosiery are leaving this mill because they are not sure whether it will remain independent as a hosiery or it will go into the sick list. What is more important this hosiery unit has also started exporting and it has got several lakhs rupees worth of export orders from foreign countries. Why should we allow this good working mill to be included in the sick list and put it in the hands of Government for incurring greater liability? I have therefore moved the amendment and I hope the hon. Minister will in view of what I have said kindly accept my amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I support the amendment moved by my friend Shri Patel, unconditional-ly. I would like to utilise this opportunity to mention two other textile mills which require to be taken over under the national textile corporation or by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If they are not in the list, how can you speak on them?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is an amendment to the list they have submitted. The Minister assured the House yesterday that he would consider....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not quite relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He can move an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot move any amendment now; I have to accept it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Subject to your acceptance. My fear is that if I move an amendment you may not accept, but if he moves an amendment you may say, I am going to accept it. Shri Indrajit Gupta and I have both mentioned one of the textile mills, Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills of Kanpur. An investigation was made and a central team went to Kanpur and it came to the conclusion that it was utterly mismanaged and the report was finalised and direction was issued by the Centre to the State Government that the Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mill headed by a notorious business man, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta should be taken over by the U.P. Government or by the Centre. I plead for taking over of this mill for three reasons.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That notorious businessman was a Congress Member of Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They have not paid bonus for the last three years. They have not paid, for years together, the ESI dues, income-tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 31 lakhs. They have also not paid provident fund to the tune of 4-5 lakhs; they have also not paid sales-tax which also runs into some lakhs. They have not paid the freight for the railway siding. They do not pay anything; still they are able to run. We want this mill to be taken over. The hon. Minister assured yesterday

(Takeover of Manag.) Bill

that he would reply to the debate. This particular mill should be taken over....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He cannot do it by this Bill at least.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is capable of doing it. I want an assurance from him; the amendment can be moved later on. The second point is about Hindustan Embroidery Mill, Chaharta, Amritsar. Investigations were made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why don't you take the trouble of sending an amendment proposing the inclusion of these mills?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This actually substitutes the Ordinance and I thought that amendments might not be accepted and only an assurance would be given.

I want that the Lakshmi Rattan Mills, Kanpur and Hindustan Embroidery Mills, Chaharta, Amritsar should also be taken over.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I have moved an amendment to the effect that item 14 relating to Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills Ltd. included in the schedule should be deleted from that schedule. Although this concern has been running on unsound lines and at one stage it was deemed fit to be included in the category of sick mills subsequently the proprietors leased it out to some lessees and the lessees have invested a considerable amount of money to make it a going concern. So, they should be given an opportunity to run it properly. In case they also fail to run it properly, then Government under the provisions of this Bill has power to take it over. Therefore, if this mill is excluded from the schedule, justice would be done to the lessees and there would be no harm to the public. The ultimate aim of the Bill is to boost up production and that can be achieved in this way.

श्री सत्यनारायण प्रसाद (ललितपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मिल बहुत दिनों से
बन्द थी। मेरी सूचना है कि गया डिस्ट्रिक्ट
के एसेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट के सब मेम्बर
इस बारे में एकमत हो कर बिहार सरकार से
मिले और एक दूसरी पार्टी से एक एग्रीमेंट
किया गया। उसके बाद उस पार्टी ने इस
मिल पर लाखों रुपये व्यय किये हैं और वह
मिल चलने की हालत में हो गई है। गवर्नमेंट
ऑफ इंडिया को यह सूचना नहीं है कि वह
मिल चलने की हालत में है। एसी सूरत में
उस मिल को सिक मिल मान लिया गया,
जो कि फ्रीट नहीं है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि
इस विधेयक में जोजिज हो सकते हैं। राज्यपालों
और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा इसमें किये गये बहुत से
आर्डिनेन्सों में परिवर्तन हुए हैं। बैंकों के
राष्ट्रीयकरण से सम्बन्धित आर्डिनेन्स में भी
परिवर्तन हुआ था। इसी तरह इस में भी
परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि
वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए इस मिल को
चलाना उचित है। अगर सारी मिलों का
राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है, तो मुझे कोई एतराज
नहीं है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा
निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस मिल को
सुचारु रूप से चलने का अवसर दें।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, नोटिफिकेशन निकलने से पहले यह
गया काटन एंड जूट मिल चल रही थी।
इस लिए इसको सिक मिल कहना तर्कसंगत
नहीं है। जब वह सिक मिल नहीं थी, तो
उसको लेने की बात कहाँ आती है? मेरा
निवेदन है कि इस मिल को छोड़ दिया जाये।
अगर मंत्री महोदय इस समय ऐसा नहीं कर
सकते हैं, तो वह आश्वासन दें कि वह इस बारे
में विचार करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir,
I have looked into the various amend-
ments carefully....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A num-
ber of mills have been made healthy
by your Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The list men-
tioned in the scheduled has been
drawn up after careful consideration.
As a matter of fact, we have been
working over this Bill for the last
six months. A number of representa-
tions had been made to us and we
re-examined them also. Here also,
some hon. Members have raised the
questions about some mills. About
the Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, the
question was raised and the hon.
Member, Shri Tarkeshwar Pandey,
has said about it. I come from Bihar.
As a matter of fact, when the Bill
was drafted in my Ministry, I was
very keen that this Mill should be
taken over because for the last 10
years the Mill has not been working.
I had been to Gaya only 3½ months
ago along with the Prime Minister
to see the drought situation. I want-
ed to know from the people whether
this Bill was working. The people
there told me that this Mill was clos-
ed for the last 10-11 years. Now,
some people have taken it on lease
from the original owner and they
want to run it. They have invested
some money. But I cannot do it at
this stage. It will be difficult for me
to do it. I am also advised by the
Law Ministry that it will not be pos-
sible or advisable to drop any Mill at
this stage.

About the Kadi Durga Cotton Mills
Ltd., the hon. Member, Shri Nafwar-
lal Patel wants that this Mill should
be included. Today I cannot include
it. But there is a provision in clause
4 of the Bill that if we find that some
Mill has fallen sick, we can take over
that Mill after going through the drill.
I can assure him that after the Bill is
passed, if we really feel that that Mill
is sick, that it cannot be run properly,

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

we will try to take over that. I have nothing more to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put all these amendments....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has said that this Mill cannot be taken over. Therefore, I never move an amendment. I knew that it was not going to be accepted. About the Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur and the Hindustan Embroidery Mills, Chahatra.... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has not replied to my amendment.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. He has replied to all that. I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 16 and 20 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no other amendment. I will put the Schedules and the rest of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule, the Second Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This Government never forgets politics. They do politics in food; they do politics in everything. Similarly, in the matter of take-over of textile mills, where the union is controlled by a party which is opposed to the Congress party, the ruling party, they are having a different standard. It is a double-standard policy.

I give one example in support of what I have said. About the Arati Cotton Mills in Howrah, because the union is controlled by a party which is Congress-opposed, you are not taking over the Mill. As a result, the Mill which is in good shape is getting ruined and 106 workers are on the street. I made representations to the hon. Minister. He did not even bother to give a full-fledged reply. I got only a stereotyped acknowledgement. Then, when I went to Howrah and visited the Arati Cotton Mills, a particular person told me that Mr. L. N. Mishra cannot take over this Mill because he has been advised by the West Bengal Government that this union is controlled by Congress-opposed forces and, therefore, let the workers suffer. The attitude is, either come into INTUC and join the Congress Union or else let them starve in the streets. I only want to point out the class character of this Government: on the one side they go and lick the feet of the monopolists and on the other, they make the workers starve.

16.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee. May I draw your attention to the rule that you cannot repeat the same argument? If you are going to say the same thing, better you do not speak. I would not allow repetition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall abide by what you say. But, if I am not satisfied with the reply or if my point has not been replied to, I can repeat it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make your job easier. Will the Minister reply to his points?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes; I will.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will reply to your points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not going to say anything unless you permit me. But may I say that all these years, if a particular point has not been replied to satisfactorily or has not been replied to at all right from the first reading to the last reading, it can be repeated. I would only mention the names of two mills. He has not taken note of them..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you got the names of the mills?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I think, I have..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether he is going to take over Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills in Kanpur and the Hindustan Embroidery Mills, Chaharta. I know he will favour the idea.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The Government is welcome to take over sick mills because, after all, the treatment that they may give to those mills will make them sicker and they are welcome to it. But I strongly object to Government taking over healthy mills because the inevitable is bound to happen and the healthy mills are going to become sick. Therefore, I cannot say that I agree with the manner in which the Schedules are drawn up. There have been cases that have come to my notice where without investigation, without anybody having gone to see whether the mill is sick or healthy or working or not working, and in some cases whether the mill is there or not, they have put them on the Schedule in their own fashion and, therefore, I can come to the conclusion that this is Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra's private little inquisition in which he goes

around witch-hunting and trying to get certain mills which he threatens with take-over. I have here the example, which was tabled by way of an amendment which unfortunately Mr. H. M. Patel was not in a position to place before the House, of Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras. This mill is not a sick mill. The techno-economic survey which was carried out has certified that it is an economic unit and not a sick one. The reason why it had to be shut down was non-supply of power by the U.P. State Electricity Board. The Board finally agreed to supply the power in September after a prolonged correspondence, and notice to re-start the mill was put up on the 21st October before the Ordinance came.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Your information is very poor.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The management is ready to discharge all the obligations as far as I have heard. I do not know, but they are prepared to discharge all the obligations and they are prepared to maintain the specific level of production. Assuming what I have stated is correct, in spite of what Mr. Banerjee may say—he may correct it if it is wrong—but, assuming that what I have said, is correct, is the Government justified to take over a unit like that? Does it come within the purview of this Bill? Is this why this Bill has been brought forward? And, if it does, I think he will have to make out a better case than what he has done hitherto?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Regarding Mr. Mavlankar's amendment..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of amendment now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): My point was that he has not replied to that amendment at all. I would like to know his views regarding the amendment moved by Mr. Mavlankar. He has not said anything. He was rising repeatedly but as you were standing, he sat down.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I might say a word about Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. He said politics has dominated in considering and taking over of these mills. No politics has dominated in the selection of these mills.

Bengal Mill—it is not that we have not taken it earlier. Last year, when, just after the elections, Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray, the Chief Minister asked me to take over some of the sick mills or help him to re-open those mills because labourers were not getting jobs and they were unemployed, at the instance of Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray, we took over six mills last year and thousands of workers got jobs and these mills are not only working but they are making profits also. There are six other mills in this Schedule also.... (Interruptions) Therefore, in Bengal,...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I made a specific case seeking clarification from the hon. Minister. He is taking me for a ride. I do not want to go for a ride.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Who can take the hon. Member for a ride? Nobody can take him.

Then, there is no politics at all. They were asking me to mention....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you going to take it over?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would say—I cannot promise—I will also look into this mill as I have given an assurance in the case of my hon. friend there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee also raised the question of two mills. One is the Laxmi Ratan Mills.... (Interruptions) I am not giving an assurance. I said, I will get it examined. I did not say that I will take it over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Union is controlled by your Party.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There is no question of Union there. The question is: whether it is a sick mill, whether it is a closed mill or whether it is an uneconomic mill or not. I will come to these later.

Shri S. M. Banerjee raised that point. He knows about the Laxmi Ratan Mills. We have discussed it earlier also. We had investigations made and it was in an advanced stage of take-over. But, somehow or the other, it could not be taken over because 49 per cent of the financial responsibility had not come from the State Government. I will look into it again. Same is about the other mill.

Shri Piloo Mody raised the matter of Bijli Cotton Mills saying that I am going on witch-hunting. I will be the last person to go on witch-hunting....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have not said that. On this issue, I merely said that this is not a sick mill. On your total bill, I have said that you go witch-hunting.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: On the total Bill also. Mr. Piloo Mody said that the sick mills will get sicker. I will only ask him to go through the report of the National Textile Corporation. We have taken over 57 mills in the course of two years. Most of these mills have started making profits and one lakh of workers got new jobs and production of Rs. 200 crores worth of textiles was made by the National Textile Corporation.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should not hide behind the back of the textile industry. The textile industry has been going through a boom last year and any mill could have made profits this year.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: None. Out of these 48 mills—may be one or two—all are sick.

I will say that there is no question of witch-hunting in making the selection. Do not think like that, I am very much against this idea of witch-hunting. Please, I may tell you as a friend also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please tell me also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, I am putting it in inverted commas and you will understand what I mean by it.

Regarding that closed mill, I will only say, if this was so, it was because of the fact that it was closed for more than 3 months or so. Maybe, there was power failure. I will look into it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I come from U.P. and I know this is utterly mismanaged.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I can only say that I will look into all these things.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about Mr. Mavalankar's point?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, Sir, I am not going to accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.12 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill. Shri L. N. Mishra.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. O. GEORGE): On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, when the Minister is present in the House, how can anybody else move the Bill, on his behalf? How can anybody else be delegated like this, when he is actually present in the House? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I would expect that you treat this Chair and House with a little respect. If you or somebody else handles the baby, I have no objection, but you should have informed me.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am so sorry, Sir, I sent a letter. I should have gone away because Iraq Minister is coming; I have other engagements; that is why I asked him..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister is not serious about it, we will skip it over and go on to the next item. I am not saying anything else. I have just now been informed from the Table that the letter is not there.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I beg to move.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister has said this. He has confessed that he had other engagements including meeting the Minister of Iraq and therefore, he would not be able to attend the House. What he is saying is thoroughly unconvincing, because he is still sitting in the House. How very genuine was he in his expression! Sir, this should be considered very seriously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not argue about this. A Minister can delegate his authority to his junior. Even if he is in the House, another Minister can move it. But the only

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

thing I expect is this. The Chair should be informed. But in this case, I have not been informed.

In any case, as a special case, you can move it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't go to the Press again....

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members may be aware, protection to the dye intermediates industry is due to expire on 31-12-72. The Tariff Commission has reviewed the performance of this industry and has submitted its report thereon. Government's resolution containing their decisions on the report together with copies of other connected papers have been laid on the Table of the House.

I shall now refer very briefly to the dye intermediates under consideration. This is a good example of an Indian industry which has developed greatly under protection. Starting with the finished dyestuffs, we have moved on to the manufacture of the intermediates from which the dyestuffs are made.

Protection to three intermediates was granted in 1964 and to 50 in 1968. Before the period of protection of 53 dye intermediates was due to expire by 31st December, 1971, the commission reviewed the progress of the development of the industry and submitted an interim report, recommending the continuance of the protection granted to the industry beyond 1971 and till the end of 1974.

Hon. Members will recall that on the basis of the interim report of the commission and pending the receipt of its final report, protection granted to 53 intermediates was extended last year only by one year up to the end

of the current year, that is, 31st December, 1972. In the present report, in deciding the level of protective rates of duty on various intermediates, the Tariff Commission has taken into consideration all relevant factors such as the existing installed capacity of the industry, its tendency or otherwise to meet the present and anticipated demand, the need of imports and the degree of foreign competition as also the overall requirements of the particular dye intermediates where such requirement is substantial.

In this connection, the Tariff Commission has also borne in mind the rationalised pattern of rates of duty in the Indian Customs Tariff. After careful examination of all these factors, the commission recommended, and the Government have accepted: the following, namely (1) continuance of the protection, until 31st December, 1974, on (a) 31 dye intermediates at the existing rate of protective duty, (b) two intermediates at the enhanced rates of duty and (c) four dye intermediates at the reduced rate of duty, (2) withdrawal of tariff protection from and levy of revenue rates of duty after 31st December, 1972 on (a) 15 dye intermediates at the existing rates and (b) one dye intermediate at the reduced rate and (c) grant of protection to 19 fresh items on dye intermediates till 31st December, 1974.

Details of these dye intermediates and the level of protection will be found in the note already circulated to hon. Members as also in the Bill. The commission has also made a number of other recommendations in its report. The decisions taken on these recommendations have been announced in the resolution which has been placed on the Table of the House. Necessary action is being taken by the Ministries concerned for their implementation. The Bill incorporates the decision of the Government referred to earlier. I do not want to take any more time. I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian

Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Tariff Commission is a quasi-judicial body for what it is worth. As far as we are concerned, we have known it to be a body, through its recent activities, for the monopolists, by the monopolists and of the monopolists. The functions of the commission as defined in the report of the Tariff Commission Reviewing Committee are:

"Inquiries into initial grant of protection, inquiries into matters relating to prices of specific commodities, whether protected or not, on reference to it by Government as well as under its *suo motu* powers, inquiries into the question of continuance of protection of an industry..".

There is thus a series of matters which come under its purview. But the Tariff Commission by its activities has created a sheltered market for the monopolists, and thereby the monopolists have greatly gained. Here is one quotation from the *Hindustan Times* dated the 15th December, 1972, which says:

"Indiscriminate protection: It has little surprised that the chairman of the Planning Commission should express concern over the price-fixing policies of the Tariff Commission. Addressing a seminar in New Delhi, Prof. D. R. Gadgil...."

—now, late D. R. Gadgil; may his soul rest in peace:—

"...is reported to have stated that the static-view cost taken by that body had contributed to recent price increases. The tariff commission came into

being in the thirties, when the slogan of the day was discriminating protection. Much has happened since that time; Indian industry has undergone a complete transformation, but the Tariff Commission does not appear to have moved with the times."

Most uncomplimentary remarks. It has become in fact a government department.

Here is another clipping from the *Indian Express* dated March 20, 1970:

"In recent years, the quality of the Tariff Commission's studies of industrial cost structure etc has not been such as to inspire confidence. In fact, the Tariff Commission does not seem to function as a quasi-judicial body but as a government department.

In 1967, the Tariff Commission Review Committee Report, with which Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao was associated, has said things of importance and value. They said:

"We would, therefore, suggest that since our economy is passing through a phase of inflationary pressure, provision for contingency allowance should be avoided while fixing prices in the industry which should be able to absorb a small increase in costs".

Then:

"In the Committee's view, it is necessary to take immediate steps to inquire into the actual degree of protection enjoyed by different industries at present with a view to determining the extent of over-protection or under-protection that obtains in respect of each of them."

"The Committee is of the view that these matters require to be examined with a measure of urgency so that the allocation of investments in the domestic economy is not adversely affected. The Committee

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

recommends that the Tariff Commission should be asked by the Government immediately to undertake an assessment of the extent of protection available to (i) industries which continue to be protected industries; (ii) industries which in the recent past have been de-protected...."

This is the position.

The Commission have claimed that wherever they have recommended price fixation, they have brought about stabilisation. This is not a reality. Look at the case of sugar, the case of tyre, that of vanaspathi and of motor car. They have, in fact, helped monopolists to grow, prosper and fatten themselves.

The case of dyestuffs is very interesting. It is a monopoly control affair. The Monopolies Inquiry Commission have this to say in their report, on p. 22:

"Group XIII—Dyes, Explosives, Coke-oven by-products and coal tar distillation products:

Amar Dye took the second place in Naphthols with Atul Products Ltd. leading with 53.3 per cent. In Vat Dyes, Indian Dye Stuff Industry Ltd. was the leading producer with 51.4 per cent, Atic Industries (an associate of Atul Products) following with 44.5 per cent"

Now the firm of Kasturbhai Lalbhai which controls both Atic Industries and Atul Products controls over 65 per cent of the Indian dye-stuff industry and is one of the 75 large business houses. The continuance of protection to the industry is unwarranted. Prices have shot up by 133 per cent. This is what the report says:

"The prices of dyes in 1965 and 1967 are shown in Appendix XVI. Although the prices of dyes went up in some cases by as much as 133 per cent, there were also noteworthy instances of a significant fall...."

This is the position.

"Several other consumers have also stated that prices of Indian dyestuffs are very high as compared to imported dyestuffs".

A worker abroad gets 7-20 times the wages of a worker here. Still their dyestuffs cost much lower than ours. This is brought out on page 83. They go on to say:

"One cotton mill has pinpointed the high prices of naphthols AS-LB while another has said that the prices of vat dyes are on the high side. Some consumers have qualified complaints by saying that the prices of indigenous dyes are higher having regard to their quality".

So, in quality it is inferior and in price it is much higher.

Sir, I want to say this. The work should be reviewed. It has been said in the Tariff Commission's review of the work as follows:

"The combined capacity utilisation in case of the 53 protected intermediates and 18 groups of Dye-stuffs, however, declined by 17 per cent and eight per cent respectively. Since the capacities of some of the producers are common for a number of sub-groups of the Dye-stuff industry and are interchangeable among different groups, the capacity utilisation in case of these groups is not strictly comparable."

Therefore, it is not even making the fullest utilisation of the built-in capacity. I feel that the Government is trying to do something for the monopolists, by the monopolists and of the monopolists who are collecting money for its elections. That is what they have been doing.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): Sir, this amending Bill has been brought forward on the report of the Tariff Commission. As Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose pointed out, the

Tariff Commission has come under a lot of criticism in the past and the protection that is being given does not seem to be a protection for the consumer but it has always become a protection not only for the monopolists but also for producing sub-standard products. Most of the goods produced which are sheltered under this protection have been sub-standard and they do not compare with foreign products. As such, when they bring an amending Bill to extend the protection for another two years, the Government has to examine whether they are in a position to guarantee lower prices and also the standard quality. If the Government is not in a position, and if the Tariff Commission does not help them in this matter, there is no point in going on extending protection. I am not against extending the protection but it must go hand in hand with the authority of the State to ensure quality as well as cheaper prices, because the consumer is hard hit. This prolonged protection and non-utilisation of capacity even with regard to the dyestuff intermediates show that in ensuring protection to the consumer the Government must take more serious steps and see that, as Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, the Tariff Commission does not act hand in glove with the monopolists.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1972 on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhgam.

Sir, I am very glad that the Ministry of Foreign Trade has circulated a note on the Indian Tariff Amendment Bill, which gives a detailed background and the necessity for bringing forward this legislation. This Note is very helpful for all the Members to understand the provisions of the Bill and I wish to pay my compliments to the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade. I wish that the other Ministries also

emulate this worthy example and circulate a Note giving the background and other relevant information in regard to the Bills that they may move in this House. I need not say that such a note will enable the hon. Members of this House to participate actively and interestingly in the discussion on such legislative measures.

In the note, 18 dye-intermediates units are in the large scale sector and a few in the small-scale sector are mentioned under item 2, Number of existing units. When the Government can give the exact number of dye-stuff units in the large scale sector, they have stated as 'a few' in the small scale sector. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many units are there in the small scale sector, which are manufacturing dye-intermediates.

Here, I would like to refer to another connected issue. It is stated that 14 dye-intermediates have been given certain concessions in the customs duty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these 14 dye-intermediate enjoying concessional customs duty are in the large-scale sector or the concessions are being enjoyed by the small scale units. If the units in the large scale sector are given this concession in customs duty, I wonder whether it is at all necessary for the Government to give such a protection to the units in the large scale sector. It is axiomatic that the small scale units should get maximum incentives possible so that they become established. I do not approve that the Government should in any manner try to give tariff protection and concession in the customs duty to the units in the large scale sector. I would like the hon. Minister to inform the House whether the concession in the customs duty is being enjoyed by the units in the large scale sector.

Sir, for the purpose of continuing the protection to dye-intermediates upto 31st December, 1974, this Bill

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

has been introduced by the Government. On the basis of the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission as a result of frequent reviews, the protection to dye-intermediates is extended every two years. The Tariff Commission conducts a detailed review frequently to find out whether the protection to the dye-intermediates should be continued or it should be discontinued and also whether any new dye-intermediates should be given protection. After that the Commission submits its Report to the Government. As a thorough study has already been made before the recommendations are forwarded to the Government, it is incumbent on the Government to accept the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in full and formulate suitable legislative proposals to give effect to those recommendations. But I find that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission are not accepted *in toto* by the Government. In 1968, the Tariff Commission in its report recommended that 23 dye-intermediates should be given concession in customs duty. But the Government gave this concession in customs duty only to 18 dye-stuffs. If the Government were to implement the recommendations of the Tariff Commission only partially, then there would be no need for the Tariff Commission at all. There would also be no need for the kind of frequent reviews as are now being conducted by the Tariff Commission. The tariff protection and the concession in customs duty are required by the dye-intermediates because the units are still in the infant stage and the Tariff Commission has convinced itself that they do require Government's assistance. I would like to suggest that the Government should not in any case alter the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission. I do not think that the Government on their own conduct a survey again on the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission. I would like to appeal to the Foreign Trade Ministry that wherever the Tariff

Commission recommends tariff protection and customs duty concession, the Government should incorporate all the recommendations in full in the legislative measure formulated by them.

With these words, I conclude...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We cannot understand this. Decadence has set in. On a debate like this, there is not a single person to speak on such an important economic issue, with the massive mandate and the majority they talk about. I see eminent men like Shri K. D. Malaviya present; we should like to hear their views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to them.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): Shall I answer this one point? The principle of giving protection is a sound one. The Tariff Commission recommends for certain transitional period.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, it does not need....

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Why should I stand up and say and repeat the thing.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: My job in a nutshell has been made easier.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No nutshell business here. Do not go to the press after speech-making; your Ministry is known for this.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: These amendments were discussed and hon. Members touched on the functioning of the Tariff Commission. Reference was made to the merit of including or excluding various items. I do not want to go into the definition of the basic concept behind the Tariff Commission. Just before I spoke the learned Member Shri Malaviya explained it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the office of the Tariff Commission? Do you know?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: How is it relevant here?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking you.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am answering you.

It is a well accepted principle that in a developing economy tariff protections are given according to the regulations made in that behalf and are used in a discriminatory way so that at some particular point when the industry attains age and stands on its own, and comes to its take off stage, it is left off like this or if the industry is still suffering from early difficulties, definite protection is given. For this purpose quite often variations are made and things are reviewed. In the present stage of development in our country, I need not reiterate what I said earlier. As I pointed out in the beginning we were importing dye-stuff.

Now we are in a stage where we are manufacturing dye intermediaries and we can almost completely eliminate import of dyestuffs. At this stage the necessary tariff protections review periodically is absolutely essential.

The point made by Shri Matha Gowder is well met in the explanatory note attached to the Bill itself. It is our intention that these industries which need sophistication and skill are well protected and every effort will be made to see that the onslaught of the imports does not retard their progress.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it dearer than the imported stuff and poorer in quality?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is a vicious circle. At one stage we make a demand that every encouragement

must be given to the indigenous industry. Unless we give sufficient protection to our indigenous industry, we would not be able to reach the standard we expect. So, it is a vicious circle. Unless we give protection, the industry will not grow. Unless the industry grows, we will not be able to take off the tariff barriers. (Interruptions). Sir, will you protect me from this running commentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is part of the parliamentary game, unless it goes beyond limits.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: At any point of time in the process of protection, anybody can point out that the product has not reached the stage of high standard. But to disparage the Indian product as sub-standard may not be highly to the advantage of the industry to grow. In this process of protection, I admit that in a developing economy, at one point of time our standard may not be according to the international standard. That is why we give protection to the child to grow. In the meanwhile, you cannot ask him to run. (Interruptions).

I think Mr. Bosu is convinced about my arguments and I would conclude by thanking the members who participated in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the next item—Resolution by Shri T. A. Pai.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are holding the baby? You should have informed me earlier.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, on behalf of Shri T. A. Pai, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.1, 2.31, 3.18, 3.19, 3.27, 3.28, 4.12, 4.13 and 5.11 of the Report on Accounting Matters of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance vis-a-vis the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 15th December, 1972.

That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in

the Report should be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review similar matters."

At this stage, I would only move the resolution. After the hon. members have spoken, the minister would give the reply.

***SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the report of the Railway Convention Committee. The report of the Committee contains many recommendations but the motion that is now being discussed in the House has given stress to only a few recommendations. I feel Sir that a report of this nature should be discussed along with the discussion on the Budget provisions of railways because if such discussions are held separately then due to the paucity of time we are unable to have a proper discussion of the recommendations of the report.

We have noticed that payment of dividend forms one of the most important subjects of all the reports of the Railway Convention Committee. But in actual practice this payment of dividend is nothing but a paper transaction because we find that payment is made from the General revenue and dividend is not paid in the true sense of the term. Last year when the report of the Convention Committee was discussed in this House, the then Minister of Railways Shri Hanumanthaya had stated that in Socialistic countries of Europe, the practice of paying dividend to the general revenue from the earnings of the public sector undertakings existed. We also want this Sir, the Railways are the biggest public sector undertaking in the country and a huge sum of public money has been invested into it. It would be indeed good if we are able to give a part of the profit of the railways to the general revenue. This will on the one hand facilitate undertaking many projects for

*The Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

the good of the people and on the other it will help to lessen the tax burden of the tax payer. Unfortunately most of the public sector undertakings in our country are running into losses and as a result we are not able to divert the profits from these organisations to the general revenue nor we are able to utilise it for public welfare.

Sir, during the pre-independence era as also for quite some years during the post independence period the railways were earning profits but for the last few years it is always in the red. What are the factors that have turned profits into losses? We have on many occasions in the past discussed this subject in this House and without going into the details it would be sufficient to say that if we could plug the loopholes that are causing losses to the Railways we could have transferred the profits of the Railways for better utilisation. Only to mention a few such loopholes I would like to mention that the losses to Railways mainly arise from wastage, theft, top heavy administration and ever capitalisation.

Now, Sir, I would like to highlight some of the points that have been referred to in this report. It has been stated in the report that as many as 35,000 different items are stored in the railway godowns and during 1970-71, the total value of the store was Rs. 363.7 crores. In this connection the Committee have observed and I quote:

"The Committee need hardly emphasise the imperative need of reducing the excessive inventories held by the Railways to the minimum extent possible as a commercial organisation like the Railways can hardly afford to block much needed capital on this account."

In this way we find Sir, that huge sum of money remain locked up while on the other hand amenities for the travelling passengers are not being created in the same proportion.

In fact the amenities that are now available to the passengers are only very meagre and I feel that something should be done drastically to improve the present state of affairs.

One thing that once attracts our notice is the shortage of coaches for the passenger trains. The report states that ICF and Jessops & Co. were given orders for the manufacture of 443 and 347 coaches respectively but against this they could make a supply of 171 and 122 coaches respectively. The report further states that these organisations have not only to clear the back log but they will also have to produce their existing quota. I would therefore strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure that these manufacturing units do clear the back log and also are able to produce their existing orders because only when more coaches are available to passenger trains the passenger can get some real relief. From my personal experience I can say that only a few days back while I was travelling from New Delhi to Howrah in a first class compartment which had the capacity to accommodate four, two more passengers with first class ticket had entered into the compartment. These passengers had to be accommodated because they were holding the tickets. In this way while passengers are paying fare for the first class they are compelled to travel on the floor of the compartment. Sir, we have stated on many occasions and the report also says that the number of third class sleeper coaches should be increased and I once again stress this point for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I would also like to mention in passing about some of the difficulties being experienced by the travelling passengers. The first class coach in the Vestibule is not linked with the dinning car while this facility is available to the passengers of air-conditioned chair car train travellers. The result is obviously that when one places an order for tea, he has to wait till the train reaches the next station. Thus the first class passenger of a

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

vestibule train who pays nearly three times the fare does not get this benefit which is available to other trains.

Sir, in regard to sharing of passenger fare, the report has stated that it is not possible to increase the State's share but I feel that the matter merits reconsideration. Whenever we make a plea for running the Martin railways we are told that it is not a profit making organisation. I would only submit in this connection Sir, that if the State's share of passenger fare earning could be augmented we could very easily solve this problem ourselves.

I hope the hon. Minister will consider the different points that I have raised during the course of my speech and with this I conclude, Sir.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे कानवेन्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखते हुए ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उसमें जो कुछ लिखा है, उस पर रुपये में एक चौथाई भी काम नहीं होता है और बाकी को घटा-बढ़ा कर काट दिया जाता है।

जहां तक यात्रियों की फ़ैसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, डाइनिंग कारों और रिफ़्रेशमेंट रुम्ब को हटा कर सरकार की तरफ से स्टेशनों पर थालियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। उनके रेट भी बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। जब सरकार ही रेट बढ़ा देती है, तो फिर महंगाई की कोई हद नहीं रहती है। जो खाना मिलता है, वह बाजार से कई गुना बढ़िया होता है। आइव्हर तो काफ़ी अच्छे होते हैं—प्लास्टिक के ग्लास, चमच और प्लेटें होती हैं, लेकिन खाने का सामान रुपये में चार छः आने ही मिलता होगा। ब्रिस्टन रेलवे में कुछ रिफ़्रेशमेंट रुम्ब बीस-बीस साल से एक ही स्टेशन पर बने हुए हैं, अगर उनको बन्द नहीं किया गया है। जो लोग अच्छा काम करते रहे हैं, उनको हटा दिया गया है और उनको कोई सुझाव आदि नहीं दिया गया है।

गुजरात मेल और सौराष्ट्र मेल जैसी लम्बी गाड़ियों में भी कन्डक्टर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। उसमें एटेंडेंट की व्यवस्था है, जो कि ग्रहमदाबाद वाले डिब्बे में रहता है। ग्रहमदाबाद में वह डिब्बा कट जाता है और फिर उसको दूसरी गाड़ी में लगा दिया जाता है। जो द्वारिका के तीन डिब्बे फर्स्ट क्लास के होते हैं, उनमें एटेंडेंट होता है, लेकिन कन्डक्टर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

बड़ी लाइन पर देहरादून एक्सप्रेस जैसी गाड़ियां काफ़ी लम्बी होती हैं, जिनमें अठारह-उन्नीस डिब्बे रहते हैं। लेकिन प्लेटफ़ार्म इतना छोटा होता है कि जब गाड़ी किसी स्टेशन पर ठहरती है, तो पिछले डिब्बे तो जंगल में अंधेरे में खड़े होते हैं और इंजिन के साथ वाले डिब्बे प्लेटफ़ार्म से आगे निकल जाते हैं।

जहां तक शेडों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका क्षेत्र एक पैसेंजर के लिए एक फुट या सवा फुट निर्धारित किया गया है, लेकिन इसको कहीं लागू नहीं किया जाता है। देश की जनसंख्या 32 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 55 करोड़ हो गई है, लेकिन शेडों को बढ़ा नहीं बनाया गया है। इससे यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है।

कोटा से बीना तक फर्स्ट क्लास के एल० आर० सी० के ऐसे डिब्बे चलते हैं, जो खुलते नहीं हैं। अगर किसी यात्री ने बारां स्टेशन पर उतरना हो, तो डिब्बा खुलेगा नहीं और गाड़ी अटल स्टेशन तक पहुंच जायेगी। स्टेशनों पर लोग खटखटाते रहते हैं, लेकिन डिब्बा खुलता नहीं है। टूटे-फूटे डिब्बे बैस्ट्रन रेलवे से निकाल कर कोटा-बीना लाइन पर डाल दिये जाते हैं। उन डिब्बों की कोई मरम्मत नहीं होती है। उनमें तकियों में डमलपिसी तो है नहीं, उनमें जो नारियल का जूट भरा जाता है, वह भी नहीं होता है। जहां तक नलों का सम्बन्ध है, अगर वे चलते रहें, तो चलते रहें और अगर उनमें कमी नहीं है, तो कोई नहीं सुनता है।

रेलवे पर इतना बड़ा खर्चा होता है, लेकिन यात्रियों की कंफर्टिटीज के लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। मंत्री महोदय की रिपोर्ट में न्यू वर्क्स और न्यू लाइन्स आदि का जिक्र होता है, लेकिन जहां नई लाइनों की बहुत आवश्यकता होती है, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए 22 मील का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा कोटा को बूंदी से मिलाता है। वहां पर पंद्रह पंद्रह मिनट के बाद यात्रियों से भरी हुई बसें चलती हैं, लेकिन रेलवे की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह लाइन प्राफ़िटेबल नहीं है।

अहमदाबाद की तरफ जो छोटी लाइन को उखाड़ा जायेगा, उसको इस 22 मील के टुकड़े पर डाल दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर वहां घाटा होगा, तो सरकार हम से वसूल करे या राज्य सरकार से वसूल करे। लेकिन यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए यह लाइन जरूर बिछाई जानी चाहिए। हम देखते हैं कि जहां हड़तालें और तोड़-फोड़ होती हैं, वहां तुरन्त लाइन को डबल करने का स्टेशन आदि बनाने के आर्डर दे दिये जाते हैं।

डी० आर० यू० सी० सी० में मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी कोटा में पचास हजार रुपये की लागत से एक ओवरब्रिज बनाना मंजूर किया गया। डी० एम० साहव ने कहा कि वह ओवरब्रिज बना दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक ओवरब्रिज का नाम तक नहीं है। अभी तक फुटपाथ भी नहीं बना है। यह पुल बनाने से मना कर दिया गया है।

जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की एलाइमेंट में उनका तम्बर ही नहीं है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को न अर्से किया जाता है और न उन्हें प्रोमोशन दिया जाता है। लक्ष्मी वर्कशाप और जयपुर में क्लबस्टोर्स आदि की बँकन्सीज हुई थीं, लेकिन वहां भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों

को बिल्कुल नहीं लिया गया। अगर हम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोटा भरने के बारे में पूछते हैं, तो हमें 1967 के आंकड़े दिखा कर बताया जाता है कि उनका कोटा भर दिया गया है। कंजुमल लेबर और अन्य छोटे पदों को भर कर दिखा दिया जाता है कि उनका कोटा पूरा हो गया है। जब कोई बँकन्सीज होती है, तो नीचे के अधिकारी कामजात को दबा देते हैं। अगर कोई उनके खिलाफ लिखा-पढ़ी करता है, तो उसका बायकाट किया जाता है, उस बेचारे को हैरासमेंट किया जाता है, उसकी रिपोर्ट खराब करके उसको निकाल दिया जाता है।

आगरा में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के दो टी० सी० की जगह पर बंगाल के दो व्यक्तियों को लगा दिया गया और उनको वहां से हटा कर कोटा भेज दिया गया। उनकी कनफर्मेशन और प्रोमोशन का नम्बर आना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह नहीं आया। फिर उनको कोटा से भी हटा दिया गया। वहां पर दो टी० सी० चौदह चौदह साल से जमे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जाता है, जब कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वालों को दर-दर भटकाया जा रहा है। हम ने इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय से मिलना चाहा, लेकिन वह व्यस्त रहने के कारण समय नहीं दे पाये।

हम ने कई दफा कहा है कि हमारे यहां बैंगन वर्कशाप के सारे साधन मौजूद हैं, बिजली और पानी है और मजदूर भी बहुत हैं। लेकिन अभी तक उस लोको शेड में रिपेयरिंग का काम हो रहा है और नये डिब्बे बनाने शुरू नहीं किये गये हैं। डिब्बों की मरम्मत और रंग-रोगन करके लाइन पर खड़ा कर दिया जाता है।

हम ने मांग की है कि बारां से कोटा तक गटल चलाई जाये, लेकिन रेलवे विभाग ने कहा कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। जिन लाइनों से दो राज्यों को मिलाया जा सकता है, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

[श्री भोंकार लाल बरेवा]

संसदीय दल ने सिफारिश की थी कि निवाई से टोंक और देवली होते हुए बूंदी तक और टोडा रायमिह से टोंक और देवली होते हुए बूंदी तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान के बारे में क्या सोच रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने राजस्थान के अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में अनाज पहुंचाने के बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है या नहीं?

जहां तक रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान का एरिया समुद्र में टापू की तरह लगता है। सवाई माधोपुर तक बड़ी लाइन है और उसके आगे छोटी लाइन है। जयपुर जाने वाला माल सवाई माधोपुर में कट जाता है और बैगन न मिलने के कारण महीनों वहां पड़ा रहता है। इसी तरह रतलाम तक बड़ी लाइन है और रतलाम से नसीराबाद वगैरह तक छोटी लाइन है और इस कारण माल रतलाम में पड़ा रहता है। जो माल बम्बई से आता है, वह बड़ी लाइन पर मारवाड़ जंक्शन पर रुक जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय राजस्थान को एक टापू की तरह रखना चाहते हैं या वहां पर रेलवे लाइनों बिछा कर उसका विकास करना चाहते हैं? अगर रेलवे चाहे, तो वह पिछड़े से पिछड़े क्षेत्र को भी ऊपर उठा सकती है।

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बैगनों का यह हाल है कि बेचारे जानवर वालों को बैगन नहीं मिलते हैं, जबकि पत्थर वालों को मिल जाते हैं। कोटा में अनाज वाले भी बैगनों के लिए तरसते रहते हैं।

रेलवे ने पत्थर भरने वालों को पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपये साल के हिसाब से प्लॉट दिये हैं। जिन पत्थर वालों के पास पहले से प्लॉट मौजूद हैं, उन्हीं को और प्लॉट दे दिये गये हैं। इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य है? जो आदमी महीने में साठ बैगन भरता है, उसके पास एक भी प्लॉट नहीं है और केवल दो-चार बैगन भरने वालों को दो प्लॉट और दे दिये गये हैं। कहा जाता है कि वह जायंट कम्पनी

है। लेकिन इनकम टैक्स वाले कहते हैं कि वे लोग अलग-अलग टैक्स देते हैं।

यह डी०एम० और डी०सी०एस० साहब न जाने क्या गोगाल करते रहते हैं। 18 प्लॉट डाडा देवी स्टेशन पर थे। उनको वहाँ से खत्म कर दिया गया और उनकी जगह पर कोटा में नये प्लॉट बना कर बांट दिये गये। ये प्लॉट उन्हीं को दिये गये जिनके पास आलरेडी थे। वह साल का एक हजार रुपया देते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप एक हजार रुपये महीने पर आक्शन कीजिये। जिसको जरूरत होगी वह लेगा जिसको जरूरत नहीं होगी, नहीं लेगा। रेलवे को इनकम होगी। लेकिन आप यह नहीं करना चाहते। यह सब डी०एस० और डी०सी०एस० की मिली भगत है। आप सोशलिज्म की बात करते हैं, गरीबों को ऊपर ले जाने की बात करते हैं। लेकिन यह सब देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सोशलिज्म आप ला नहीं सकते।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं उनको यदि आप स्वीकार करेंगे और उसके अनुसार कार्य करेंगे तो रेलवे में बहुत कुछ सुधार आप कर सकते हैं।

17.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON GURU GOBIND SINGH MEDICAL COLLEGE AT FARIDABAD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up the discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Works and Housing and Health and Family Planning in the House on the 30th November, 1972 regarding the Guru Gobind Singh Medical College at Faridabad.

Before we begin the discussion, I would like to dispose of a matter that is connected with this discussion. Shri

Jyotirmoy Bosu may kindly listen to me till the end, without interruption, and I think you will be satisfied after hearing me through.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has sent a letter to the Hon. Speaker today, which was received at 12.32 p.m., in which he has mentioned certain names that he would like to refer to in his speech. A similar situation had occurred a few days ago in connection with the debate on the rags scandal. It was ruled by the Speaker at that time that it was not enough just to send the names but it was also necessary that the matter should be mentioned, so that the Minister would have an opportunity of making inquiries into the matter and to make the discussion meaningful.

In this case, only the names were sent, and the copy of that letter was forwarded to the Minister for inquiry. But, here there is a little difference. It is not a new question. The hon. Minister in his statement on the 30th November, 1972 had made certain remarks which go to confirm that there are a number of irregularities in the establishment and the administration of this college, and, therefore, it is not as if an inquiry has not been made into this matter.

All that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said on the last occasion had gone on the record, and they remain on the record. So, I do not see how I can prevent the mere mention of these names which are connected with alleged irregularities which *prima facie* had been confirmed by the Minister in his statement on the last occasion. I do not see that I can prevent him from mentioning these names....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of submission....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he should be satisfied....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am very much satisfied; I am grateful to

you for a change. Of course, I have very clearly mentioned the names, and I have said:

"In the context of mismanagement of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad, and due to their misdeeds, more than 200 boys have become...."

So, I have given the points also. I am more than happy that you have given me permission.

डा० रक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह मेडिकल कालेज के बारे में सदन में पहले भी चर्चा हुई है। सदन में चर्चा के समय इसके बारे में कुछ तथ्य भी सामन आये हैं कि किस प्रकार से श्रद्धय गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का नाम ले कर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह विद्या सेवक सोसायटी ने मेडिकल कालेज और उसमें प्रवेश देने के नाम पर मेडिकल कालेज का एक भव्य चित्र उपस्थित कर काफी रुपया एकत्र किया।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है प्रति छात्र 10 हजार रुपया यदि कैपिटेशन फीस के नाम पर और 10 हजार रुपये दूसरे न म पर लिया गया और 210 के लगभग छात्रों की संख्या है तो लगभग 40 लाख रुपये इस सोसायटी ने एकत्र किये हैं। यह एकत्र करने की बाद में भी जो कालेज की दशा है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। मैंने स्वयं कालेज को देखा है और यह कहा जा सकता है कि किसी भी मेडिकल कालेज के लिए जो सामान्य से सामान्य अथवा न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हो सकती हैं उनकी पूर्ति भी यह कालेज नहीं करता। मंत्री महोदय ने 30 नवम्बर को जो वक्तव्य दिया उससे कुछ आभास मिलता है कि हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ इसके अन्दर लिप्त है। उसका भी इस सारी गड़बड़ी में एक प्रकार से हाथ रहा है। हरयाणा गवर्नमेंट ने एक प्रकार से इस कालेज की स्वीकृति दी है और उसने एक बात इसके बारे में कही है कि कालेज के बारे में मेडिकल

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

कौंसिल से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना चाहिये और विधिवत पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी से स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना चाहिये, लेकिन कालेज नहीं खोला जाय ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है। अपितु, उन्होंने कहा है कि कालेज खोला जा सकता है। इस प्रकार का कालेज करनाल में खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव था और जब इस सोसायटी ने करनाल में स्थान बदल कर दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने की बात कही तो भी हरयाना गवर्नमेंट ने कोई बात उसके बारे में नहीं की। मंत्री महोदय ने 30 नवम्बर को जो वक्तव्य यहां दिया उसमें लिखा है :

"It appears that the Guru Govind Singh Vidya Sevak Society had sought the permission of the State Government of Haryana sometime in 1971 for setting up a medical college, at Karnal".

यह मंत्री महोदय का वक्तव्य है और वह यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि इसके अन्दर :

"...the situation that has occurred at Faridabad where a sub-standard medical college is alleged to have been opened last year by a private management. ..."

वह इस बात को भी स्वीकार कर चुके हैं कि उसका स्टैण्डर्ड ठीक नहीं है। वह सब-स्टैण्डर्ड का है। लेकिन वह सब स्टैण्डर्ड से भी गिरे हुये स्टैण्डर्ड का है। लाइब्रेरी को देखा जाय तो 40 पुस्तकें भी वहां नहीं हैं। किसी भी मेडिकल कालेज के अन्दर 40 पुस्तकें हों और मेडिकल कालेज जर्नल के नाम पर पूछा जाये कि कितनी पत्रिकायें आती हैं तो एक भी नाम नहीं बताया जा सकता है। एक भी पत्रिका वहां मिली नहीं। थोड़ा और आगे चल कर दूसरी सुविधाओं की ओर देखें तो एक भी सुविधा वहां नहीं माने में नहीं है। मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य लगा हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट ने किस प्रकार से अपने एक दूसरे प्रादेश के द्वारा वहां पर एक बाकीज को खोलने की आज्ञा दी कि डेड बाकीज वहां

दी जा सकती है जब कि केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्यों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया था कि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेज न खोले जायें। इस कालेज के बारे में माननीय दंडवते जी के पत्र का जो उत्तर मंत्री जी ने दिया वह मेरे पास है। उसमें साफ लिखा है :

"It is true that the private medical college at Faridabad referred to by you is not yet recognised by the Punjab Government or the Medical Council of India. However, no permission was required or was accorded by the Government of India since establishment of under-graduate medical colleges is a State subject".

स्टेट सबजेक्ट की बात अवश्य कही है लेकिन आपने ऊपर कहा है—स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को किस प्रकार से कालेज न खोला जाय। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"The policy of the Government of India is to discourage the setting up of a medical colleges in the private sector".

यह साफ बात कही गई है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से। आपका यह आदेश है या इसको आदेश कहना ठीक नहीं है तो आपके इस निर्देश का हरियाणा सरकार ने उल्लंघन किया है और उसके बाद उसने इस बात की स्वीकृति दी है यह जानते हुए कि इस प्रकार का मेडिकल कालेज खोलना ठीक नहीं है और यह भी जानते हुये कि गुरु गोविन्द सिंह विद्या सेवक सोसायटी की फाइनेंशियल कंडिशन अच्छी नहीं है और मैनेजमेंट ठीक कदम नहीं उठा सकता। फिर भी स्वीकृति दी यह आश्चर्य की बात है। इसी सोसायटी ने पटना में भी एक कालेज खोलने की बात कही है। वहां कंपिटेशन भी भी ली गई। वहां पर विद्यार्थियों के जीवन को खतरे में डाला गया, उनका स्वास्थ्य भविष्य अंधकारमय है, वहां भी हड़ताल चल रही है, लड़के मारे मारे फिर उठे हैं, न राज्य सरकार अपना दायित्व निभा रही है और न केन्द्र सरकार, न गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन चल रहा है।

रहा है। मंत्री जी ने यह प्रश्न अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है।

जो वक्तव्य वहां पर दिया गया है, उसमें लिखा है :

"I have spoken to the Chief Minister again a few days ago. He told me that he had entrusted the matter to the vigilance authorities for a detailed enquiry."

मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें तो बतायें कि इनकी डिटेल्ड एन्क्वायरी हुई है या नहीं हुई है, इस मामले में कौन कौन लोग इन्वोल्व्ड हैं, इसके संचालक कौन कौन हैं, क्या एक ही परिवार के सदस्य तो नहीं हैं जो कि मिल कर सारे का मारा घोटाला कर रहे हैं, जो लाखों रुपया बनाकर इसके मैनेजमेंट को ठीक व्यवस्थान कर के विद्यार्थियों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं :

मैं आपका ध्यान हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री जी के संदेश की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं, उन्होंने इस कालेज के ओपनिंग के समय दिया था—

"I send my good wishes on the occasion of the inauguration of the Guru Gobind Singh College and Hospital at Patna. I am sure that with the setting up of the medical college, the problem of the shortage of doctors which the country is facing at present will be solved to some extent. Such a project is a fitting memorial to Guru Gobind Singh who was much concerned with the uplift of the downtrodden and the common man."

इस तरह से उन्होंने इस कालेज के लिये अपना आशीर्वाद दिया था। मैं समझता हूं कि हरियाणा गवर्नमेंट भी इसमें एक पार्टी है जिसने जमाने-बूझते ऐसे कालेज के खुजने के समस्त मांसपत्ति नहीं की, बल्कि जो सुविधाएँ एक मेडिकल कालेज को मिलनी चाहिये

व सुविधाएँ भी दीं—जैसे शासकीय हॉस्पिटल, में जाकर जिसकी प्रैक्टिकल स्टडी करना चाहें करें, प्रैक्टिस करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गरु गोबिन्द सिंह विद्या सेवक सोसायटी ने भी अपना एक लम्बा चौड़ा विस्तृत विवरण दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने 4.4 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा नहीं किया है, बल्कि 26 लाख रुपया इकट्ठा किया है। जिस प्रकार के आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं, पता नहीं ये कहाँ तक ठीक हैं, लेकिन मैंने उस कालेज को देखा है। उनका एक प्रासैक्टस भी है, जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि कालिज की एक बहुत अच्छी बिल्डिंग हांगो, बड़ा अच्छा वातावरण होगा, लेकिन उसे देखने के बाद मैं समझता हूं कि वहां ऐसी चीज नहीं है। एक रेन्टेड बिल्डिंग है, जिसमें लकड़ी के ढांचे खड़े करके, पार्टीशन करके, बड़े पिंजरों जैसा बना दिया है। वहां पर 210 स्टूडेंट्स हैं लेकिन उनके लिये किसी उत्तम प्रकार की लेबोरेटरी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, डिसेक्शन में कितने लड़के खड़े होंगे, डेड-बाडीज पर एक साथ कितने लोग डिसेक्शन करेंगे, कितनी डेड-बाडीज को वहां रखा जा सकता है—इन सब चीजों की भी वहां सुविधा नहीं है।

कालिज की कैंटीन को भी मैंने देखा है—सड़कों पर जो गन्दी मे गन्दी कैंटीन हो, उससे भी बदतर उस कैंटीन की हालत थी। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया और जिन्होंने इतना बड़ा स्कैण्डल किया, लड़कों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ किया, उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। सरकार कोई आदेश निकाल कर उस कालेज की अव्यवस्था रोक सकती थी—लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया। सिर्फ एक बार ऐसा कहा कि इस प्रकार के कालिज में अगर छात्र प्रवेश लेंगे तो हमसे कोई उम्मीदारी नहीं होगी—लेकिन किसी भी तरह से उनको बांधा नहीं।

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में शीघ्रता से कार्यवाही करें। जो लोग इसमें इन्वाल्ड हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाये। जो पैसा उन्होंने कपिटेशन फी की शक्ल में वसूल किया है, उसको अपने कब्जे में लें। विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य अन्धकार में जाये, इसके लिये उन्हें किसी दूसरे मेडिकल कालेज में दाखला दिलवाने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : दिल्ली यनिवर्सिटी की भी यही हालत है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस कालिज को अपने हाथ में लें जिससे कि उन विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य सुधर सके, ताकि उनमें से जो मेवा की इच्छा रखते हैं, जो पैसा खर्च करके वहाँ आये हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल सके। मैं यहाँ पर यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि इस सोसायटी ने यहीं पर नहीं, पटना में भी इसी तरह का घुटाला किया है। इस सोसायटी ने एक बहुत बड़ा पर्चा निकाला है जिसमें इसने कहा है कि हमारे पास बड़ा स्किल्ड स्टाफ है लेकिन वहाँ रजिस्ट्रार भी नहीं है। उनके इस वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह ठीक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है —

"The Minister has subsequently stated that the Haryana Government were not a party to the plan to start a college. That is not correct; as has been mentioned in para 6."

यहाँ पर उन्होंने आपके बारे में भी कह दिया है कि आपने जो कुछ कहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है, मुझे दुःख है कि उसके बाद भी आपने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जो हुआ है, वह एक फ़ाड़ है, धोखा है। सरकार इस मेडिकल कालिज को अपने हाथ में ले और जो ऐसा कालिज ने इकट्ठा किया है, उसको सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले तथा विद्यार्थियों का भविष्य सुधारने में मदद करे। पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने एफिलिगेशन नहीं दिया है—आप इस मामले में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें तो हालत सुधर सकती है। इस मैनेजमेंट के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करें जिससे कोई दूसरा इस प्रकार का व्यवहार या ठगी न कर सके।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एक दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी ने यह कहा है कि वे कई नाम इस मामले में मेन्शन करना चाहते हैं और उनपर कुछ रोशनी डालना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे बाद में बोलने का मौका दें—क्योंकि मुझे इसके बारे में जानकारी है कि यह कालिज कैसे बना है, इसमें क्या घपला है। उनके भाषण के बाद मुझे उनकी बातों का जवाब देने का मौका मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु पहले बोल लें, उसके बाद मैं बोलूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a most unusual request. But I do not want to be rigid. If the hon. Members feel that it is all right to accede to his request I have no objection.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) My name is No. 2 in the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do not go by No. 2 or No. 3. After the motion has been moved, we go by the party. This is a most unusual request when an hon. Member says: Give me a chance later on. It is not usual; it is not normal. If the hon. Members do not have any objection, I shall accede to his request. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As an opposition Member I politically differ with Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit and I am critical of many of the things that he does. But I never thought that his own party Members did not have confidence that he could represent the party. Anyway we live to learn. And that is a good thing.

Trading in education in the regime of the Congress during the last 25 years has been a very profitable proposition and people who have been trading in education are doing quite well. At the same time they are very successful, in collaboration with the people in power, in ruining the future of thousands of young boys and girls. At the same time the standards in teaching, because of bungling, are going down day by day. You can give a degree or diploma to anybody and also thrive and not endanger yourself individually for the time being then and there. But as far as doctors and drivers are concerned, if you give something which they do not deserve you may become the victim yourself anytime.

Guru Gobinda Singh College affair is one of the worst scandals. They had one last year. Mr. Dikshit had a lot of features on his cap. There was the Patliputra Medical College where they had collected nearly 60 lakhs of rupees, mostly in the hands of Congress men.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Rs. 80 lakhs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My friend says Rs. 80 lakhs—collections by people in the ruling party, swallowed and digested, no digestion, no prosecution, no trouble at all.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): This reference to Rs. 80 lakhs by the ruling party..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: People who were connected with the ruling party.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let him explain how they were connected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I require some time to collect these materials. I shall make a statement within 7 days. Your chief whip in the Punjab Legislative Council is connected with that.

Coming to the history of the college, the Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sewak Society which is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 sponsored a first rate medical college in Faridabad in December, 1971 and invited applications from all over India and abroad to the aforesaid medical college by advertisements. According to the salient feature of the prospectus all the necessary requirements of a medical college were offered to the prospective candidates. We must mention here that the essential criterion for admission for those who have a minimum of 45 per cent marks was the payment of Rs. 20,000 in a lump sum by each student. Out of this amount Rs. 10,000 was just donation and Rs. 10,000 was to be adjusted towards fees for full course. We want to know where is this money.

Under the notification number S.O. 62/P.A. 14/63/S. 272, dated the 19th April 1972 regarding approval of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad under section 2 of the Punjab Anatomy Act, 1963....449, the establishment of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College was approved. They say, "We enclose herewith a true copy of this notification. Sir, may I hand it over to you for laying a true copy of the notification on the Table? I shall authenticate it as soon as you have had a look at it.

Who are they? The Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sewak Society which sponsors this college comprises of only brothers, sons, sisters and brothers-in-law of Mr. Gian Singh Purewal, who is the secretary of the aforesaid.

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registered society. We are giving below the names of the members of the Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sewak Society:

1. Lakhjit Singh Purewal—Chairman.
2. Gian Singh Purewal—Secretary.
3. Jagtar Singh Purewala treasurer.
4. Piara Singh Attwal.
5. Surjit Singh Attwal—MLC. I think he is now MLA. Mr. Surjit Singh Attwal is the Chief Whip of your party in the Punjab Legislature. Therefore, let us not go much deeper into the matter. When you are trying to find it out, you might get a snake.

What is said in the prospectus? A rosy picture was given. According to Mr. Dikshit's department's requirements, for full-fledged medical college, they must have enough money of their own, building of their own, adequate apparatus and equipment. But there is not even a minimum fulfilment. The deficiencies were severe. The college has no building of its own and the classes were held in a concrete shed like building, which was previously used by a small radio-assembling industrial unit. The dissection hall which in a way forms part and parcel of the first M.B.B.S. course is situated in a small gallery on one side of the building. The physiology laboratories are too inadequate in all respects. The same tragic state prevails also in the Biochemistry Laboratory. The fact that an anatomy museum is essential in a medical colleges, we think, is still unknown to the management. For the study of social and preventive medicine, the students are to go to rural health centres and have to get practical knowledge. The college has no qualified Principal. Even the existing Principal is not allowed by the management to do anything even for the betterment of the students. The college has no Registrar. Though the

college is in Haryana, the hostels are situated very far away, 15 miles; boys hostel in Faridabad and girls hostel in Delhi. That is the position. The only way to save the career of students is that the Government should take it over. I shall come to that later on.

Coming back to that, Mr. Attwal happens to be very close friend of the present Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bansi Lal, against whom there are serious charges of corruption. Mr. Dikshit is fond of him, he has been protected and has been given a clean chit. That is a matter of regret. The inquiry is going on. It is highly improper, motivated and unwarranted. Therefore, this thing is moving so well in Faridabad and nothing is happening. The Government is hand in glove with the miscreants and making money and sharing the booty of each other.

I again quote:

"That the Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sewak Society has collected Rs. 20,000 from each candidate and has thus collected about Rs. 44 lakhs in total and has the moral and legal duty and liabilities to honour their assurances given in the prospectus which are the absolute requirements for a Medical College which now they have callously and indifferently ignored in spite of our repeated demands....

Affiliation to a University is an essential requirement for any Medical College and which was guaranteed to us before the end of one year of our admission. But so far, Punjab University to which our college has to be affiliated has not given affiliation....

That the 221 students who have taken admission into this college did so in the belief that there would be no difficulty in affiliation of this college with the Punjab University and in its recognition by the

Haryana Government because important persons "like S. Surjit Singh Attwal, M.L.A., Punjab and S. Gian Singh Purewal, Ex-President of Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee were associated...."

They were involved and, therefore, the boys were taken for a ride.

Mr. Dikshit, I regret to say, did not give us correct picture. I have given the document by which the Punjab Government has granted some sort of recognition to this Medical College. The Haryana Government has given some sort of recognition.

Further, I quote:

"Subsequently, it came to the notice of the State Government that the society had unilaterally decided to open a medical college at Faridabad and had issued a prospectus inviting applications by November 10, 1971.... The State Government issued a press note on November 5, 1971, in which they declared that they had not approved of the setting up of a private medical college at Faridabad...."

I have given you, Sir, a true copy of the notification of the Punjab Government which approves, affiliates, in a way, and recognises this College. I want to know why is it that Mr. Dikshit did not clarify it. When there is a serious situation about doctors in the country, why is it that these chaps have not been prosecuted so far? It is because they have been protected by the people in power.

This is one part of the story. The other part of the story is that there is a gloomy picture in the country and there is perpetual Government failure in this regard. It says:

"While students clamour for seats in medical colleges and the majority of population in the country goes without doctors, there are over half a dozen medical teaching shops

which charge a capitation fee ranging from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 13,000 from each student in return for unsatisfactory facilities for imparting medical education...."

Then, another report says:

"It is shocking that the country simultaneously faces a shortage of doctors and a large number of unemployed doctors. According to Dr. Sinha, the number of unemployed doctors at present is 15,000 to 20,000 and this number is expected to go up...."

At the same time, they say, there is a huge number of unemployed doctors and there is a great shortage of doctors in certain areas. Northern India comes within that category.

There is another quotation which says:

"Recently, a large number of first division pre-medical student could not get admission to the medical colleges in Delhi because there were no seats. The Union Health Minister advised the students to abandon their medical course and instead complete their B.Sc. course."

After that, what did they do? Did they hang themselves or do they loiter on the streets of Delhi to starve themselves? So, I say, this is one of the root causes for the student unrest and frustration—they have been maltreated and defrauded. They have been given the worst deal by this Government. They talk of linking education with productivity. But no action has been taken. Nothing has been done about it. There are no MBBS seats for 180 students. There is another clipping here. About shortage of doctors, I have already said.

Finally I want to appeal to Mr. Dikshit not to be guided by political considerations, not to be guided by considerations of giving protection to those who are dishonest, who are bad, who are anti-social, who have cheated

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the students. Please take drastic action against them, and it must be immediate. You take over the institution at once, inquire into it and prosecute the offenders. And, for the time being, put those boys and girls in a different Medical College. I want to clear and categorical assurance on this here and now.

Thank you, Sir. I also thank Mr. Dikshit,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vasant Sathe. I will draw the attention of the hon. members to the fact that only one hour is allotted. Kindly be brief.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): How much time can I take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Five minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please give me seven minutes, Sir.

As has been pointed out earlier in the statement of the Minister and also in the speeches made here, this is one of the serious instances where a society, formed by a family, has exploited the names of Guru Gobind Singh, Sardar Swaran Singh and Shri Gurdial Singh Dhillon. Speaker, to set up a so-called Medical College which is housed in a rented building, a shed, 60 x 200, in which the entire College including canteen, the anatomy and lecture halls—all there are partitioned by wooden partitions—is located and 200 boys are supposed to be taught.

When this fraud was brought to notice here, protection was taken under this. May I say, to begin with, that these boys have been agitating in a most peaceful, disciplined and decent manner uptill now. Normally we know whom students become restive, how the unrest erupts. But here it must be said to the credit of the boys that, although some of them were in dharna in front of the Minister's house, yet..

AN HON. MEMBER: Boys and girls.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, Yet, by and large, their agitation has been most peaceful, although the women students, as has been stated even in the report to the Police, were harassed and threatened by certain hired agents of the management here. That is the seriousness of the situation.

Last time when the Minister made a statement here, the Management had come out with a booklet which has been sent to all Members of Parliament—we have received it—and also to the Minister, and they have tried to deny these things. Let us take them at their own statement and see how they expose themselves completely through their own pamphlet. Now what do they say in this? They began by saying that the Minister of Health made a wrong statement. They charged the Chair also. This is what they said in para 3:

"You have observed subsequently from the Chair that you sent your message of good wishes as a matter of routine and you were subsequently shocked to learn that your message and photograph have been attached to the prospectus."

Thus you have been misled.

Here is the book, Sir.

All that the students had stated in their Memorandum was:

"It also deserves to be mentioned that the prospectus of the Society for its Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Patna, contained messages of good wishes and appreciation of work done by society by highly praised persons like Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs, S. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana and Maharaja Patiala, Shri Yadvinder Singh."

This is what the students had stated. All these people say that, in their

Memorandum, the students had misled.

Here is the Prospectus with the photograph of Guru Govind Singh on it, and inside the very first page is the message by Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhullen, saying, 'I am very glad that the Guru Gobind Singh Vidya Sewak Society has decided to start an institution... at Faridabad....' Next is Sardar Swaran Singh's message. It is all in the prospectus. The third is from Mr. L. N. Mishra. The fourth is by Mr. Bansilal and the fifth is from the Maharaja of Patiala.

Sir, if this is not exploitation of big names, what else can it be called? An exploitation of the most cheap type, trying to exploit big and respected names of the country for a very derogatory and cheap method of appropriating money from poor students.... (Interruptions.)

Now, Sir, kindly see this....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All that shows that you have to be very careful when you are asked to send messages.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Last time, the Speaker said that we used to send messages in good faith.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have become wiser now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have charged Rs. 20,000 from every student and they have the check to say this in this statement. Sir, last time the hon. Minister stated that it has been the declared policy of the Government which has also issued a directive to the State Governments that no capitation fee should be charged or even donation be taken. Here, what does the management say in their reply? This is what they say:

"The Minister makes a mention of the capitation fee. We have undoubtedly charged Rs. 20,000 from some of the students...."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From all of them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have illegally collected Rs. 20,000—Rs. 10,000 as capitation fee and Rs. 10,000 tuition fee and other charges for the entire period of 4½ years. Then they say—you kindly see how they contradict themselves:

"We are enclosing a copy of the prospectus...."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is all Congressmen.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not detract the seriousness of the debate. Otherwise, we will not be helping the students.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj): It is a political buffoonery in which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is indulging.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They say:

"You have been supplied with wrong information by somebody.."

And then they say:

"As you will see from para 2. the Minister of Health, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit has not given the correct information....."

That means that they are alleging that he said the incorrect thing when he said that the Society unilaterally decided to open a Medical College at Faridabad. This is obvious from the order of the Government of Haryana passed on 19th April 1972 and subsequently by the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon. Then they ask: 'How can we unilaterally start a Medical College when the purpose was not simply to start a college but to impart proper medical education to the students which can only be possible with due prior clearance.....' Mind you—"With due prior clearance of the Haryana Government, the Medical Council and the Punjab University". What a cheating is it. The Punjab University till

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this day have not given them affiliation. The Medical Council till this date has not given them sanction that is required under the Medical Council Act. Then, in the next para they say....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What about the Haryana Government?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They come only under the Anatomy Act. Haryana Government is nobody to give sanction for starting a Medical College. They come under the Anatomy Act and the permission they have given is for dissecting the dead-bodies. That is a different thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not inter-related?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: How can you dissect the dead body when there is no Medical College?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In that sense, the Haryana Government is involved.

I am saying that this statement is not correct. They say in para 7:

"From the very start we established contact with the Punjab University so that the college could be affiliated to University For reasons known only to the University, the affiliation has not been given."

Then comes the most shocking thing Sir. They denied the Minister's statement. See what a bogus statement they are making.

"The students in their Memorandum have contended, a point which was subsequently supported by Mr. Piloo Mody and the Health Minister, that the Society has appointed only a few teachers and the number is hardly adequate for teaching. They also stated that the college has no

Principal. We have 23 professors and other members of the teaching staff who are well qualified and can secure such a position in any medical college. The principal of the college is Mr. so and so.... A copy of the list of names of Professors etc. is enclosed for your kind information."

Here is that list, Sir, In this list only one person is a Professor. All the rest are lecturers or demonstrators. The total number in the list is 17. Where are the '23 professors'? Even Mr. Piloo Mody could have been a Principal. Because, this College, to begin with, had only a B.Com. who continued to be Principal and also Registrar at the same time. Now the person who is the Principal is not qualified even under the Indian Medical Council Rules or even the University rules, because he has only one year's experience in teaching. So Sir, this college has a staff which is not qualified at all. Also, it has a Library, as they say. But do you know the number of books they have? They have 30 books! Yet, they say, they have a "Well-equipped library". This is what they say, although the library has only 30 books. And they charge fees for that. How can they say "The Society has also provided a very well-equipped library for reference of students"? The Minister's statement has mentioned that the Management closed down the college indefinitely from 25th October and they deny and say that this is not correct. You will therefore see from their own statement what a wrong statements they are making. The memorandum of the students is fully proved by their own statement.

Now, Sir, what is it that we are going to do about it? Are we going to say, after all, this is a State subject? I beg of you to consider this situation....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is a State subject, fortunately or unfortunately.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the Indian Medical Council Act and Rules thereunder, the Centre is having this power.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Dikshitji is not a State leader.....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am servant of the people and member of the party....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This institution should be taken over with all the land, with the money it has, (Interruptions) with the money it has collected by fraud, whatever may be available now. If the State Government has to take it over, they always get grants from the Centre. Is he going to take it over and run it as proper medical college and see that it fulfils the requirements of affiliation to Punjab University? There are 200 boys. There are boys who have come from abroad. Their careers should not be ruined. This is the minimum requirement that has to be met. It is not enough saying—punish them for fraud. It is a matter of law and that can be pursued and the law will take its own course. But as far as students' future is concerned—we are mainly concerned with that—there is no use making a political capital out of this issue; these boys have had no political angle in their agitations. We from all sections support their cause. let Government look at the issue in the larger context and see that this college is immediately taken over and run as Government Medical College. Thank you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You have announced only that we are going to have this discussion only up to 6 p.m. I suggest that we should extend the time. In fifteen minutes from now, how do you propose to complete the discussion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I suppose it has to be extended. It cannot be finished in 15 minutes.

श्री रामलाल शर्मा (पटना):

गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह कालेज फरीदाबाद को संपन्न लक्ष्मी मंडल में जो सम्पत्ति है उनके बारे में कभी ध्यान देने का है। वह सम्पत्ति प्रोपर्टी नहीं है और अगर उन्हें उनके की सम्पत्ति नहीं जाने तो कोई कतिपयकाल नहीं होगी। सम्पत्ति को छोड़ा देकर, विद्यार्थियों को सम्पत्ति देकर, सरकार का बरक हस्त हस्तिल करके करीब-बाद में ही नहीं पटना में भी जैसे कालेज कारनामे इस तरह के लोग कर चुके हैं, इसकी जानकारी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को पूरी तरह से है।

17.46 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

श्री दीक्षित जी ने बीस नवम्बर को अपने बयान में कहा था कि फरीदाबाद में जो गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह मेडिकल कालेज है, उसे हरियाणा की सरकार ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है, उसे मंजूरी नहीं दी है। लेकिन इनके इस कथन के बावजूद हरियाणा सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के मंत्री श्री बी०एल० ग्रहण ने जो कहा था, जो बयान दिया था, उसको मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है:

"In exercise of powers conferred by clause 1 of section 2 of the Punjab Anatomy Act, 1963, the Governor of Haryana hereby approves Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad, for the purposes of the said Act."

मंत्री महोदय यहां बार-बार कहते रहे हैं कि फरीदाबाद गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह मेडिकल कालेज, पटना के गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह मेडिकल कालेज और पटना के पाठशाला मेडिकल कालेज या और भी निजी क्षेत्र में जो मेडिकल कालेज काम कर रहे हैं, उनको सरकार स्वीकृति नहीं देती। लेकिन हरियाणा सरकार के अधिकारी इस तरह का बयान निकालते हैं।

आपने अभी सुना, साठे सप्ताह में कहा है और श्री कृष्ण ने भी कहा है कि अधिकारों का प्राप्ति प्राप्त जाता है, प्राप्ति प्राप्त करके

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ये ठगों की जमायतें विद्याभियों को भ्रम में डालती हैं और विद्याभियों को भरोसा दिलाती हैं कि मंत्रियों का उनको समर्थन प्राप्त है, उनका वरय हस्त प्राप्त है। जब ऐसी बात होती है तो विद्यार्थी बर्ग समझने लग जाता है कि यह मैडिकल कालेज जरूर सही होगा और इसलिए वे वहां पढ़ने के लिए चले जाते हैं। यहां केवल हिन्दुस्तान के छात्र-छात्राएं ही नहीं बल्कि देश के बाहर के लोक भी पढ़ रहे हैं। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह कालेज पटना में भी पढ़ रहे हैं

सभापति महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : श्रीरों को आप ने पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट दिये हैं

सभापति महोदय : आप सुनिये। पीछे आप ने चार घंटे ले लिये थे। इसके लिए एक ही घंटा है। इस वास्ते आप जल्दी समाप्त करें। जितना शार्ट हो सकता है करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भ्रम में फंस कर 221 छात्र छात्राएं फरीदाबाद में पढ़ने आ गये। अब उनके साथ जैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है उसे आप और हम देख ही रहे हैं। आप ने सुन ही लिया है कि पढ़ने के लिए वहां कोई सुचारु व्यवस्था नहीं है, मकान नहीं है, पुस्तकालय नहीं है, प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग के लिए जो सामान होता है, वह भी नहीं है। तब वहां पढ़ाई कैसी होती होगी, इसका आप अनुमान स्वयं लगा सकते हैं।

जैसा कि अभी बताया गया है, वहां पुस्तकालय में केवल बीस किताबें हैं, जब कि एक-एक छात्र से पुस्तकालय के नाम पर दो-दो सौ रुपये वसूल किये गये हैं। आप भ्रमवादा लगा सकते हैं कि 221 छात्र-छात्राओं से कितना इपया वसूल किया गया होगा। मंत्री महोदय की नीति कुछ भी क्यों न हो, लेकिन वह इन ठगी करने वालों को

प्रोत्साहित करने वाली है। अगर मंत्री महोदय उनको प्रोत्साहित न करते, तो एम०एल०एच० उन ठगों की कमेटी के मेम्बर न होते और यह स्थिति भी पैदा न होती।

इस स्थिति में हम यह पसन्द नहीं करेंगे—और मंत्री महोदय भी पसन्द नहीं करेंगे—कि इतने छात्र-छात्राओं का जीवन बर्बाद हो। उनके लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी ही चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ने अन्य सदस्यों को पंद्रह-पंद्रह मिनट दिये हैं।

सभापति महोदय: आप ने काफी टाइम ले लिया है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आप को शुरू से ही यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी कि सदस्य ज्यादा टाइम न लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ! अगर आप मुझे और समय नहीं देते हैं, तो मैं विरोध में नहीं बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय: नहीं, आप बोलिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं चाहता हूं कि गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह शिक्षा सेवक सोसायटी में जो मैनेजिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, सरकार उन सबके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करे। उन्हें गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया जाये, जिस तरह बिहार में पाटलिपुत्र मैडिकल कालेज के अध्यक्ष को, जो भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री थे, जेल में डाला गया और अन्य लोगों को भी जेल में डाला गया।

छात्र-छात्राओं से जो कैपिटेशन की गी गई है, उस राशि को ले कर उन्हें वापिस किया जाये। हरियाणा सरकार को कहा जाये कि वह इस कालेज को अपने हाथ में ले

ले और अगर वह समर्थ न हो, तो भारत सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले ले, ताकि उस कालेज के छात्र-छात्राओं का जीवन बर्बाद न होने पाये।

जहां-जहां निजी मेडिकल कालेज खोले गये हैं, उन सबको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले और किसी को निजी मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की इजाजत न दी जाये। जिन लोगों ने ठगने का पेशा अपनाया है, उनको माफ करना महा-पाप होगा। उनको माफ करके मंत्री महोदय पाप के अधिकारी होंगे। वह उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें। सारे देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये, जिससे इस तरह की ठगने वालों की जमायत को रोका जा सके, जो पैसा कमाने के लिये सब जगह धूम रही है। सब मेडिकल कालेजों में पढ़ाई निर्धारित स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक होनी चाहिये और मेडिकल कौंसिल की सिफारिशों को ठीक तरह से लागू किया जाये।

अगर मंत्री महोदय इन तमाम बातों को तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो हमारे देश के नौजवानों का जीवन बर्बाद होता रहेगा। हम और वह समाजवाद का नाम लेते रहेंगे, लेकिन उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय आज ही ऐसी कार्यवाही की घोषणा करें, जिससे छात्र-छात्राओं को सन्तोष हो और हमें भी यह सन्तोष हो कि सरकार ने सही दिशा में सही कदम उठाया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am thankful to you for calling me. I will not repeat what has been said. Every bit of what has been said is true except perhaps that nobody knows that out of the 17 teachers they say have been employed, 2 are non-existent, another 5 were appointed in the last 15 days or month and, therefore, the statement that has been made in this booklet as shown by Shri Sathe because of its inaccuracy can only

lead us to the conclusion that even in the defence of an organisation like this, there is a considerable amount of *golmal*.

Sir, the very fact that somebody has to go through the trouble of building up a defence like this, substantiated with a sheaf of papers in which he even gave how many kilos of a particular chemical he has in his cupboard, leads me to believe that the whole thing is a farce. I have already initiated this matter in this House a few days ago, and I want that the Minister should see it through today. I would like to hear the Minister, but unfortunately I will not be here to listen to his reply because I have to go somewhere. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What I would like the Minister to satisfy us about today is that he will take certain positive steps to take over the institution lock, stock and barrel. I am not interested in the constitutional niceties that he will bring forward between the Central Government and the State Government. I am just not interested in excuses. I am only interested in performance.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: But they are facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want the Health Minister to perform; not to give us reasons why he cannot perform. Therefore I would like to hear from him that he has either taken it over lock, stock and barrel—

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): For once at least he is for State take-over.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But he is unfortunately a little hesitant. Secondly, I would like that a greater assessment of the institution and its existing management be made immediately. If necessary, outside managers or whatever it is should be inducted into the institute; to get a

[Shri Piloo Mody]

categorical assurance from the All India Medical Council of what are the requirements that are needed to put this college on its legs; an assurance from Punjab University that they will recognise it provided the following conditions are fulfilled, and the Government must take upon itself the responsibility of seeing, like a wet nurse if necessary, that these requirements are fulfilled by the existing management.

Because I want to take a constructive attitude, there is no point in saying: "Take it over." I am interested to see that the study of these boys is not in anyway interrupted even by a day and that they will get their degrees in time as advertised and stated. These responsibilities I charge on the Minister of Health this evening, and I hope that he will be man enough to accept them.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is absolutely no doubt that a sub-standard college has been started and unfortunately it has resulted in an absolute fraud on the student community of our country. I have had occasion to meet many students from this Faridabad college and I can only say this much, that it is a heart-rending story, and as Mr. Sathe has very correctly put it, it is a human matter and it must be dealt with as a human matter and solved as such.

These boys and girls are going to lose one year, and it should be the attempt of all of us in this House now and the hon. Minister opposite to see that the students under no circumstances lose one year, because in this highly competitive life that we are living in, one year lost means they lose a great deal of seniority in the future years in the competitive examinations.

So much has been said about the angry youth and youth in revolt. I

feel that with the dismal future that there is before India's youth, this fraud adds further insult to injury.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : राज्यों का फ्यूचर डार्क है, यूथ प्रीर स्टुडेंट्स का नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

DR. KARNI SINGH: It is a dark future. I repeat I feel that there is a dismal future before the students for the reason that there are not enough jobs or openings for the number of boys coming out from the colleges. I am trying to finish my speech in three minutes. I feel that the hon. Minister cannot stand purely on legal niceties. A situation has been created and I feel either that this particular college can be given temporary affiliation to the Delhi or the Punjab University; or, alternatively, these students can be absorbed by the medical colleges of Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan until such time as this college is put on its feet. We are far more concerned at this stage to see that those students under no circumstances lose one year, and if they lose one year they are going to put them at a disadvantage with other students in the country.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): This is another disgraceful incident in the country that has taken place in our educational institutions, the first being in the same name, in the Magadh Medical College in Bihar, Patna. From the statement it is quite clear that about 221 boys and girls not only from our country but from some foreign countries also have come to this college by paying a capitation fee of Rs. 20,000. It is no fault of these boys and girls that they have been invited to join and take admission in this Medical College. We also find that there has been a Gazette Notification of the Haryana Government to this effect. Therefore I suggest, as other hon. Members

have said, that alternative arrangements should be made for continuing the education of these boys and girls. Whether it is a States subject or Central subject, an enquiry should be instituted into the whole affair of this college and the people who have behaved in this manner should be punished.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have been one among those who have demanded this discussion. I have given my name in time and I have been in correspondence right from the beginning and I want to know whether I shall have an opportunity to say something on this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary that on every subject the representatives of all parties should speak.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : प्रोबलम इसमें केवल इतनी है, श्री बसु ने जितने इसमें इलजाम लगाये हैं, वे सब बे बुनियाद हैं और गलत हैं। जहां तक सम्बन्ध इस बात का है कि इस मैनेजमेंट ने स्टुडेंट्स के साथ फ्राड किया है, या नहीं किया है, चीटिंग की है या नहीं की है, मैं बिल्कुल श्री बसु, से, साठे से, श्री पीलू मोदी से और डा० पांडेय से इतिफाक करता हूँ कि इस मैनेजमेंट ने एक प्रकार का कैमो-फ्लेज किएट करके धर्म के नाम पर और लीडरों के नाम पर उनके मैसेज मगवा कर स्टुडेंट्स का एक्स्प्लायट किया है। अब सवाल यह है कि इस मामले में किया क्या जाये। सरकार कहती है कि हम टेक ओवर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं क्योंकि दो करोड़ रुपये खर्च इसके ऊपर आता है। मैं तजवीज यह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले को पोलिटिकल इश्यू बनायें तो इससे स्टुडेंट्स का भरोसा हल नहीं हो सकता। या इसको सेंटर और स्टेट की प्राबल्य बनाये और कहें कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है, सेंटर बखल नहीं दे सकता, मैडिकल काउन्सिल को प्रोबली कम्प्लीकट रिजल्ट करने को तैयार

नहीं है तो इससे समस्या हल नहीं होती। स्टुडेंट्स की जिन्दगी इस तरह से जाया जाए व इस तरह से सफर करते रहें और चीटिंग के शिकार हों जो मैनेजमेंट कर चुका है यह ठीक नहीं है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है कि वह उन लोगों पर मुकदमें चलाये और उनसे रुपया बकूल करे। लेकिन अगर गवर्नमेंट मैनेजमेंट को प्रन्वर भी कर दे तो भी मैडिकल कालेज के स्टुडेंट्स की जिन्दगी का क्या होगा? मेरी तजवीज है कि फौरी तौर पर गवर्नमेंट इस कालेज को टेक ओवर कर ले। यह ठीक है कि इसमें बहुत बड़ा एमाउन्ट इन्वाल्व्ड है। लेकिन फरीदाबाद में पांच सौ स्टुडेंट्स का एक अस्पताल सरकार खोलने जा रही है। उसको इससे प्रटेक्ट करना चाहिये। इससे एक करोड़ रुपये आपके बच जाते हैं जो आलरेडी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने फरीदाबाद में हास्पिटल खोलने के लिये अपने बजट में एलाट किये हुये हैं। दूसरी तजवीज है— बाकी एक करोड़ रुपये सरकार के पास कहां से आये? मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि यह मैनेजमेंट जिन्होंने कहा है कि हमने 27 लाख रुपये इकट्ठा कर लिया यह 27 लाख रुपया भी ये नहीं देंगे। यह चीट है, फ्राड है। इसके लिये मैं तजवीज यह पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी ले और हरयाना गवर्नमेंट इसमें कुछ पैसा दे तो गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के नाम पर ऐसे लोग भी इस देश में हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट यह रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी ले तो 25 लाख रुपये मैं इकट्ठा करके गवर्नमेंट को दूंगा, गवर्नमेंट इस कालेज को टेक ओवर करे। इसलिये मैंने यह कहा था कि इस मामले पर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का नाम बदनाम किया जाय, लीडर का नाम बदनाम किया जाय और बंशी लाल को क्लीन चिट दे दी या नहीं दे दी इससे इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। हर मामले में पालिटिक्स ले आए इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसको टेक ओवर करे तो 25 लाख रुपये पंजाब

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

के लोगों से झगड़कर के मैं लाने के लिये तैयार हूँ। मैं अपनी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी लेता हूँ इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there are occasions when the debate must not be converted into a debate between the ruling party and the opposition. This is an occasion on which members belonging to both sections of the House must think of some constructive way to rehabilitate the 221 students back in their educational institution. Unfortunately, in the statement made by the Health Minister last time, he took a certain position which may be correct from a legalistic and technical angle. But life is something more legalism and technicalism. For instance, he did indicate on the floor of the House that Haryana State Government had issued a press note on November 5, 1971 saying that they have not approved the setting up of a private medical college at Faridabad. It may be technically correct, but it completely conflicts with what was stated by Mr. B. L. Ahuja, Secretary of the Medical and Health Department of Haryana Government on 19th April 1972 which was published in a Gazette Extraordinary, namely,

"In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (I) of section 2 of the Punjab Anatomy Act, 1936, the Governor of Haryana hereby approved Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad....8" etc.

This particular statement was seen by the teachers and students. I am personally involved because many of my students in Bombay University are today students of this medical college. I have therefore a personal stake in it. These students told me that after this statement, they were convinced that there would be protection given by the au-

thorities and that is why they continued to be students in that college. Therefore, I appeal to the House that priority should be given to rehabilitating the students. I do not want to make reference to the fact that some prominent personalities were involved and their messages were read by the students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, Sir. The difficulty is technical. Again and again the minister says education is a State subject and this institution cannot be managed by the Central Government. I suggest a *via media*. Fortunately we have the UGC which gives grants from time to time for the operational work of various institutions. This can be considered as a critical situation and if the Central Government and the Health Ministry at the Centre use their good offices, the UGC can be contacted and adequate grants can be given and this institution can be built up.

What is the *modus operandi* of the building of the institution can be left to the U.G.C., can be left to the Central Government and can also be left to the State Government. I make this concrete and constructive proposal which can be explored. The U.G.C. authorities can be contacted. They have also acted in certain situations in an identical manner. I am sure, the Health Minister will not take shelter behind the technicality that this is a State subject.

On behalf of the students and the teachers involved, I would again appeal to them that they should not take a legalistic and a technical view but to see that all the 221 students are completely rehabilitated.

Lastly, the management has come out with a Memorandum which has been circulated to all the Members

of Parliament. To say the least, I am not accustomed to use such a phraseology—after carefully going through the management's Memorandum which has been circulated amongst the Members of Parliament, all that I can say is that the Memorandum is the greatest fraud that has been perpetrated and that should be thrown away into the waste paper basket.

I would once again appeal to them to see that all the 211 students are completely rehabilitated.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not going to make a speech. I would like to bring two facts to the notice of the House. Ever since the students have been duped, the students are wandering from place to place, from the MPs' houses, from their own houses, and, therefore, they are passing through a mental agony. How to remove that mental agony is a question to be answered by the hon. Minister.

Then, the mental agony through which the hon. Minister is going is that some of the students are having a *dharna* in front of his house. When ever we pass by that road, it is really a sight not to be seeable—I do not say, an ugly sight—the student having a *dharna* in front of the house of the hon. Minister. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to remove his own mental agony also by coming to the rescue of students.

Having dealt with this point, the question is: What should be done with the fate of the students who have been duped? This is a question to be answered by the hon. Minister, by the Central Government, from a parents' position. As a number of hon. Members have suggested and pleaded with the hon. Minister, it should not be a legalistic or a constitutional view which ought to be taken. Both the Central Government and the State Government must come to the rescue

of the students. Various ways have been suggested by the hon. Members who have preceded me. I need not repeat them.

Another question is: What should be done with the management? I think, it should be charged for committing a fraud on the students. The students have been duped. Prosecution must be launched against the management. These are the points that I have made. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have carefully listened to the observations made by the hon. Members. So far as the feeling over the irresponsible action of the board of management of the Guru Gobind Singh Medical College is concerned and the unfortunate, distressing, situation in which the students have been placed, in both these respects, feel myself entirely one with all the Members in the House.

I was very pained to find that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was very eager to convert this question into a political issue. It is not a political issue. Both the first speaker and the second speaker brought in Haryana Government. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to what I said about the Chief Minister of Haryana. It is very unfortunate and it also makes one feel that when important matters of social significance are brought before the House, the responsible, the leading, Members of the House should try to present them as political issues. It has nothing to do with politics at all. (Interruption). I do not quarrel with his statement. This is precisely what he said. This completely conforms my impression and the point I was making.

Now, let us look at this in a correct perspective. I agree with the members who have said that we must not take a purely technical or legalistic view of the situation. I entirely agree

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

with them in this. But the question is what kind of view are we going to take. Are we going to take an irresponsible, general and sympathetic attitude saying 'We are all with you', 'We have sympathies for you', 'We wish you well', 'We wish the best of luck to you', etc.? We have to find funds. The Committee that was appointed for meeting the requirements of admission of about 130 students, the first divisioners, with over 60 per cent marks and some of them with even much higher percentage, suggestions that it would require Rs. 4½ crores for both non-recurring and recurring expenses. My friend, Mr. Kapoor, has assured us that he is willing to raise donations amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs. It is good, if a trust can be registered or constituted and if charitable and public-spirited gentlemen interested in education of students in Punjab and Haryana and perhaps also in Delhi because the Head Office of that Society is in Delhi—combine together, then sufficient, initial funds can be raised, in my opinion, and then perhaps some way can be found. Let us see the picture and the issue in a correct perspective.

So far as Haryana Government and Mr. Bansil Lal are concerned, I have nothing to do with that. This matter, as I have said, has no political overtone at all. He said that I gave a clean chit to Mr. Bansil Lal. I am glad that he has given me the opportunity to make the position clear. Newspaper men came to me late in the evening after the function there had concluded and said, 'There are speculations here to the effect that the Chief Minister of Haryana is being dismissed. What have you got to say about it?' I said, 'These are speculations'. They said, 'No' and went on probing. Finally I said that 'the president of the Congress has made a forthright statement which has been published in the Delhi newspaper this morning; that

the position straight. So far as any decision about dismissal, etc., was concerned, I said, the matter had not even been discussed. This is what I said. I do not know how such a statement can be regarded as giving a chit to anybody. I do not think that he needs it, and even if he needs it, is none of my business to go about doing that sort of thing. (Interruption) That is why I said that his was very unfortunate. Then I also get the feeling that it is not merely on humanitarian grounds or for honest students that this matter has been raised, but it has been raised by those who taken initiative with a political motive with a politically motivated. (Interruption) That is what I am trying to express, I hope that such matters will be understood and approached correctly in future. I do not think that this will have much effect on my hon. friend, Mr. Jytirmoy Bosu.

So far as the Society is concerned, as far as we have obtained the information after I made the statement of 30th November, the position is like this. I have received a copy of the reply which the University in Punjab has to this institution, to this Society. They have definitely said that one year before the starting of a college like this applications should have been made to the University, and 'as you have not done so, there is no question of our granting affiliation'. Similarly, the Medical Council also has said something to the same effect. It is true that the Haryana Government which under the Anatomy Act is required to give its permission, did issue a notification. There is no doubt about it. But subsequently, after the matter was raised in the Parliament, they have withdrawn that notification also.

So far as these people are concerned, I called the Chairman and he has not turned up. I called the Secretary. He also has not turned up. They sent one Office Superintendent. This man has given three names of a single family and he told our officers that they are

Management Board. These three people are there. There is a society also. Part of the funds have been kept in the name of the society and part of the funds is in the name of the college for reasons best known to them which are very difficult to appreciate.

Then he says that there are other people whose names they have not given. The students, in their memoranda, have mentioned two or three other names also and they also said that they are members of the society.

What are we to do about it? It has to be understood that except for the Post-graduate teaching the Government of India cannot use their funds except to the extent that it is permissible under the law and where the question of provision for maintenance or raising of the academic standards are concerned, there, the Government of India does come in. But the Government of India is not in a position to pass any regulatory legislation. I consulted the Law Ministry and the Law Ministry has advised me that under the Constitution, it will be difficult for us to issue either an ordinance or being a Bill straightaway taking over the matter or punishing the people.

So far as inquiry into the case is concerned, as I said last time, that is, on the 30th November, the Chief Minister he said, and their Government has subsequently informed me in writing, that they have appointed a high-level officer to inquire into the case. Now, in this matter, the advice of the Law Ministry is that if the facts are as they appear in the memorandum of the students and as they have come from the University and the Haryana Government and if these facts are correct more or less, then, this would be a cognizable offence. We do not know whether it is so or not. But if it is so, it will be possible for the Government of Haryana to start proceedings, prosecution proceedings *suo motu*. But I will go into the matter further and if this opinion is confirmed, we will take up the matter immediately this evening or sometime tomorrow

with the Haryana Government so that legal proceedings can be started, if they are permissible under the law.

As I said on the 30th of November, I received their memorandum on the 15th and on the 16th I wrote to them after taking a legal view of the matter suggesting that they should file the First Information or a complaint in Faridabad or some suitable place as advised by lawyers so that the Haryana Government can start proceedings immediately. But, to this day, none of the students has taken any such step. Therefore, I asked the Law Ministry whether without the students going and lodging such a complaint, the State Government is in a position to take such a measure and they have said that, subject to the case being as it has been stated, it should be possible for them to do so. After ascertaining the facts, I shall immediately take up the matter with the Government of Haryana so that action can be taken.... (Interruptions).... regard to the UGC business raised by the hon. Member, this is the position.

This question can arise only after the Punjab University is satisfied. Only if the Punjab University is fully satisfied that the minimum requirement under the University Act for affiliation is met can this be done. So far they have not been satisfied. Several hon. Members have pointed this out. There is hardly even the minimum of minimum, there is hardly anything at all. There is one large godown which is converted into a college. They may call it by all manner of names which are not really substantial or tenable. Then, about professors and teachers, the information given by hon. Members is quite correct. The situation must be worse, it cannot be better than what has been stated here, I am sure about it.

When some of our people went round, the place was locked. There was nobody around. The Secretary lives here somewhere in the city; he does not even come to give the information to us. He even avoids writing detailed particulars in reply to questions asked; this is the position.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

So far as funds are concerned, they say funds had been charged from 181 students..

AN HON MEMBER: 180 students..

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Although they had 180 students, they have got money from a reduced number. About 20 students have been admitted by them without charging them anything. The money collected is also not standard. The rate varies as Rs. 10,000 15,000, Rs. 12,000, Rs. 5,000 etc. etc.

According to the Audited Accounts that they have produced before us, peculiarly-enough, it is signed only by the Secretary, Mr. Gian Singh, the Accountant, Mr. Inderjit Singh and Mr. Hingorani, Chartered Accountant. According to this statement, the amount now left with them is Rs. 14.45 lakhs. Rs. 9½ lakhs are in banks and 5 lakhs money is deposited with a private limited company. It is not possible to say whether that money will be realisable or not. They give other particulars where they say: Prospectus fees Rs. 70,17,955; registration fees, Rs. 14,900; fees and other charges, Rs. 4,44,900 and donations Rs. 4,49,000 etc. etc. From 89 students they charged Rs. 20,000 each, from 22, Rs. 15,000, from 1, Rs. 18,000; from 2, Rs. 16,500; from 1, Rs. 14,500; from 1, Rs. 16,000, from 6, Rs. 12,000, from 29, Rs. 10,000; again from 1, Rs. 13,000; from 2 Rs. 8,000; from 6 Rs. 5,000 and from 1, Rs. 2,500, each. There is hardly any rule or norm or standard either in the matter of admission or in the matter of capitation or advance fees collected. Suppose they had done that, the position would not have so bad, although it was undesirable in all respects. But even that has not been done.

So far as action is concerned, we shall pursue this matter with all seriousness and vigour.

So far as dealing with the students is concerned, let us understand that this seems to be something in the nature of a fraud. Fraud is going on

in the country; there are cheats in the country; there are pickpockets; there are thieves. Now, if we are going to take over the financial and managerial and other responsibilities from people who defraud other persons, there will be no end to this matter. Let us understand this. There are a large number of boys who want to enter the medical career. Earlier, the craze was for the engineering career, but now it has shifted to the medical career, for obvious reasons. I can fully understand this and sympathise with this. But, of course, it is not possible to admit every boy who passes PMT or Inter (Science). Last year, as I had pointed out, 130 students with first division could not be selected, because we could not find Rs. 4½ crores straightway. These people have taken Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000. It was calculated a couple of years ago that the amount spent on one boy per year was not less than Rs. 80,000. If they had committed this wrong but had collected the full amount, they would have been able to run the college, but they have taken only one-fourth of the amount from eighty students.

Now, it has been suggested to us that we should help this college to come up and so on. I am willing; if a charitable trust is constituted, I can contact the Punjab Government, because the Punjab University is there, and quite a large number of the boys are from Punjab, and there may be some from Haryana and there may be some from elsewhere. If some such trust is willing to come forward, we can help, and I shall lend my good offices informally and even formally, necessary, with the two Governments in order to see if something like that can be done. But I have already given you an instance of a case relating to a Union territory where we have direct responsibility. The Planning Commission said that there would be ten medical colleges during this period. All these ten have been established. One was offered to the Haryana Government

two years ago, and they said that they had not got the funds, and their priorities were different, and they would not be in a position to start the medical college. Out of the ten colleges, one is in NEFA and another is elsewhere and so on. Under the plan, it is not possible to find Rs. 4 crores straightway. When we sent 50 boys to the medical college at Meerut, we paid to the UP Government about Rs. 80 lakhs. If we are going to ask any State Government to take over the students, they will calculate at the rate of Rs. 80,000 per student and ask us to shell out the money. If it is the opinion that all the functions or all the main functions, that is, health and education, the main social welfare functions of the State Governments are to be taken over by the Central Government, the method would be different. I would advise that the matter should be given more careful consideration. Immediately, it is not possible for me on behalf of the Government of India, to undertake either to take over this college or to run it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I suggest that....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Whatever suggestions hon. Members may have, I would invite them to come and give me all their constructive suggestions, and I shall consider them with all sympathy....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the Societies Act, the management can be taken over....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No, the Union Government is not in a position to take over an undergraduate medical college. It is only post-graduate colleges that can be taken over by the Union Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under the Societies Act, the State Government authorities can take over the management.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Of course, they can take over....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It can be taken over....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I allow the hon. Member, how can I not allow the Members on the other side? Let him not interrupt the hon. Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This is not the only instance. This is the worst instance of this kind. We treat it as a warning. I would say once again that it is a final warning. We have already taken up the matter with all the State Governments, and I have said in answer to a question either in this House or in the other House that we have already asked all the State Governments immediately to stop admission or permission or approval to any such college in future.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने निजी मेडिकल कालेजों को पांच वर्षों तक कंपिजेशन फीस वसूल करने की अनुमति दे दी है ।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Particularly, where there is no capitation fee or no advance, they may permit, but there also, unless and until prior permission is given, they will not be allowed. As the hon. Member has said, the Bihar Government has started it. In Bihar, there are four other colleges. There are colleges in Maharashtra, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh also, and some of these colleges are running well. It is no use saying that we should stop it from the beginning. Somebody said 'Why do you not stop it?' Is it implied that Government should keep some sort of spying system to find out who is starting and who is not starting? No, let us not be frivolous about it. It was not possible for us to stop it in advance.

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

Let me make this statement in all seriousness. As soon as the Government of India came to know about this, we took every possible, legitimate, reasonable and proper action in the matter. If a trust can now come about, if at least enough funds are there to ensure observance of minimum standards—it should be more than minimum standards—we

will try to help informally with the State Government. If such a college comes, I will take up the matter here also with the sister governments. This is all I can say.

18.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 20, 1972/Agrahayana 29, 1894(Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 20, 1972/

Agrahayana 29, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Crisis in Film Industry

*523. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film industry is facing an acute crisis;

(b) if so, the nature and extent thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the film producers in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It would not be correct to say that film industry is facing an acute crisis though it has its own recurring problems. Lately, Government had also received some representations in regard to proposed rise in prices of cine raw films and inclusion of cinemas in the proposed Urban Property Ceiling Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The Minister has given an evasive reply because it has been reported in all the papers that the film industry has been passing through an acute crisis. This crisis has been reported in the *Hindustan*

Times dated 22nd October, 1972, under the caption "Unhealthy trends Indian cinema", which has also been reported in other papers and it refers to the non-projection of the export needs of the film industry and paucity of raw stock and non-availability of certain items. It also says that there has been no study of technological media in planning. There are 7,400 theatres in the country and every year 400 to 500 are added to them. The industry is facing a crisis and yet the answer is in the negative. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Khosla Committee's recommendations have been implemented and, if not, within what period they are going to be implemented to overcome the crisis.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): So far as the Khosla Committee report is concerned, as my hon. friend would recall it deals primarily with censorship; it does not deal with the film industry in its totality. All the same, about the Khosla Committee's recommendations, a Bill would be brought before the House in the next session.

So far as the other things mentioned about the film industry are concerned, it does call for a comprehensive film policy which the Government is now undertaking to formulate. Among the many measures that we are thinking of, one is a Bill for the setting up of a statutory film council; also

we propose to bring another Bill before Parliament for the regulation of the service conditions of the low-paid employees in the film industry. We also propose to discuss in this House, when the Bills come up, the situation regarding the finances in the film industry. All these measures taken together, I think, will give a fillip to the film industry as such.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Is it fact that Mr. Tariq, the Chairman of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation charged the producers in the film industry that out of the sum of Rs. 150 crores which is at present circulating, half of it is black money, and may I know whether the Government is taking any steps to check such a thing?

MR. SPEAKER: You are now switching away to some other question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The question is about the crisis in the film industry. Therefore, I asked the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Rs. 150 crores of black money are now in circulation especially when such a charge is made by Mr. Tariq, the Chairman, against the very vested interests and producers in the film industry, and what steps the Government have taken in respect of it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have seen a press statement made by Mr. Tariq. But since I neither deal with black money nor deal in black money in my Ministry, I think the proper Ministry should be asked this question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Considering the fact that this crisis has been created by the Censor Board itself, especially in the south, will the Government see that the crisis created by the Censor Board in respect of the Malayalam films is settled?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. This is quite an irrelevant question. Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : भारतीय फिल्म उद्योग का स्थान विश्व में दूसरा है। यह सही है कि फिल्म उद्योग इस समय संकट की स्थिति में है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले हफ्ते सुप्रसिद्ध फिल्म अभिनेता, श्री दिलीप कुमार, इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा की थी; यदि हाँ, तो कौन से मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई थी और प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें क्या कहा।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as Mr. Dilip Kumar's meeting with the Prime Minister is concerned I think Mr. Dilip Kumar primarily met the Prime Minister to request her to give some time to a defence committee which the film industry had set up for the collection of money for the defence personnel, and I think they have been given time, when they will come and present a purse to the Prime Minister.

So far as the difficulties of the film industry are concerned, we are conscious of them, and that is why we are taking many measures to meet their difficulty.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Is it a fact that the Government have received a memorandum from the film producers levelling charges against the Chairman, Mr. Tariq, and is it also a fact that Mr. Tariq has stated publicly that most of the film producers who have submitted the memorandum owe money worth lakhs of rupees to the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what the other hon. Member asked.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This question was about white money.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: This relates to the crisis in the film industry.

There is a crisis in the film industry, and charges and counter-charges have been levelled.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that charges and counter-charges have been made but the Ministry of I&B does not deal with them. In fact, it is under the charge of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. So, I am not in a position to reply to this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक फिल्म कौंसिल बनाने का प्रश्न कई वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, उस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक हो जाने की आशा है? क्या यह सच है कि सरकार फिल्म कौंसिल बनाने का विचार त्यागने जा रही रही है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि इस के संबंध में हम एक बिल लाने वाले हैं और उम्मीद है कि अगले सेशन में मैं यह बिल ले आऊंगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसादयादव : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़े प्रोड्यूसर्स अपनी फिल्म के द्वारा जितने सिनेमा हाउसेज हैं सब बुक किए होते हैं और छोटे प्रोड्यूसर्स को हाउस नहीं मिलते जहां वे अपनी फिल्मों का प्रदर्शन कर सकें ? क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठा सकेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: What he stated is correct. If at all there is a crisis, it is in the exhibition sphere. There are much fewer houses in India for exhibition of films than there should be. In all we have about 4500 regular cinemas and 3000 touring talkies. This is very low compared to the entire population. That is why we have been suggesting that more cinemas should be there. One such step being taken by the Film Finance Corporation is to set up a chain of film art theatres. In the last conference of Information Ministers, it was recommended that every State should examine the possibility of setting aside

10 per cent of their income from entertainment tax for building cinemas in those States.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The West Bengal film industry which has produced many films which received international awards is facing a serious crisis. A committee was constituted to go into that crisis. May I know what were the recommendations of that committee and the concrete steps taken to implement them?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Dutt was set up to go into the problems of the film industry in West Bengal. Their report has been placed on the Table of the House and the hon. member would have seen it. Some of the recommendations made by that committee to relieve the situation in West Bengal are being examined in detail and we propose taking steps very expeditiously.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: In view of the crisis in the film industry in Bengal, do Government wish to abolish the house protection system?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We are not aware of any protection system.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: When the producer exhibits some film to the owner of the house, they take a huge sum of money. It is a loss to the producer and this is one of the reasons of the crisis. Do you want to abolish this system?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As I said, the real difficulty is paucity of cinema halls. That is why the exhibitor is in a position to almost dictate terms to the producers and distributors. The remedy is to have more cinema houses. That is what we are trying to encourage.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंडित : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सिनेमा उद्योग पर जो संकट आया हुआ है उस का कारण क्या यह नहीं है कि भावसीन और भद्दी फिल्में बनाई जा रही हैं ? क्या यह भी इस संकट का एक कारण है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would not say that is a rule. Sometimes, vulgar films are made and we try to put our hand strongly through the Censor Board. We have already declared that neither a vulgar film nor a film which projects violence will be tolerated. In the past the Censor policy was to offer a few cuts but, now the instructions are that, particularly, for violence; whenever such films come, the whole film should be banned.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is it a fact that India is losing Rs. 4 crores foreign exchange every year because of the smuggling of films? The country is at present earning Rs. 6.5 crores foreign exchange in the export of films. I want to know how they are going to check smuggling due to which the film industry is facing a crisis.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a fact that films are smuggled out of India and the country loses foreign exchange. It is very difficult for anyone to say how much foreign exchange is lost because no record is kept. But one thing is certain that smuggling is there. That is why we are trying to take steps to check smuggling through Customs authorities. Now, I think, the recent measure for the channelisation of exports through the S.F.C. may have to an extent good effect so far as smuggling is concerned.

राजस्थान में कोटा और जयपुर में डाक के वितरण में विलम्ब

*527. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा की डाक की छंटनी जयपुर में और जयपुर की डाक की छंटनी सबाई माधोपुर में होने से कोटा और जयपुर में डाक देर से मिलती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) गन्तव्य स्थानों पर ही डाक की छंटनी करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ? -

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जिन बड़े शहरों में डिलीवरी के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय होते हैं, वहाँ के डाक की छंटाई उन स्थानों के रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालयों में की जाती है । डाक की छंटाई इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि डाक किस समय और किस माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है । शहर में वितरित की जाने वाली डाक की छंटाई दूसरे डाक-कार्यालयों/रेल डाक सेवा सेंटरों में भी की जाती है । डाक की छंटाई में जिस खास बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है वह यह है कि डाक की डिलीवरी अपने वस्तुस्थिति पर यथाशीघ्र कर दी जाये । छंटाई कार्यालय के पास जितना समय होता है और जितनी मात्रा में डाक आती है, और उसे का निपटारा करना होता है और रेल, सड़क या हवाई परिवहन के अन्य साधनों की जैसी सुविधाएँ होती हैं, उन्हीं के आधारे पर छंटाई के कार्य के लिए स्थान का निर्धारण होता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभ्या : श्री जयपुर, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि डाक की छंटाई का कार्य इन के मुख्य कार्यालय में होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोटा के सबर और एम एस आफिस है, जयपुर के सबर और एम एस आफिस है, फिर भी जयपुर की डाक सबरमाधोपुर में छंटती है और वहाँ से बंटती है, वहाँ पर एक डाक है छोटी सी, अर्थात् पोस्ट आफिस का काम तीन जगहों पर होता है, डाकखाने से तो चिट्ठियाँ बंटती हैं, और एम एस के आफिस में वह छंटती है और रेलवे के द्वारा दूसरी जगह ले जाई जाती है। तो उस के लिए उन को कोटा की डाक कोटा में छंटने में क्या आपत्ति है? क्या इन के पास स्टाफ कम है? जयपुर में इतना बड़ा और एम एस आफिस है तो वहाँ पर छंटने में क्या आपत्ति है? मैं यही इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें इनको क्या आपत्ति है कि यह वहाँ नहीं छंट सकते?

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभ्या : मैंने निवेदन किया कि आपत्ति हम को कोई नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इन की डाक जल्दी से जल्दी कोटा की जयपुर में पहुँच जाय, जितना समय हम को जहाँ पर भी मिल जाना है हम उसे छंटते हैं। हम जयपुर की डाक इस तरह से छंटते हैं कि कोटा का बैग जयपुर में ही छट कर के सीधे कोटा पहुँच जाय और सबरमाधोपुर में हम को समय मिल जाय तो उस की वहाँ छंटाई कर देते हैं जिस से कोटा जा करके वह डाक वहाँ न पड़ी रहे। वरना तो उन की डाक कोटा जायगी और कोटा के डाकखाने में फिर छंटाई होगी। छट कर के फिर बटगी। उस में देर हो जायेगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : यह इन्होंने बिल्कुल बोनस जवाब दिया है। जब इन को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है तो फिर वहाँ क्यों नहीं छंटते हैं? यही तो मैं पूछ रहा था।

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभ्या : मैंने देखा, आप के सच में छंटाई होनी चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभ्या : श्रीमान, ऐसी छंटाई जनहित में करते हैं, जिस में जनता को ज्यादा सुविधा हो।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जयपुर से डाक लेकर जो गाड़ी आती है, वह फ्रिड्रियर मेल के बाद आती है, इसलिये वह डाक रात भर वहीं पड़ी रहती है, और दूसरे दिन फ्रिड्रियर मेल से भेजी जाती है। 2 घंटे तक गाड़ी का मिलान न होने के कारण सेट होती है—क्या गाड़ियों के मिलाने की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती?

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभ्या : गाड़ी अगर देर से आती है तो वह हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, जैसे ही रेल का कनेक्शन मिलता है, डाक भेज दी जाती है?

Seminar on City Police Administration

4

*528. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the City Police Administration was held recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration of the Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, had organised a seminar on 'City Police Administration' on September 29/30th 1972. The Seminar has not made any specific recommendations on which action is to be taken by the Government. The Indian Institute of Public Administration propose to publish the proceedings of the Seminar in due course.

However, the following salient issues were discussed therein:—

- (i) Urban Challenge to City Police Administration.
- (ii) Review of Micro-organisation.
- (iii) Evaluation of Internal Organisation.
- (iv) Relationship of City Police Organisation with other Urban Local Authorities and Institutions.
- (v) Areas of Specialisation in City Police Administration.
- (vi) Reorganisation of the Police Stations in the Cities.
- (vii) Separation of Law and Order—Evolving a separate Investigation Wing.
- (viii) Personnel problems and training.
- (ix) Public relations and redressal of Public grievances against the Police.

The Government of India have already set up a Committee on Police Training, the recommendations of which are expected shortly. The points made at the Seminar would also be considered while examining the recommendations of the said Committee.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: In view of the statement given by the hon. Minister, may I know from him what incentives Government propose to offer to attract the best talents into the police profession and for the amelioration of their existing service conditions.

SHRI K. C. PANT: This is a very broad question. It is true that one of the points that came up in the Seminar was that more talented and better educated persons should be attracted

to the police services and the points of entry should be less than what they are just now.

The particular question of incentives has to be considered in the light of the need of the moment. These things are continuously reviewed. I do not think I can give a general answer, but we will consider the recommendations made by the Seminar while we consider the report, as I have said, of the Committee on Police Training which has been set up.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Is it a fact that the image of the police has deteriorated in the recent past and the police rules, Acts, laws and regulations have become outdated and if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken for updating the police administration?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The need to modernise police forces the need to keep up the pressure for constant improvement, is accepted. But it would not be correct to go away with the impression that nothing has been done to improve the police force, to modernise it, to make it more responsive to the changes that are taking place in our society and to improve the investigation of crimes. For instance, I will just tell you the kind of institutions that have been set up over the years. In the technical field, Central Detective Training School, Central Forensic Science Institutes and Laboratories, Finger-print Bureaux, etc., have been set up by the Central Government. A Bureau of Police Research and Development has been set up to conduct research and studies of the various problems relating to the Police Administration in the country. An Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science where training courses are being conducted on various matters like juvenile delinquency police-community relations and research methodology, etc., is also being run. Therefore, the various institutions that have been set up are going into it. A Committee on Police

Training has been set up; one of the areas which we want the Training Committee to go into is the attitude of the police and the relations between police and the public. We are awaiting the report of this Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Apart from the recommendations of the Seminar which the hon. Minister has assured us to consider to streamline the police administration, I would like to know what concrete steps have been taken to improve the service conditions and working conditions of the policemen and whether all the recommendations of the Khosla Committee have been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I cannot say off hand about the Khosla Committee's recommendations because this Question related to the Seminar on City Police Administration.

But I do know that a large number of those recommendations have been accepted and have been implemented. This is a fact.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सच है कि आजकल की पुलिस के पास मोडर्न व्हीकल्ज नहीं हैं, वायरलेस नहीं हैं, मोडर्नाइज्ड हथियार नहीं हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम उनको मोडर्न व्हीकल्ज और माडर्न वेपन्स नहीं देंगे तो वे मामलों को कैसे ठिकटे करेंगे ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपलब्धि कराने जा रही है ?

श्री अदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह लाठी मार-मार कर ठीक करती है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पास्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न बिल्कुल ठीक है, इस पर हमने काफी ध्यान दिया है । पुलिस बैज्ञानिक ढंग से काम करे—इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में एक आधुनिकीकरण की

योजना बनाई है । इसके लिये राज्य सरकारों की मदद भी ली जाती है— 7.5 प्रतिशत सौल की प्रकल्प में और 25 प्रतिशत ग्रांट-इन-एड की मदद में, जिससे कि उनकी मोबिलिटी ज्यादा बढ़ सके, जीप्स मिल सके, वायरलेस इक्विपमेंट्स मिल सके तथा साइन्टिफिक चीजें उनको मिल सके, फाइन्स रिकार्ड का मोडर्नाइजेशन हो सके तथा ट्रेनिंग का मोडर्नाइजेशन हो सके । इन सब चीजों के लिये अब तक 1970 से 14 15 करोड़ रुपया उनको दिया गया है और इसी बीच में 914 जीप्स दे चुके हैं, साइन्टिफिक इक्विपमेंट्स दे चुके हैं, वायरलेस इक्विपमेंट्स दे चुके हैं ।

राजस्थान का औद्योगिक विकास

*532. श्री मूल चन्द्र ढाया : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान राज्य को औद्योगिक विकास के लिये पिछले दस वर्षों से आवश्यक सहायता और सहयोग नहीं दे रही हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे में कोई शिकायत की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मतलब कोई कम्प्लेंट से नहीं है, अगर शिक्षावत की है तो सुधार की भावना से की है। सवाल यह है कि आपकी जो ऐनुअल रिपोर्ट है उसमें आपने बताया है कि जो 565 प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत हुये हैं उनमें आपने 357 करोड़ रुपये की धन-राशि की मदद की है, लेकिन राजस्थान को केवल 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये 17 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं। आप यह कहते हैं कि आप बराबर मदद देते हैं—लेकिन मैंने आपकी अपनी रिपोर्ट से बतलाया है कि 357 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि में से राजस्थान को केवल 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये 17 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं और आपने इस बात को माना भी है कि राजस्थान को सहायता कम दी गई है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : राजस्थान की ओर से जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे सामने रखे गये उनमें से जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स को स्वीकृति दी गई, उनके लिये हमने धनराशि की व्यवस्था की। इसी तरह से राजस्थान के जो और प्रोजेक्ट्स आयगे और जिनको स्वीकृति मिलेगी, उनके लिये भी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : राजस्थान में नये यूनिट्स लगाने के लिये कितने लाइसेन्स की एप्लीकेशन आपकें पास पेडिंग हैं, कब से पेडिंग हैं और क्यों पेडिंग हैं ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यह बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है, इसके लिये सूचना दी जायेगी तो उत्तर दिया जायेगा।

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : आप कह रहे हैं कि 10 साल से बराबर मदद दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैंने आपके आंकड़ों से ही आपको बताया है कि आप राजस्थान के मामले में सतर्क नहीं हैं और न जागरूक हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : तीसरी योजना का राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये

केवल 12 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये हैं, लेकिन चौथी योजना में सरकार राजस्थान के लिये 93 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया इस प्रकार के कोई प्रोजेक्ट्स हों प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो उसकी ओर भी सरकार पूरी तरह से ध्यान देगी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान ही रेगिस्तान है और वहाँ पर लाइसेन्स लेने वाले भी कम हैं इसलिये क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े कारखाने कायम करने का खयाल रखती है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आई० एफ० सी० की बाँध भी राजस्थान में खोलने का विचार है। यदि हाँ, तो कब तक है और उसकी क्या योजना है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले प्रश्न पढ़कर देखिये कि यह उठता भी है या नहीं। अपनी मर्जी से हर वक्त हर सवाल न उठा लिया करें।

मि० कछवाय तो हर वक्त खड़े हो रहते हैं। हाउस आफ कॉमन्स में मेम्बर हूँ तो एक या दो बफ उठते हैं और जिससे कन्सन्स हो वही उठते हैं, ऐसा नहीं कि हर वक्त कोई मेम्बर खड़े हो रहे हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं है।

Production of Fanta and Coca-Cola from Imported Raw Material.

*533. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many of Fanta and Coca-Cola crates can be produced from the imported raw materials given to Coca-Cola Export Corporation for Rs. 1,95,200 as per A.U. licence;

(b) the production of Coca-Cola and Fanta (in crates) during the financial year 1971-72 and 1972 till today;

(c) if the actual production is more than what can be produced from the imported raw material under A.U. licence, how Coca-Cola Export Corporation has managed to procure additional imported raw material; and

(d) whether Government propose to institute a judicial enquiry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Aproximately 3.9 million crates.

(b) The estimated production of Coca-Cola and Fanta in 1971-72 and 1972-73 (1st April to 30th November) was 31.87 million crates and 23 million crates, respectively.

(c) and (d). Apart from raw materials imported against the actual users licence, the Coca-Cola Export Corporation have also had carry over stocks from licences obtained under the export promotion policy. Upto 31st March 1971 they were allowed an import replenishment quota against exports of 20 per cent which has been reduced from 1971-72 to 4.5 per cent. Since the export promotion quota is now no longer available to feed the bottling plants, an ad-hoc allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs has also been given for

the bottling plants in 1972-73 in addition to the normal actual users licence in accordance with the policy in force. In the circumstances, the necessity for instituting a judicial enquiry does not arise.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: No supplementary, Sir.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I would like to ask one supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether the various small traders and manufacturers who produce sherbat and syrup will be adversely affected by this production of Coca-Cola and Fanta and if so what steps the Government proposes to take to protect the small traders?

MR. SPEAKER: This is about some factual information. You are going into adverse effects and so on.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is the same company, Sir. No reply is coming from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that various small traders and manufacturers who produce shorbat and syrup will be adversely affected by the production of Coca-Cola and Fanta?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिसे कोका-कोला पीना है वह कोका कोला ही पियेगा और जिसे फेन्टा पीना है वह फेन्टा ही पियेगा ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want to know what steps Government are going to take. It is not for you to reply to this question, but it is for the hon. Minister to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this question. It does not arise out of the main question.

और ध्यान दिलाने के बाद भी, किन कारणों से केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से अभी तक उस कमी की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई है ताकि बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के विकास में सुविधा हो सके? उन कारणों को सरकार ने नहीं बताया है जिन्हें कि वह बतलाए:

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है, भारत सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि बिहार को निरन्तर कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में वृद्धि की जाए और पिछले वर्षों में उसके लिए बराबर वृद्धि होती रही है। अभी हमने बिहार सरकार को या जो स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन या उसको हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के माध्यम से कच्चा माल दिया था लेकिन वह अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप और जो उसे दिया भी गया वह उसे उठा नहीं पाया। उसे प्राप्त करने में सफल नहीं रहा है हमने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील को इस बारे में फिर कहा है कि वह उनकी ओर मदद करें।

श्री लक्ष्मणकर : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है बिहार में लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल की कितनी आवश्यकता है और उसके कितने प्रतिशत हिस्से की आप पूर्ति करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, अभी तक बिहार में जो लघु उद्योग हैं उनकी क्या क्षमता है इसके बारे में जांच नहीं की गई है। मैंने बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि बिहार में जितने लघु उद्योग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में पूरी तरह से पता लगाए कि उनकी क्या क्षमता है। उसके बारे में वह जानकारी इकट्ठा करें। ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि अगले साल के अन्त तक बिहार सरकार यह सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध कर देगी। अन्य राज्यों को भी इसके सम्बन्ध

में कहा गया है। उसके बाद इस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित की जाएगी और इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी कि लघु उद्योगों को भी पूरा कच्चा माल मिल सके।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Apart from Bihar which is facing a crisis in the small scale industry due to shortage of raw materials, the very concept of having small scale industry to promote decentralisation of industry is getting defeated due to the dearth of raw materials to feed the industry. How are Government going to feed the small scale industry not only in Bihar but in those States where they are committed to supply raw materials to this industry?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है वह सही नहीं है। मैंने अभी जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछे उनके उत्तर में बताया कि हमने लघु उद्योगों को जो कच्चा माल देने का काम किया है उसमें पिछले वर्षों में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्यों को कच्चा माल उपलब्ध करने में वृद्धि होती रही है अभी भी भारत सरकार की यही कोशिश है कि हमारे लघु उद्योगों को जो कच्चा माल मिलना चाहिए और उनकी जो कठिनाई है उसको दूर करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के अखबारों में प्रकाशित इस बात की ओर गया है कि कच्चे माल की कमी की वजह से बहुत सारे छोटे छोटे उद्योग बन्द हो गए हैं, यदि हाँ तो इस संकट का हल निकालने के लिए मन्त्री यहोदय फौरन कौन सी कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने अभी बताया कि कच्चे माल की कमी की वजह से जहाँ भी कठिनाई पैदा हुई है हम वहाँ यह कोशिश कर

ये हैं कि इन उद्योगों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराया जाय। मैं केवल एक ही मास का उदाहरण देता हूँ। यह है इस्पात और लोहा का कि 1969-70 में बिहार को 4483 टन इस्पात और लोहा मिला था जो 1971-72 में उसको बढ़ाकर 6956 टन कर दिया गया है। उसी प्रकार से और अन्य कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में भी हमने बुद्धि करने का काम उठाया है।

श्री रजिन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : बिहार कितना पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है यह सब लोग जानते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो भी कच्चा माल उन्हें दिया गया, यों तो उससे उसकी सारी रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी होती नहीं है और जो देते भी हैं वह उठा नहीं पाते हैं तो क्या सेंटर इस बात को देखेगी कि यदि बिहार सरकार उस को नहीं उठाती है जितना वह देते हैं तो उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जाय ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया है इस ओर मैं बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना काफी है। अब मैं अगला सवाल ले रहा हूँ।

U.N. Seminar in India on application of Satellites for instructional T.V.

*535. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations propose to hold a Seminar in India on the application of satellites for instructional television;

(b) if so, when;

(c) how many countries could participate therein; and

(d) who will represent India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A United Nations Panel meeting on Satellite Instructional Television System is being held in India between the 12th and 20th of December, 1972.

(c) Participants from the following countries have been included by the U.N. for the Panel meeting:

Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines and Thailand.

In addition, individual experts from Canada, Germany, U.K. and U.S.A. are also attending the meeting.

(d) India is represented at the meeting by officers of the Department of Space and the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Agriculture, Communications, Education, Health and Family Planning.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: May I know from the Minister why the socialist countries are not attending the seminar?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Soviet Union was invited; they could not send a representative, nor could the USA. But these panel meetings are held from time to time in various countries, and this time it was thought that especially for the developing countries a meeting would be held in an area where pioneering work has been done in the field of satellite communication and the use of television system. Therefore, this was held in India. Earlier, the idea was to limit the countries who are attending this to the ECAFE countries. Later on, the countries which belong to the African region—the Economic Commission for Africa—were also included. Therefore, the countries are from Asia and Africa by and large.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shrikishan Modi.

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: No supplementary.

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि उपग्रहों के द्वारा जो प्रचार होगा उसको रोकना किसी देश के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा और क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की बैठक में भारत ने कहा कि जो देश इस तरह का प्रचार नहीं चाहते उन्हें उससे मुक्त रखने के लिए अनुमति दी जाय या उसके बारे में प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सबाल एक पेचीदा सबाल है । यह सही है कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी राय यह है कि जो देश नहीं चाहता किसी प्रोग्राम को उसको जबरबस्ती उस प्रोग्राम को देखना पड़े, सुनना पड़े या लोगों को देखना व सुनना पड़े तो यह सही नहीं होगा । अब एक युनेस्को में कोड इवॉल्व हुआ है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भी उसकी चर्चा हुई थी । हमने अपना अपना जो दृष्टिकोण था वह उनके सामने रखा ।

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या हम वह प्रचार रोक सकते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह तो एक कोड इवॉल्व करने की बात है ।

Remittance made by Foreign Controlled Companies

*536. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign-controlled Companies with Offices in India, trade only on their brand names without actually entering into manufacturing activities themselves and the products largely made in factories owned and run by the Indians are often marketed by them;

(b) whether many foreign Companies with a small capital structure and minor investment manage to remit large sums of money because of the vast demands of such consumer goods in the country; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to put a stop to such practices by the foreign firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A few such instances have come to notice.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being suitably amended in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know how many international brand names are in use in India and how many of them manufacture their own goods and how many get it manufactured from others including the Indian manufacturers?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The cases which have come to our notice are: 1. Singer Sewing Company, 2. Chessborough Ponds Ltd. 3. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company. 4. Union Carbide. 5. Colgate Palmolive and 6. Bata Shoe Company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question was very specific. How many international brand names are in use in India now—their total number—and how many of them have their own manufacturing arrangements and how many get their goods manufactured by other including Indian companies? Will Mr. Subramaniam get up and answer it?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't direct them like that. Leave it to them.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I cannot immediately give the number of foreign patents in India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not patents; brands.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My colleagues has given the names of the firms which are using brand names

for distribution of various materials. For the total number, etc., he may put a separate question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know the amount remitted during the last three years and what are the particular economic and growth benefits that we derived out of these companies?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: These are historical relics; they have come into the picture in the past and some of them—particularly two of them are even without a manufacturing programme, they have only a distribution programme. The other companies are largely manufacturing companies and in addition to that, they also undertake distribution of goods manufactured by others. Some of them have certainly contributed to the growth of the economy and at the same time they have also benefited. Now we are in a stage to take further measures to see that these are restricted in their operations. That is why the amendment of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being contemplated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked, what is the amount permitted during the last three years by them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the figures. That question should be put to the Finance Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that some of the foreign controlled companies have recently taken a decision to convert themselves into Indian companies and if so, the number of such companies and whether permission has been given to them to have this sort of conversion?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have a guideline with regard to the foreign-owned companies that progressively they should reduce their foreign equity. Whenever they come up for expansion or for production of new articles, we insist that the foreign equity base should be further reduced. This is being done progressively.

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SHRI K. S. CHAYDA: May I know whether the government propose to reduce foreign equity to 26 per cent and, if so, when?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Now the base we have fixed is 40 per cent. Every foreign equity company should reduce its base to 40 per cent. But, in some cases, we are allowing them to retain 51 per cent because of the various taxation complications in both the countries.

Development of Kerala during Fifth Plan

*537. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special measures are proposed to be taken in the Fifth Five Year Plan for industrial development in comparatively lesser developed areas like Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The strategy and dimensions for the development of industrially backward areas in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan, together with other related questions, are still under consideration.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: May I know whether the State Government has approached the Central Government with specific schemes for starting new industries and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government in that direction?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said, the formulation of the Fifth Plan is in process. At the time of the formulation of the Plan, we shall take into consideration all such requirements of the Kerala Government.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: In view of the fact that the State of Kerala is facing unemployment in a very acute form, will the

Central Government take steps to establish more job-oriented industries in Kerala?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: May I know whether the government would establish a steel plant in Kerala, making use of the iron ore found in Kozhikode?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: As I said, the Fifth Plan is in process. It shall be our endeavour to exploit all possible natural resources that exist in Kerala, including iron ore, according to the requirements of Kerala, subject of course to our capacity.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters on Recommendations of Members of Parliament

*539. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had made an announcement in the last Budget Session that the cases of such freedom fighters whose jail records are not traceable would also be considered for grant of pension in case they are recommended by the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the number of Members of Parliament who have recommended the names of such freedom fighters as also the number of freedom fighters whose names have been recommended by them;

(c) the number and names of those among them, who have been granted pension, State-wise; and

(d) the reason for not granting pension to all those whose cases were recommended by the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

An announcement was made in the last monsoon session and not in the Budget session to the effect that if certificates of imprisonment were not available from jail authorities or the District Magistrate, the freedom fighters could be considered for grant of pension on the basis of certificate issued by a M. P. or Member of State Legislature or Ex-M. P. or ex-Member of State Legislature who had been in jail with the applicant, further supported by an affidavit of imprisonment by the applicant. More than 1,10,000 applications have been received and it is not possible to indicate the number of Members of Parliament who have recommended the pension to freedom fighters nor it is possible to give the names and number of such freedom fighters who have been so recommended.

2. Similarly, over 6,000 cases have been approved for grant of pension. These have been sanctioned on the basis of the certificates issued by the jail authorities, District Magistrates and also by M. P./ex-M. P., Members of State Legislatures/ex-Members of State Legislatures. Because of the large number of cases approved, it is difficult to say which of these cases were approved on the basis of the recommendation of a M. P. However, unless a Member of Parliament or for that matter an ex-M. P. has been a co-prisoner with the applicant, any recommendation made in such cases, cannot be considered as a valid proof of imprisonment. It is also not possible to indicate the number of cases in which the recommendation of the Member of Parliament could not be accepted due to his not being a co-prisoner.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वक्तव्य को पढ़ने के बाद मैं इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा हूँ कि जो स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संसद सदस्यों के साथ छः महीने से अधिक जेलों में रह चुके हैं उनमें से बहुत कम लोगों को पेंशन दी गई है। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि संसद् सदस्यों के द्वारा इस बात की सिफारिश करने के बावजूद कि अमुक-अमुक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी उन के साथ छः महीने से अधिक समय तक जेलों में रह चुके हैं क्या गृह विभाग के सचिव ने उन्हें यह लिख भेजा है कि वे किसी एम पी या भूतपूर्व एम पी से पत्र लिखवा कर भेजें ? यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रक्रिया को चलाने का कारण क्या है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहाँ पर एम पी ने सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया है और इस बात की पुष्टि की है कि उनके साथ कोई स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी जेल में थे, तो हमारे नियमों के अनुसार उस चीज को मान लिया जाता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य की नजर में कोई ऐसी बात आई हो जैसा वह कह रहे हैं तो वह हमारे पास भेजें क्योंकि जो हमारे नियम बने हैं इस के सम्बन्ध में, या जो हमारी योजना बनी है उसके अन्तर्गत चूँकि सारे रेकार्ड मिलते नहीं हैं इस लिये हम उस सर्टिफिकेट को मान लेते हैं उन लोगों के बारे में जो किसी एम पी या एक्स एम पी अथवा एक्स एम एल ए के साथ रहे हों।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can people always have such company?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are some people. Particularly on this side we have got such a large number of applications.

एक चीज मैं और स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि ऐसी भावना बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिये कि इन लोगों को कम दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन यह जरूर है कि क्रमानुसार दिया जा रहा है, उनको तरबीह भी नहीं दी जा रही है। जिन्होंने पहले अर्जी दी है उन्हें पहले दिया जा रहा है और जिन्होंने बाद में दी है उनको बाद में।

श्री रामाधरार 'मालवी : क्या ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के विषय में संसद्-सदस्यों की सिफारिश होने के बावजूद राज्य सरकारों से पूछा जाता है; यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ? फिर

संसद्-सदस्यों की सिफारिशों का क्या महत्त्व है ? क्या सरकार ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आवेदनपत्रों को छांट कर उन्हें शीघ्र पेंशन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : पहले तो एक अर्जी राज्य सरकार को जाती है और केन्द्र के पास जाती है, जिस पर जांच होती है। दूसरे, बहुत से एम० पी० ने यह लिखा है कि अमुक व्यक्ति जेल में मेरे साथ थे, लेकिन वह कितनी देर जेल में थे, यह नहीं लिखा है और इसलिए यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है कि वह जेल में दो महीने तक थे, चार महीने तक थे या छः महीने तक थे। हो सकता है कि ऐसे केसिज में एनक्वायरी की जरूरत पड़े कि वह जेल में छः महीने से ज्यादा थे या कम। एम० पी० का पुष्टीकरण जेल के सिलसिले में था, लेकिन और जिन बातों की जरूरत होती है, उन का पुष्टीकरण एम० पी० नहीं कर सकते हैं और इसलिए उनके लिए जांच की जाती है। हो सकता है कि ऐसी बातों की जांच करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से पूछा गया हो।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restructuring of Administrative set-up for achieving Plan Targets

*521. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to restructure the administrative set-up of the planning machinery to achieve full implementation of the plan targets; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Machinery at the centre, viz. the Planning Commission has recently been reorganised on the following basis:—

(1) a more coherent grouping of the Divisions in the Commis-

sion with a clear delineation of (a) line divisions dealing with various sectors and their inter-relationship, (b) plan formulation and coordination divisions and (c) Servicing divisions;

- (ii) strengthening of the line divisions so as to equip them fully to undertake (a) long term sectoral planning, (b) preparation and ex-ante evaluation of projects and programmes, (c) monitoring of plan performance and (d) improvement to the information content in their work;
- (iii) creation of necessary expertise in the servicing divisions to provide back up support for project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation and information; and
- (iv) creation of additional posts for new areas of work and/or areas which required greater attention, study and research.

As regards the Planning Machinery at States level, a general review of the organisational structure and functioning of the Planning Departments of the States was made and it was felt that the Planning set up as existing in the States neither incorporated adequate technical expertise nor secured popular participation. On the basis of these conclusions as well as the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the Planning Commission has recommended to the States to (a) set up apex Planning bodies and (b) strengthen the State Planning Departments. Specific recommendations in this behalf are the following:

- (a) There should be an apex body at the State level with the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and technical experts representing various departments and disciplines.

(b) The work of the apex bodies should be supported by steering Groups set up under the Chairmanship of technical experts preferable from outside the Government in the fields of agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, social services, transport, manpower and employment and other important functional fields. The Chairmen of these Steering Groups should be the members of the apex planning bodies at (a) above.

(c) To ensure that the apex planning body is effective in guiding plan formulation as well as the monitoring of plan implementation, a non-official full time Deputy Chairman should be appointed incharge of the apex body. The Deputy Chairman will operate through the State Planning Departments which should function as the Secretariats of the apex planning bodies.

(d) In order to enable the Planning Departments to adequately discharge their secretarial functions for the apex planning bodies, their strength should be suitably augmented with experts drawn from various disciplines and these should also be functionally reorganised into different units which should mainly be the following:

(1) *Perspective Planning Unit*—dealing with preparation and updating of Resource Inventories, and preparation of long-term perspective plans;

(2) *Monitoring, Plan Information and Evaluation Unit*;

(3) *Project Formulation Unit*.—To assist various Departments in the preparation of projects for investment projects and also to conduct their ex-ante evaluation;

(4) *Regional/district Planning Unit.*—To provide guidance and technical back-up to the regional and district planning authorities; and

(5) *Plan Coordination Unit.*—To assess the existing/anticipated level of development, determine inter se priorities within an integrated strategy for the next five/one year(s) ascertain the availability of manpower, material and financial resources and synthesise spatial and sectoral plans into a balanced and operational plan.

Discussions with Representatives of Labour Unions on Approach to Fifth Plan

*522. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held with the representatives of the organised labour on the approach to the 5th Plan with special reference to the policies on industrial relations including workers' participation in management; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In September 1971, a discussion was held with the representatives of organised labour on matters like improvement of industrial relations, particularly in the public sector and the feasibility of evolving a wages-prices-income policy. No discussions, however, have been held in regard to the approach to the Fifth Plan. This matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Planning Commission's discussion with State Governments on Annual Plan for 1973-74

*524. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had discussions with the State Governments regarding their respective Annual Plans for the year 1973-1974;

(b) if so, whether the States have been asked to raise resources through taxes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The discussions on the Annual Plan, 1973-74, have been completed with a few State Governments while those with the other States are still underway.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments with whom the discussions have taken place, have been advised to mobilise additional resources to the maximum extent possible in order to accelerate the pace of development.

(c) The State Governments with whom the discussions have been completed have generally accepted the advice of the Planning Commission, but the firm reaction of the States would be known only after the presentation of their budgets in the legislatures.

Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

*525. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagaland Government had blamed Assam for violating interim agreement on the Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Nagaland Government did complain some time ago about the violation of one of the four interim agreements on the Assam-Nagaland boundary. A copy of this particular agreement which relates to Kakadanga Forest is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4095/72.] Nagaland's complaint appeared to be that the villagers of Yimpang, Champang, Old Tsori and New Tsori, who had cultivation in this forest area since long, were being deprived of their rights of cultivation by the Assam Government bringing in new settlers. After inquiry, the Assam Government have denied these allegations and stated that no land in this forest area was under actual cultivation of the villagers of the said villages, nor has any new settlement been given in this forest area after the signing of the interim agreement on the 23rd May, 1972.

Meeting of Central Council of Advisory Council of Industries

***526. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries was held on 18th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed therein were:—

(i) General economic situation and industrial development;

(ii) Fuller utilisation of installed capacity;

(iii) Self-reliance with particular reference to machine building industry; and

(iv) Technological support to industry.

Application for a patent on Development of Phosphors for Cathode Ray Tube

***529. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a controversy going on in the National Physical Laboratory since 1968 with regard to an application for a patent on the development of Phosphors for the Cathode Ray tube;

(b) whether this important patent which is supposed to save crores of rupees in foreign exchange, is being withheld for the last three or four years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the year 1966-67, for Scientists of the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) started work on phosphor for Cathode Ray Tubes. In 1968, partial success was achieved. This phosphor, however, depended on imported raw material and even under ultra-violet light did not have the required luminous out put and spectral response as compared to imported phosphors. It was also not profitably suitable for production.

The leader of the team, however sought permission to file a patent for this phosphor which was granted. He resigned in September, 1969

purely on personal and domestic grounds and left for U.S.A. The other scientists were requested to write up the patent, but they have not yet given any write up so far.

The work on indigenous and more versatile phosphor useful for Television tubes and other purposes is in progress at National Physical Laboratory (NPL). This phosphor is likely to save considerable foreign exchange when it goes in production.

Employment plans for Engineers, Technicians and Doctors in States

*530. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sought information from the States regarding their employment plans for highly qualified Engineers, Technicians and Doctors; and

(b) if so, the guidelines Union Government have suggested to the States to implement the schemes for providing employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Following schemes have already been introduced in 1971-72 on the basis of guidelines issued by the Planning Commission:—

- (i) Rural Engineering Surveys;
- (ii) Agro-Service Centres;
- (iii) Investigation of irrigation and power projects;
- (iv) Investigation of national highways;
- (v) Setting up of design units for Rural Water Supply;
- (vi) Promotion of self-employment through provision of seed capital, hire-purchase facilities and functional industrial estates.

During the current year, a scheme for the employment of engineers and diploma-holders by small indu-

tries with Government subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent has also been introduced.

At the meeting of State Ministers of Industries convened in Delhi in September 1972, the Minister for Industrial Development and Science & Technology, had advised the State Ministers to formulate schemes for employment of engineers, scientists and technicians and submit them to the Central Government by end of December, 1972. These schemes are awaited by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

State Governments have been requested to formulate schemes for conducting natural resources surveys with a view to exploiting natural resources and to providing employment opportunities to engineers and scientists. Schemes have been received from a number of State Governments and they are under examination. For schemes of this nature and others intended for scientists and highly-qualified technicians, an allocation of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Central Budget for the current year.

In 1972-73, a total amount of Rs. 27 crores has been allocated among the State Governments and the Union Territories to finance special employment programmes which have a considerable content of engineering and other technical manpower.

No specific guidelines have been issued by the Government to the State Governments and Union Territories in respect of employment of doctors. However, during the Annual Plan discussions with the State Governments, it has stressed that expeditious steps should be taken to fill up all existing vacancies and create more posts for doctors where possible.

The nationalised Banks have been specifically instructed by the Government to actively promote self-employment of technical entrepreneurs and doctors.

The Annual Plan for 1973-74 is at present under discussion. During the discussions, State Governments and Central Ministries are being advised to pay special attention to schemes that would generate increasing employment opportunities for engineers and technologists. It will be the endeavour of the Government to pursue a policy aimed at the absorption of all unemployed engineers and highly qualified technologists by the end of the Fourth Plan period both through direct employment and through self-employment opportunities.

Meeting of Assam and West Bengal Chief Ministers with Prime Minister to discuss Assam Language Problem

***531. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam and West Bengal Chief Ministers met the Prime Minister to discuss about the Assam language problem; and

(b) if so, the outcome of this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister has been in close touch with the Chief Ministers of Assam and West Bengal and had met them separately as well as together in regard to recent developments in Assam and West Bengal. They are earnestly engaged in maintaining normalcy and in speedy restoration of cordial relations amongst different linguistic groups.

Complaint against functioning of Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R.

***538. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding the functioning of Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R. from the Calicut city Poursamithi;

(b) if so, the nature of complaint and their demand; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint was vague and general in nature and demanded a comprehensive enquiry into the affairs of the Kozhikhode Station of A.I.R.

(c) The complaint was examined and found to be without any basis.

Opening of liquor shops in Delhi near Public Institutions

***540. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some areas of Delhi and New Delhi, new wine shops have been started near public institutions particularly near boys and girls schools;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration is turning a deaf ear to all kinds of protests and requests for shifting the wine shops from areas where the majority of people do not want them; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to intervene in the matter and ask the Administration to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have said that new country liquor shops have not been opened near public institutions. Selection of sites for the location of

these shops was made keeping in view their remoteness from religious places and educational institutions, concentration of demand for country liquor, security from law and order point of view, etc. A few representations were received by the Delhi Administration to move two of these shops but these were not found to be justified.

(c) No, Sir.

Self Employed Engineering Graduates

5049. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Graduates in each State and Union Territory who have employed themselves since the schemes for assisting such graduates to help employ themselves were launched by Government; and

(b) the incentives and facilities being provided to such Engineers to make their career brighter in respective fields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The scheme provides for a package of assistance in the form of industrial estates, seed money for purchase of machinery, establishment charges and training.

Manufacture of Photographic Paper

5050. SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of all types of photographic papers made in India in square metres and the value thereof; and

(b) the country's actual requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total production of all types of photographic papers in the organised sector during 1971 has been 3.50 million sq.m. of a value of Rs. 378.79 lakhs. The production in 1972 is likely to be the same as in 1971. Installed capacity is 3.7 million sq.m.

(b) The demand is placed at around 3.50 million sq.m. per annum.

Sacrifice of a Boy in a Village in Kolar District (Mysore)

5051. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a man has offered his only five-months old son as sacrifice for a house built by him in a village in Kolar District (Mysore) on 8th October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, a person named Jayappa of Village Alambadi in Kolar District, killed his 5-months old child on 18th October, 1972. During investigation of the offence by the Police, it appeared that the accused was of unsound mind. The police have requested the Magistrate, to have the accused examined by psychiatrists. Investigations so far made do not indicate that this is a case of human sacrifice.

**भोपाल छावनी डाकघर में अल्प बचत
खातों में कथित गोलमाल**

5052. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में छावनी डाकघर के कर्मचारियों ने अल्प बचत खातों में बड़े पैमाने पर गोल माल किया है ;

(ख) क्या डाकघर के कर्मचारियों ने अल्प बचत खातों से स्वयं रुपया निकाल लिया है और उसे अपने उपयोग में लिया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). छावनी विलातियान डाकघर (भोपाल) के नायब पोस्टमाटर ने 7 बचत बैंक खातों को कुछ रकमों का गबन किया है। उन्होंने इन खातों से जाल-साजी करके रकमों की निकासियां की हैं और जमा के लिए आई रकमें जमा ही नहीं की हैं।

(ग) पुलिस इस मामले की तशफ़ीश कर रही है।

**सामुदायिक भ्रवण योजना के अधीन
रेडियो सेट लगाना**

5053. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक भ्रवण योजना के अधीन जो मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1950 से चल रही है, स्थापित किये जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सहायता, अनुदान या ऋण को 1 अप्रैल, 1969 से बन्द कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : सामुदायिक भ्रवण सेट लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की उपदान देने की भारत सरकार की योजना, जो 1954-55 में शुरू की गई थी, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की समिति द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय के अनुसरण में अप्रैल, 1969 से बन्द कर दी गई थी ?

**मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये
सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट**

5054. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये सामुदायिक रेडियो सेट खरीदने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को खरीदे जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या तथा उनके मुख्य के बारे में सूचित किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने अनुदान की मांग की गई है, खरीदे जाने वाले रेडियो सेटों की संख्या और लागत कितनी है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Manufacture of Safety Razor Blades with Foreign Collaboration

5055. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) The number of cases in which foreign collaboration has been allowed for the manufacture of safety razor blades during the last two years (uptil 31st October, 1972) and the particulars thereof; and

(b) Government's policy in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) One. Approval has been accorded to an Indian party for the manufacture of Stainless Steel Safety Razor Blades for an annual capacity of 500 million Nos. within their existing licensed capacity in technical collaboration with a U.K. party.

(b) Foreign collaboration is allowed in this industry on the basis of royalty upto 5 per cent.

Alleged harassment of Malayalam Film Producers by Regional Film Censor Board, Madras

5056. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Malayalam Film Producers are being subjected to harassment by the Regional Film Censor Board at Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to investigate into their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). There has been no complaint as such from the Malayalam Film Producers. Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors looked into the complaints against the Regional Officer, Madras made by the South Indian Film Directors Association and the grievances were removed.

Meeting of Board of Directors in Hindustan Paper Corporation

5057. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., have met since its inception;

(b) whether Government are aware that there has been considerable delay in taking decisions by the Board; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Board has met 11 times since its inception.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Officers continuing beyond 58 years in the Department of Personnel

5058. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state,

(a) the total number of officers in the Department of Personnel (Deputy Secretaries and above) who have attained the age of 58 years and are still continuing in that very service; and

(b) the reasons for giving extensions to those officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) One Officer has been re-employed.

(b) The officer (Deputy Secretary) was engaged on the work of Grih Kalyan Kendra an organisation looking after the welfare of women and children belonging to the families of Central Government employees, particularly that of Class III and IV. As no suitable lady officer was available, the existing officer was re-employed from 20th March, 1972 to 31st December, 1972. An officer has since been appointed to the post and the re-employed officer will be relieved with effect from 31st December, 1972.

Utilisation of sale proceeds by Grih Kalyan Kendra

5059. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total sale proceeds of the products of Grih Kalyan Kendra during the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the said amount has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The total sale proceeds during the last three years are:

1969-70: Rs. 39,856.28

1970-71: Rs. 1,00,260.88

1971-72: Rs. 88,558.43

(b) The sale proceeds form part of the income of the Kendra and are utilized for the various welfare activities of the Kendra.

Emoluments of Craft Teachers in Delhi Government Schools and Grih Kalyan Kendra

5060. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of working hours in a year required for a Craft Teacher in Delhi Government Schools;

(b) the total number of hours in a year for a Craft Teacher having the same qualification as in (a) in Grih Kalyan Kendra;

(c) whether the total emoluments paid to a Craft Teacher in Delhi Government School is higher than that of a Craft Teacher in Grih Kalyan Kendra; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the discrepancies in the emoluments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 1247 hours.

(b) None of the Grih Kalyan Kendra Craft Teachers had the same qualifications at the time of appointment. A Grih Kalyan Kendra Craft Teacher works for approximately 1000 hours in a year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Grih Kalyan Kendra has prescribed no general educational qualifications for its teachers. Generally the teachers acquire necessary experience, etc., after appointment. They get honorarium according to their

experience and usefulness. The object of the Kendra is to enable the teachers to acquire skill and experience for moving over to other jobs outside the Kendra and making room for others who stand in need of help. The whole scheme of Grih Kalyan Kendra contemplates quick turnover of teachers.

Change in Service conditions of A.I.R. Artists

5061. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some changes are proposed to be made in the service conditions of All India Radio Artists; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that, subject to their being fit, staff artists belonging to the categories of musicians, instrumentalists, composers and conductors may continue in service up to the age of sixty. A demand for the grant of gratuity, in addition to C.P.F. benefits, is under examination.

Commercial Service over Radio Station in Bihar

5062. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting Commercial Service on a Radio Station in Bihar; and

(b) whether Ranchi Radio Station is not going to be recommended for the commercial service; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have approved the proposal to extend Commercial Service to Patna-Ranchi Stations.

Proposal for taking up the subject of Development of Chambal and Jamuna Valleys by the Centre

5063. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any move to take up the subject of the development of Chambal and Jamuna Valleys by Central Government; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to prepare any Integrated Development Plan for the Jammu Valley area. Development Plans in respect of the Chambal Valley area have, however, been prepared and are now under the consideration of the Government.

Alleged unrest in Delhi Police

5064. SHRI CHANRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a feeling of unrest among the personnel of Delhi Police because their pay scales and time scales are much below their counterparts in the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether a list of comparative pay scales of all non-gazetted ranks of the police personnel of these four States would be laid on the Table;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to remove the disparity in pay scales of Delhi Police, so that all the four States have uniformity of pay scales in the northern region, or rather Delhi Police personnel should get better pay scales than other States because of the intricate nature of their duties connected with V.I.Ps. in the country's capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is no such feeling of unrest in the ranks of the Delhi Police.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The scales of pay of the non-gazetted ranks of the Delhi Police are central scales and can be compared to the scales of pay of the corresponding ranks in the B.S.F. and the C.R.P. There can be no comparison between these central scales of pay and the state scales of pay of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan. The question of revision of the central scales of pay, including the scales of pay of the personnel of the Delhi Police, is under consideration of the Third Pay Commission.

Statement

COMPARATIVE PAY SCALES OF NON-GAZETTED RANKS OF POLICE PERSONNEL

Sl. No.	Name of State	Constable	Head-Constable	Asst. Sub-Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Inspector
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi	75-1-85/2 95	100-3-130	130-5-175	168-8-240	325-15-475
2	Punjab	125-125-125/ 128-1-150	150-3-165/ 3-180	180-8-220- 10-250	250-10-300/ 14-450	320-20-460/ 20-600
3	Haryana	125-125-125/ 128-2-150	150-3-165/ 3-180	180-8-220- 10-250	250-10-300/ 10-450	300-15-450/ 15-510/20- 550
4	Rajasthan	70-2-90-3 102-4-110	90-4-110-5- 150	110-5-160-8- 200-10-230	160-8-200- 10-240-15- 360	275-20-375- 25-650

Recruitment of Technicians in Machine Tools Corporation and H.M.T.

5065. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Machine Tools Corporation and the Hindustan Machine Tools recruit a number of management/technical trainees every year;

(b) if so, the number of such trainees recruited by them during the

last three years and the methods of recruitment;

(c) whether any Agricultural Engineering Graduates were recruited by both these undertakings as management trainees during the last three years for service connected with agricultural machinery and tools; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The method of recruitment in both the undertakings is through open advertisements and the Employment Exchanges. The number of technical trainees recruited during the last three years in these undertakings is given below:—

Year	Recruited in HMT	Recruit- ed in MTCI
1970	41	7
1971	33	16
1972	38	Nil

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The number of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, recruited under the scheme of management/technical trainees in both the undertakings is given below:—

	HMT Ltd.	MTCI Ajmer
Scheduled Castes	8	2
Scheduled Tribes	2	

Supply of Tin Plates to Vanaspati Manufacturers

5066. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3271 on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding issue of licence for manufacture of Tin container and State:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the Hindustan Steel Limited to suspend supply or to reduce the supply of tin-plates to the vanaspati manufacturers, who had been issued C.O.B. Licence for fabricating Tin containers for captive use despite the fact that they had placed the indent with the Hindustan Steel and opened Letters of Credit also;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the particulars of the units affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take to ensure the supply of tin plates against the C.O.B. granted to these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Licences to Larger Houses

5067. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 525 on the 15th November, 1972, re. issue of Licences to Larger Industrial Houses and state the percentage in terms of value of the licences given to the 20 larger Houses individually as against the value of total licences issued each year since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): Industrial licences are generally issued for specific capacities rather than for specific value.

Pay and Allowances of National Productivity Council Staff

5068. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great resentment among the subordinate employees of the National Productivity Council due to the wide difference in allowances of subordinate staff and their officers;

(b) whether a list showing grades of pay and allowances applicable to subordinate staff and officers would be laid on the Table;

(c) whether pay and allowances of subordinate staff are according to Government of India's pay scales, whereas officers of National Productivity Council are governed by National Productivity Council's own rules and pay scales; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove disparity between the pay and allowances of subordinate staff and officers of National Productivity Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A list showing the grades of pay and allowances applicable to subordinate staff and officers of NPC is given in statements 'A' and 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4093/72.]

(c) and (d). The pay and allowances excepting house rent allowance of subordinate staff are according to Government of India rules. For officers, NPC has its own pay scales as approved by Governing Body of National Productivity Council from time to time which are comparable with similar posts in the Government and autonomous organisations. The rates of allowances excepting house rent allowance admissible to the subordinate staff as well as officers of NPC are on the same pattern as applicable to Central Government servants drawing pay in identical scales. There is no difference in the rate of house rent allowance to subordinate staff and officers of the NPC though this rate is slightly higher than that allowed to the Central Government employees.

Charter of Demand of N.P.C. Employees

5069. SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council Employees' Association is recognised by the Management of National Productivity Council;

(b) whether it has placed any charter of demands before the National Productivity Council during the past twelve months and if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether the employees are also demanding any house; and

(d) what action has been taken by the National Productivity Council to meet these demands and by when the same will be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Association submitted Charter of Demands in October, 1971. The Charter refers to service matters like promotion by seniority, reduction of probation period, amendment of service rules, longer promotional opportunities, better uniforms for Class IV staff, higher washing allowance, pension, bonus etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These demands were discussed in a series of meetings between the representatives of the Association and Management of the NPC. Agreement has been reached on some of them while the others are being examined in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Provision of Telephone Connections under 'Special Category'

5070. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

placed to state the time by which telephone connections will be provided to those who applied for them during 1969-70 under 'Special Category' (Delhi circle)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Case of sending out of Antiques stolen from collection of Maharaja of Jaipur

5071. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Oscar Lenaman, a Ford Foundation Consultant, was involved in sending out antiques stolen from private collection of Maharaja of Jaipur in February-March, 1969;

(b) whether the prosecution in his case was hushed up as the persons who enquired into the case belonged to the Ford Foundation and instead the Curator was convicted; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Shri Sangram Singh the then Director, City Palace Museum, Jaipur sold 37 paintings to Mr. Oscar Leneman who arranged to send these paintings to New Jersey, U.S.A. These paintings were, however, recovered in transit.

(b) and (c). All the persons involved have been challenged in the court. No one belonging to the Ford Foundation was involved in this case.

Issue of Licence for Manufacture of Tractors

5072. **SHRI J. P. DUBE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

3019 LS-3.

(a) the names of firms to whom Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been issued for manufacture of tractors in India and the progress made by them so far;

(b) which of them have applied for import of SKD and CKD tractors;

(c) the number of tractors allowed for import during 1972 and 1973 and what will be the percentage of Indian parts in each tractor on completion in India;

(d) how many of them in SKD and CKD condition have already been imported; and

(e) the basis on which this import of completely built-up tractors had been allowed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). (A) The undermentioned firms were issued Industrial licences during the period 1960-1966:—

- (1) M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras.
- (2) M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Ltd. Bombay.
- (3) M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda.
- (4) M/s. Eicher Tractors, India Ltd., Faridabad.
- (5) M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad.

These firms have been in regular production for a number of years.

(B) The undermentioned firms have been granted licences during the period 1970-72. (The location of the factory is mentioned within brackets):—

- (1) M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd., (Nasik).
- (2) M/s. Escort Tractors Ltd., (Faridabad).
- (3) M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., (Loni-UP).

- (4) M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd., (Patiala).
- (5) M/s. United Auto Tractors Ltd., (Hyderabad).
- (6) M/s. Byford Tractors Ltd., (Mohali-Punjab).
- (7) M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd. (Mohali).
- (8) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Pinjore).
- (9) M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., (Poona).
- (10) M/s. Steyr India Ltd. (Bangalore).
- (11) M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd. (Bulandshahr U.P.).
- (12) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., (Pratapgarh-U.P.).
- (i) M/s. Kirloskar Tractor Ltd., have been granted an import licence for CKD packs and are likely to commence production during the current financial year.
- (ii) M/s. Escort Tractors Ltd., have already gone into production.
- (iii) M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., have commenced assembly with imported SKD packs.
- (iv) M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd. have been granted an import licence for CKD packs which are expected to be received during the year 1973-74 when they are likely to commence production.
- (v) M/s. United Auto Tractors have submitted an application for import of CKD packs. This is under examination.
- (vi) M/s. Byford Tractors Ltd., have not made any progress in the implementation of their project.
- (vii) The Punjab Tractors Ltd., are expected to go into production by September 1973.
- (viii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has already commenced production.
- (ix) M/s. Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd. (Poona) are ready to go into production but are awaiting the test report on their prototype tractor from the Tractor Testing Station, Budni.
- (x) M/s. Steyr India Ltd., are negotiating for acquisition of land in Bangalore for setting up their factory.
- (xi) M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., are awaiting allotment of land for their factory by the Uttar Pradesh Government. In the meantime, they have started assembling a few tractors from imported SKD packs in a rented assembly shed at Ghaziabad.
- (xii) M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., were granted the industrial licence only recently and no appreciable progress has been made as yet.
- (C) The undermentioned parties have been issued letters of intent during the period 1970-72:—
- (1) Rajasthan State Industrial Development Corporation (Jodhpur).
 - (2) M/s. Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation Ltd. (Bharatpur-Rajasthan).
 - (3) M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd. (Sahibabad-UP).
 - (4) M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd. (Calcutta).
 - (5) M/s. Dhanda Engineering Ltd., (Ballabgarh).
- These parties do not appear to have taken any steps to implement their proposals.
- (c) to (e). Government decided in December 1971 to import 20,000 tractors to meet the expected gap between the anticipated demand and the estimated production during the period upto December 1972. It was

proposed that these tractors would be imported partly in SKD and partly in CKD condition. No imports have so far been made. Contracts have not also been concluded with any foreign suppliers for these imports. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the percentage of Indian components in the tractors that will be assembled from these imports.

Manufacture of T-25 Tractors

5073. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the name of the firm which is manufacturing T-25 tractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): T-25 tractors are not being manufactured in the country at present. However, M/S. Harsha Tractors Limited, New Delhi, have been granted an industrial licence to manufacture these tractors.

Interview of Section Officers for Promotion to the Grade of Under Secretary

5074. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an interview has been prescribed for selection of Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary;

(b) whether no such interview is held while making similar selection for the post of Under Secretary in other Secretariat Services;

(c) whether standing instructions of Ministry of Home Affairs exist that personal interview is not regarded as necessary for selecting candidates for promotion and that panels of Officers

for promotion should be prepared on the basis of their record and conduct; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other Secretariat Services are (i) the Railway Board Secretariat Service and (ii) the Indian Foreign Service (B). No interviews are held for selection to posts of Under Secretary and equivalent in those Services.

(c) and (d). Appointments to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service (Under Secretary) are made in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. Under the Regulations, the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose, with a Member of the Union Public Service Commission as its Chairman, is required to classify the officers in the field of consideration on the basis of merit. The Regulations do not provide for an interview of the concerned officers, nor do they preclude such an interview being held if the Selection Committee so decides. Unlike posts in the Railway Board Secretariat Service and the Indian Foreign Service (B), Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service is centralised with several Ministries/Departments participating. The field of consideration accordingly covers Section Officers working in different cadres. It was decided on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission that in addition to the assessment of the Confidential Reports, the candidates should be interviewed so that, *inter-alia* any marked variations in the standard of recording Confidential Reports could thereby be corrected. The standing instructions referred to are presumably those contained in Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 17/4/48-Estg, dated 16th April, 1952. Even those

instructions leave it to each Departmental Promotion Committee to settle matters of procedure in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, where that body is associated with it.

Promotion of Section Officers to the Grade of Under Secretary

5075. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules framed by Government in 1962 for selection of Section Officers for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary do not provide for holding of an interview for the purpose; and

(b) if so, whether Government will do away with the system of interview for selection of Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the grade of Under Secretary with a view to remove the discrimination existing at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Appointments to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service are made in accordance with the Central Secretariat Service (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964. Under the Regulations, the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose is required to classify the officers in the field of consideration on the basis of merit. The Regulations do not provide for interview of the concerned officers nor do they preclude such an interview being held if the Selection Committee so decides. Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service is centralised with several Ministries/Departments participating. The field of consideration accordingly covers Section Officers working in different cadres. It was decided on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission that in addition to the assessment

of the Confidential Reports, the candidates should be interviewed so that any marked variations in the standard of recording Confidential Reports could hereby be corrected. Moreover, Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service carries responsibilities of a distinctly higher order, and suitability for it can not be properly adjudged without assessing the personality, breadth of vision, general knowledge and powers of expression, etc. of candidates which only an interview can reveal.

Draft Job Qualification, for the Officers from the rank of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary

5076. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'draft job qualifications' for officers from the rank of Under Secretary to Joint Secretary prepared by the various Ministries/Departments are required to be referred to the Career Management Division of the Department of Personnel for scrutiny before these are authorised for finalisation and if so, the reasons for adopting such a procedure;

(b) the status of the officers who initially scrutinise such 'draft job qualifications' and the training and experience undergone by them prior to their present assignment; and

(c) the status of the Officers in the career Management Cells in the Departments/Ministries who initially prepare the 'draft job qualifications' and the training and experience undergone by them in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes. The draft job qualification standards are scrutinized by the C. M. Division of the Department of Personnel with a view to ensure uniformity

in the style and format of the job qualification standards and accuracy of the functional fields and the codes referred to therein.

(b) The draft job qualification standards are initially scrutinized by a Research Officer and a Senior Research Officer. The Research Officer has received training in the technique of job qualification standards in the IIPA and possesses practical experience of over two years in the application of these techniques as a member of a team deputed by IIPA on a Consultancy Assignment. The Senior Research Officer also has about 6 months on the job training in this field.

(c) Draft Job Qualification Standards are prepared on the basis of replies given by the officers themselves in the Questionnaire prescribed for this purpose. Depending on the actual number of Job Qualification Standards to be finalized, the initial preparation of the Draft Job Qualification Standards is undertaken by Section Officers/Research Officers and in a few cases by Under Secretaries. These officers concerned have been suitably briefed by discussions and meetings and thus trained for undertaking this work, by the Career Management Division of the Department of Personnel.

**Postal facilities in Madan Park,
Rohtak Road, Delhi**

5077. SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no Post Office facilities not even the Letter Boxes in Madan Park, Chunnamal Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi-35; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to provide these facilities??

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b). Adequate postal facilities are available at Madan Park and Channamal Park, Delhi-35. They are receiving two deliveries of paid articles at 9-15 hours and 16-15 hours and one delivery of accountable articles at 11-15 hours. There are already two Pillar letter Boxes at Jaidev Park and Rampura-Chowk at a distance of about 1/2 KM. from both the localities. Post Offices at Ganeshpura, Punjabi Bagh and Power House are quite close from these localities.

To improve these facilities further, a few more letter boxes are being planted in these localities. A proposal for opening a post office in this area is also under examination.

Post of Research Officers in Cabinet Secretariat

5078. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Research Officers (Career Management) posts filled in the Cabinet Secretariat during the last three years;

(b) whether some posts of Research Officers (Career Management) Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates but given to non-Scheduled Castes;

(c) whether some candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were available there, if so, the reasons for not giving chance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, and

(d) whether before filling the vacancies of Research Officers (Career Management) the posts were notified to all Ministries; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Three.

(b) and (c). Yes. Two of these posts were advertised by the Union Public Service Commission as reserved for Scheduled Tribes candidates but no candidate belonging the Scheduled Tribes was available hence these two posts were filled on an ad hoc basis.

(d) One post was filled after advertisement by Union Public Service Commission from a non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes Officer. Out of the remaining two, one post was circulated to all Ministries and the other post was filled up by promotion. These ad hoc arrangements have been continued pending finalisation of the Recruitment Rules, which are still under consideration of the Union Public Service Commission. As soon as the Recruitment Rules are finalised, action would be taken to fill in these posts on a regular basis in accordance with the provisions made in the Recruitment Rules and the orders in regard to reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Allegation against the Director,
Regional Research Laboratory,
Jorhat, Assam**

5079. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the serious allegations made against the Director, Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, Assam in the Assam Assembly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken against the Director?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have seen a Press Report.

(b) The views expressed in the Assam Assembly were presumably the personal views of the Members concerned. The points raised mainly relate to the recruitment policy of the laboratory. The appointments in the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jorhat are made in accordance with the rules and procedure prescribed in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of the CSIR, a copy of which is available in the library of Parliament. The position has been explained to the Chief Minister of Assam.

**Preferential weightage being given to
I.A.S. Officers over other Central
Service Officers**

5080. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a preferential weightage of two years is being given to I.A.S. officers over other Central Service Officers for posting as Deputy Secretaries, Directors and Joint Secretaries; if so, the basis for this;

(b) whether a copy of the order will be laid on the Table; and

(c) whether representations have been received against this discriminating practice; if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on those representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Appointments to posts of Deputy Secretary, Director and Joint Secretary are made on the recommendation of the Central Establishment Board/Senior Selection

Board. Whilst there are no formal orders to this effect, the Boards have since 1968, been observing this criterion as a working rule in making recommendations for appointments under the Central Government. Certain representations against the practice have been received and they are under consideration.

Proposal to initiate Labour Intensive Projects in Drought-prone Areas of Maharashtra

5081. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to initiate some major labour intensive projects in drought-prone areas of Maharashtra like laying of Railway lines. Power and Irrigation projects as recommended by the State Government is under the consideration of Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARLA): (a) and (b). The matter is under discussion.

Introduction of Food Irradiation

5082. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether F.A.O. and the I.A.E.A. had called meeting of experts from all over the world to discuss the factors for and against the practical introduction of food irradiation from the points of view of food technology, economics and wholesomeness;

(b) if so, the subject discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a). The FAO and IAEA organised an International Symposium on Food Irradiation during November 13-17, 1972 at Trombay, in which over 100 scientists from several countries including India, engaged in researches on various aspects of the subject participated. This was followed by a Panel Meeting of Experts from 21 countries, also convened by the FAO/IAEA, specifically to review the problems concerning developing countries in adopting food irradiation.

(b) The meetings discussed various aspects of radiation preservation of food, including the status of the programme on radiation preservation of various commodities and the technological, economic and wholesomeness aspects.

(c) The conclusions arrived at were that (i) on the basis of extensive feeding studies with experimental animals, irradiated foods have been shown to be wholesome; (ii) the need for application of food irradiation practices is more in developing countries with their adverse climatic conditions and other factors conducive to losses in foods during storage, as compared to the developed countries with their more favourable climatic conditions, as well as alternate methods of food preservation like freezing, canning, etc.; (iii) a number of countries have cleared a variety of foods for human consumption on the basis of exhaustive testing procedures and developing nations should stress these for obtaining public health clearances for food irradiation; and (iv) developing countries should collaborate, preferably on a regional basis, to promote practical introduction of food irradiation into their economies.

Extension of the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi

5083. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to extend the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Metropolitan Council of Delhi has recommended the extension of the Act, as in force in the State of Maharashtra, to the Union territory of Delhi. The recommendation, as approved by the Executive Council and the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, has been received and is being processed. A note indicating the salient features of the Act is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4094/72].

Report of a Highpowered Committee on Power Crisis

5084. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the time by which the high-powered Ministerial Committee appointed to look into the current power crisis is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The Ministerial Committee will make appropriate recommendations for a time-bound action programme on a project-wise basis. On the basis of such recommendations both Central and State Governments will take action to

bring about an immediate improvement in the power situation. This process is expected to extend over six months.

Thousands of telephones dead in Calcutta

5085. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made any statement in Calcutta that thousands of telephones were dead;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action he has taken against those who were responsible for such inefficiency?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual position is that large number of telephones are not out of order but large number of subscribers are finding it difficult to make calls in Calcutta Telephones due to heavy traffic and overloading of the exchange equipment. A large number of items of equipment is out of commission due to non-availability of spare parts.

(c) M/s. I.T.I., Bangalore has taken up a crash programme for manufacture and supply of essential spare parts and traffic relief equipment to Calcutta Telephones. The supplies are expected during the next two months. Additional staff as justified has also been sanctioned for gearing up the maintenance effort.

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा निपटाए गये
राज्यों के मामले

5086. श्री संकर ब्यालसिंह : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में केन्द्रीय जांच
ब्यूरो ने विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने मामले
अपने हाथ में लिये और कितने निपटा दिये
हैं ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो और राज्यों
के गुप्तचर विभागों में कैसा तालमेल रखा
जा रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्रा) :
(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान 23 नवम्बर,
1972 की समाप्ति तक केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो
द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर
जांच हेतु हाथ में लिये गये मामलों की संख्या
46 है और इसके द्वारा निपटाये गये मामलों
की संख्या 16 है ।

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने उपर्युक्त मामलों के
अतिरिक्त स्वतः अपने सामान्य कार्यों के
प्राधिकार (चार्टर) के अधीन विभिन्न
राज्यों में 1318 मामले जांच के लिये,
दर्ज किये, जिनमें से 454 मामले अब इसके
द्वारा निपटाये गये हैं ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो तथा राज्य
गुप्तचर विभागों ने अपने अपने कार्य-क्षेत्रों
तथा उत्तरदायित्व के सम्बन्ध में बहुत
कड़ी सी समानता है । फिर भी, केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो तथा राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी

विभागों के बीच सामान्य हित के मामले होते
हैं । राज्यों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की
शाखाओं के प्रभारी अधिकारी राज्य भ्रष्टाचार
निरोधी ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों से सम्पर्क
स्थापित करते हैं तथा सरकारी सेवाओं में
भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में पारस्परिक हित
की आसूचना का भी विनिमय करते हैं ।
यदि राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी ब्यूरो के
अधिकारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों/
उपक्रमों में भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित सूचना
का पता लगता है तो यह सूचना तत्काल
केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की शाखा अधिकारियों
को भेज दी जाती है तथा इसी प्रकार केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो की शाखा के अधिकारियों को
भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी सूचना का पता चलता
है तो वे भी उस राज्य भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी
ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों के पास भेज देते
हैं ।

समय समय पर, राज्य भ्रष्टाचार
निरोधी ब्यूरो अधिकारियों तथा केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो के अधिकारियों का संयुक्त
सम्मेलन आयोजित किया जाता है, जब कि
सतर्कता के मामलों पर जांच की तकनीक
से सम्बन्धित विषयों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध समस्याओं
पर चर्चा की जाती है और ऐसी पद्धति
ढूँढ निकाली जाती है, जिससे कि सभी क्षेत्रों
में सतर्कता तथा भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी कार्यों की
क्षमता में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

Visit to Nagaland by American
Evangelist, Billy Graham

5087. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Evange-
list, Billy Graham has been visiting
Nagaland to hold a "Crusade for
Christ";

(b) if so, whether he sought and
was given special permission to do so
and if so, on what consideration; and

(c) the Government's reaction to Mr. Graham's statement at Tokyo on 14th November, 1972 that his visit would help to improve Indo-US relation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Dr. Billy Graham visited Nagaland from 20th to 23rd November, 1972. The Nagaland Baptist Church Council, who organised this religious function, requested the Government of India through the Government of Nagaland to permit Dr. Billy Graham to attend the function. In view of the importance attached to this religious function by the people of Nagaland, a majority of whom profess the Christian faith, permission was given to him to visit Nagaland.

(c) The Government have no comments to make.

Expansion of the Tata Engineering Locomotive Company for Manufacture of Trucks

5088. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of trucks in the Tata Engineering Locomotive Company;

(b) whether this company has requested Government for expansion in the production of trucks;

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the request made; and

(d) whether India exports trucks to foreign countries and if so, their number and the names of the countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): (a) The production of vehicles by the Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd., during the years 1971 and 1972 (upto October, 1972) has been as under:—

	1971	1972 Upto October)
Truck Chassis	Nos. 17298	Nos. 12840
Bus Chassis	7356	5214
TOTAL	24654	18054

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The expansion proposal envisaged the stepping up of the capacity of the company's factory at Jamshedpur from 24,000 to 27,000 vehicles per annum.

(d) Separate figures relating to the export of trucks alone are not available. Statistics are maintained in respect of export of vehicles comprising trucks/lorries, ambulances, vans, fire engines etc. The exports of such vehicles have been as under:—

1970-71	1550 Nos
1971-72	773 Nos.
1972-73 (Up to June)	41 Nos.

These exports have been made mainly to Afghanistan, Ceylon, Kuwait, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, USA, Uganda, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Palestinian Students in India

5089. **SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Palestinian students in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) the number of them who have valid documents and the number of those who are staying in India without passports and visas;

(c) whether reports have been received that many such students are organising guerilla activities making India as the base; and

(d) whether Government propose to take action against those staying in the country without documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Persons of Palestinian origin travel on passports issued by various Arab countries, and are therefore, not registered as Palestinians but as nationals of the countries whose documents they hold. It is, therefore, not possible to state the exact number of Palestinian students in Delhi and other parts of the country.

(b) All foreign students are allowed to stay in India only when they hold valid travel documents and when the State Governments are satisfied about their being bona fide students.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Links between I.T.T. and C.I.A.

5090. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of his articles published in the STIR (New Delhi) dated the 19th November, 1972 "the links between ITT and CIA in some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) So far as we know, there is no article by Mr. Jack Anderson in the issue of 'STIR' dated the 19th November, 1972, regarding the links between ITT and CIA. There is, however, a write-up in this issue entitled "From CIA with Love" wherein it has been stated: "American columnist Jack Anderson had revealed in one of his articles the links between ITT and the CIA in some cloak and dagger exploits allegedly carried out in Latin America."

(b) Government are sufficiently vigilant to ensure that there is no interference with our national interests from any quarter.

Fall in Production of Tyres

5091. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of truck tyres and overall fall in production of tyre factories are reported throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The production of all categories of tyres and that of truck tyres has been increasing gradually. However, because of strikes/go-slow tactics of workers in some tyre factories coupled with power shortage, some shortages have been felt in the category of bus and truck tyres in a few sizes.

भारत की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय

5092. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) भारत की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय क्या है ; और

(ख) विकसित देशों तथा विकासशील देशों की तुलना में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में भारत का कौन सा स्थान है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा जनशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 के दौरान प्रचलित बाजार भावों के आधार पर भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय 606 रुपये (81 डॉलर के बराबर) थी जब कि विकसित देशों के लिये और विकासशील देशों के लिये (जिनमें भारत भी सम्मिलित है) औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्रमशः 2290 डॉलर और 180 डॉलर थी । वर्ष 1963-64 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले में भारत का विकासशील देशों में 60वां स्थान था और सभी देशों में (अर्थात् एक सूचीबद्ध विकसित और विकासशील देशों में) 85वां स्थान था । इसी प्रकार का पदक्रम इस विषय पर पर्याप्त जानकारी न होने के कारण इसके बाद के वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध नहीं है ।*

Setting up of Artificial Limbs Factory at Kanpur

5093. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2276 given on the 29th November, 1972 regarding the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether the proposed Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Factory will be set up at Kanpur;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the factory is likely to go into production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the present indications, the proposal is to manufacture 1 lakh number of Artificial Limbs components per annum which are required for the rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims of disasters like war, accidents, deformation due to diseases etc. The estimated outlay is Rs. 4 Crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 82 lakhs. The funds required for the purpose will be mainly provided out of the National Defence Fund. In order to take advantage of the latest developments in the field of 'Rehabilitation technology,' it is proposed to secure suitable foreign technical know-how.

(c) It will be possible to establish production facilities within twenty months from the date of commencement of construction.

Increase in National Income

5094. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the aggregate increase in National Income during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of production of consumer goods and the percentage of demand of consumer goods?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI).

(a) The percentage increase in the aggregate national income during the latest three years, for which provisional estimates are available, is given below:

1968-69	2.2
1969-70	5.3
1970-71	4.7

(b) Information is not available.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में फालतू
कर्मचारियों की छंटनी**

5095. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या प्रबन्ध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों
में कुछ कर्मचारी फालतू हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन
की छंटनी कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए
कोटा 18 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए, यदि हाँ,
तो अनुसूचित जाति के कितने कर्मचारियों
की छंटनी की गई है जहाँ उनका यह कोटा
18 प्रतिशत से कम है; और

(घ) ऐसे कार्यालयों के नाम तथा
स्थान क्या हैं और उन अनुसूचित जातियों
के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी किए जाने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा) :
(क) और (ख). कामिक विभाग के
केन्द्रीय (अधिशेष कर्मचारी) कक्ष द्वारा
केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों/कार्यालयों में
निम्नलिखित कारणों के परिणामस्वरूप
कभी-कभी छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों
को फिर से नौकरी में लगाने की सहायता
की जाती है (i) अधिक अच्छी कार्यप्रणाली
एवं पद्धति के विकास के लिए अतिरिक्त
सुधार विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर कार्य-
अध्ययन (ii) वित्त मंत्रालय की स्टाफ
इन्स्पेक्शन यूनिट द्वारा सामयिक कार्य-
अध्ययन (iii) कार्य-माप का सम्बन्धित
मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वयं पुनरीक्षण अथवा अन्य

प्रशासनिक सुधारों या सुधारों या हीन-
कालीन संघटनों को समाप्त किए जाने के
कारण भी (iv) एक निश्चित प्रयोजन
के लिए स्थापित अस्थायी संघटनों की
समाप्ति वगैरह कि इस प्रकार का संघटन
15 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि के लिए अस्तित्व
में रहा हो और छंटनी किए गए कर्मचारियों
ने उस संघटन में 5 वर्ष से कम लगातार
सेवा नहीं की हो। ऐसे अधिशेष कर्मचारी
उपरोक्त कक्ष की पंजिका में अधिक से
अधिक छह महीने की अवधि तक रखे जा
सकते हैं। उक्त अवधि में कक्ष उन अधिशेष
कर्मचारियों को अन्य विभागों/कार्यालयों
द्वारा सूचित उपलब्ध रिक्तियों में खराने का
हर संभव प्रयत्न करता है। उनमें से केवल
ऐसे कर्मचारी ही अन्त में सामान्य नियमों
के अधीन छंटनी किए जाने के लायक होते
हैं, जो अपनी इच्छा से सेवानिवृत्ति नहीं
चाहते और जिन्हें यथोचित रिक्त स्थान की
अनुपलब्धता के कारण उपर्युक्त छह महीने
की अवधि के अन्तर्गत कोई अन्य नौकरी
नहीं दी जा सकी हो और लीयन न रखने
के कारण जो अपने मूल विभाग को वापिस
नहीं भेज जा सके हों अथवा जिन्होंने उप-
र्युक्त अवधि के अन्तर्गत कक्ष द्वारा नियुक्त
किए गए पद पर कार्यभार ग्रहण नहीं किया
हो। इसी प्रकार के नियमों के अनुसार रोज-
गार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय (विशिष्ट
कक्ष) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के वर्गों के अधिशेष कर्म-
चारियों को पुनर्नियुक्त कराने का प्रयास करता
है। चालू वर्ष के अन्तर्गत कामिक
विभाग के अधिशेष कर्मचारी कक्ष अथवा
रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के
विशिष्ट कक्ष की पंजिका में दर्ज किए जा-
एंगे और अधिशेष कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की
गई है।

(ग) और (घ). अनुसूचित जातियों
के लिए पदों का अनुपात 15 प्रतिशत है
न कि 18 प्रतिशत। पिछले वर्ष जनवरी,
1967 में सरकार द्वारा सामान्य अनुदेश

जारी किए गए थे कि जब किसी भी कांड के किसी बर्ग विशेष में व्यक्तियों को अधिशेष घोषित किया जाय तो अधिशेष सूची में उस बर्ग के अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के नाम तब तक सम्मिलित नहीं किए जाने चाहिए जब तक कि उक्त ग्रेड में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए क्रमशः निश्चित प्रतिशत आरक्षण तक उनकी संख्या न पहुंच गई हो। इन अनवशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी भी विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारियों को तब तक अधिशेष घोषित किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता जब तक कि सम्बन्धित ग्रेड / कांडर में उनके लिए निर्धारित अनुपात के अनुसार उनकी संख्या पूरी न हो।

Percentage of Reservations for Backward Classes

5096. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government propose to make reservations upto certain percentage for Backward Classes in Central Government appointments as a measure to bring social equality to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Reservations have already been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India. No classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been recognised as backward classes by the Government of India for the purpose of reservation in services under it.

Shortfall in use of allocation for 'Right to Work' scheme for Educated Unemployed

5097. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States have failed to spend the Central allocations under the 'right to work' scheme for the educated unemployed; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reasons given by them for not using the allocated money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such programme of 'right to work' for educated unemployed sponsored by Central Government is in operation in States.

(b) Does not arise.

ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5098. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए कितने कारखानों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है जहां ये कारखाने स्थित हैं और 1973-74 तक कितने ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण होने की सम्भावना

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कृषि ट्रेक्टरों के निर्माण करने के लिए 1968 से बाव की अधिनियम में 12 उपवर्गों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं।

(ब) ये बावजूद एक निम्नलिखित राज्यों में स्थापित किए गए हैं अथवा स्थापित किए जाने वाले हैं :—

पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश प्रत्येक में—3

हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र प्रत्येक में—2

मध्य प्रदेश और मैसूर प्रत्येक में—1

इनमें से छः एककों के 1973-74 तक ट्रैक्टर बनाने की आशा है और उनके कुल उत्पादन इस वर्ष में 16,000 की संख्या में होने की आशा है बशर्ते कि नियमित रूप से मासिक उत्पादन की खरीद होती रहे।

Setting up of an Institute for Training in TV and Radiography

5099. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to set up an Institute for giving training in TV and Radiography?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA): A Television Training Centre has already been set up as part of the Film and TV Training Institute, Poona. For the present it is located at Delhi and provides post-entry and in-service training to personnel selected for AIR's TV stations. Staff Training Schools for training in radio are already in existence in AIR since many years.

Increase in Production of Liquor

5100. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the increase in the quantity of liquor produced in the country during last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): The production of Liquor during 1969, 1970 and 1971 is as under:—

Year	Production in K.L.
1969	54,972
1970	52,172
1971	59,968

Houses of former Rulers Converted into Monuments and Hotels

5101. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some houses of the Ex-Rulers in the country have been converted into monuments and hotels; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A statement, based on the information so far received from the State Governments, is laid on the Table of the House.

1. Sawantwadi.—The former Ruler of Sawantwadi handed over "Satyavallas" palace to Public Education Trust.
2. Kolhapur.—The former Ruler of Kolhapur donated major portion of the New Palace with adjoining land and buildings to "Shahji Chhatrapati Museum Trust".
3. Gwalior.—Some portions of Jai Vilas Palace, (Gwalior) handed over to nine Trusts viz. (1) Jaivilas Trust (2) Mannu Mahal Trust (3) Mahadaji Trust (4) Gorkhi Trust (5) Jayaji Trust (6) Chinkuraje Trust (7) Rang Mahal Trust (8) Jankojirao Trust, and (9) Mannuraj Trust.
4. Ranpur.—The former Ruler of Ranpur donated "Chandpur" palace to the Government of Orissa and is being used as a T.B. Hospital.

5. **Porbandar.**—The former Ruler of Porbandar donated one palace to Education Department and has been converted into a hostel known as Lilly's Bungalow (June, 1955).
6. **Jaipur.**—Rambagh Palace, Jaipur was converted into a Hotel (December 1957).
7. **Jaipur.**—The former Ruler of Jaipur converted a portion of City Palace at Jaipur into a museum and created a Trust called as "His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur Museum Trust". (April, 1959).
8. **Rampur.**—A portion of Khasbagh Palace, Rampur is being used as a hotel (April, 1969).
9. **Rewa.**—The former Ruler of Rewa transferred Chhuhiya Kothi and Zenana Bagh at Rewa to "H.H. Maharaja Martand Singh Ju Deo Charitable Trust". (February, 1972).
10. **Baria.**—The former Ruler of Baria transferred Rajmahal Palace at Devgad Baria to "Vibhas Trust". (March, 1972).
11. **Pataudi.**—The former Ruler of Pataudi handed over Ibrahim Palace with adjoining land to a Trust (April, 1972).
12. **Patiala.**—The palace of the former Ruler of Patiala at Chail has been purchased by Government of Himachal Pradesh and is being used as a Tourist Hotel (May, 1972).

Setting up of Nuclear-Powered Integrated Development Complexes in up and Kutch-Saurashtra Regions

5102. **SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
 Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's first atomic energy-based integrated development complexes will be set up in U.P. and Kutch-Saurashtra regions;

(b) if so, whether the feasibility report for both the complexes has been finalised by the Atomic Energy Department; and

(c) when the power units are likely to be set up and the outlines of each complex?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A working group appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to evaluate the concept of nuclear-powered agro-industrial complexes has submitted its report. Among the projects studied by the working group are those relating to the establishment of such complexes in the Gangetic plain as well as in the Kutch-Saurashtra region. Further detailed studies on these projects are in progress. A decision regarding the setting up of the projects will be taken by Government after the studies are completed.

Restoring of Agricultural land of Freedom Fighters of Village Bakargarh (Delhi)

5103. **SHRI DALIP SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1857, all agricultural land and houses of village Bakargarh, Delhi were seized by the then British Government due to the reason that inhabitants of this village participated in the War of Independence;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to restore the seized land or payment of compensation to the heirs of those families whose lands were seized by the Government in village Bakargarh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor specially in view of the fact that in village Fatehpur Asalla, Delhi, the land seized in 1857 has been restored and other States like Bihar and Haryana have also done like that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A representation from some of the residents of village Bakargarh in the Union Territory of Delhi has been received regarding the restoration of their confiscated land after the 1857 Revolt or payment of suitable compensation. The representation is being enquired into and further action will be taken on the basis of this enquiry.

देश की सभी भाषाओं के लिये वैकल्पिक
लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी का
प्रयोग

5104. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या
भारत में यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने उस समय श्रीनगर में हुए मुख्य मंत्री सम्मेलन में देवनागरी लिपि को देश की सभी भाषाओं की वैकल्पिक लिपि बनाने का सुझाव दिया था जिस का सर्व-सम्मति से समर्थन किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस दिशा में अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक किए गए प्रयासों के क्या परिणाम रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम लाल मिश्रा) :

2019 LS-4.

(क) अगस्त, 1961 में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक सिफारिश की गई थी कि एक समान लिपि भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं के बीच एक शक्तिशाली सम्पर्क लिपि होगी और इस प्रकार एकता लाने के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सहायक होगी। भारत में इस प्रकार की समान लिपि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में केवल देवनागरी ही हो सकती है। जबकि निकट भविष्य में एक समान लिपि अपनाना कठिन हो सकता है, तो भी इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान रखना चाहिए और कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये।

(ख) उपरोक्त सिफारिश के अनुसरण में निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियों की गई हैं :

(i) विभिन्न आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं में विशेष ध्वनियों पर सावधानी पूर्वक अध्ययन किया गया है ; और इस पर आधारित उप-युक्त चिन्ह-स्वरभेद चिन्ह देवनागरी लिपि में, जिसे अब 'परिवर्धित देवनागरी' के रूप में जाना जाता है, जोड़ दिये गये हैं। इस संशोधित लिपि की एक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की गई थी और इसे सभी राज्य सरकारों, विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को व्यापक रूप से परिचालित किया गया था।

(ii) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के माध्यम से परिवर्धित देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग करते हुए क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कविता की कुछ पुस्तकें निकाली हैं।

(iii) उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी में अनुवाद के साथ देवनागरी लिपि में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की है।

(iv) देशभर में देवनागरी लिपि को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए एक दृढ़ नीति अपनाया गया है।

(ग) इन उपायों के परिणाम सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

Request for fixation of Reserved Quota for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Appointment of Vice-Principal in Delhi Higher Secondary Schools through U.P.S.C.

5105. SHRI AMBESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission has received a complaint from the General Secretary, Delhi Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association in respect of the fixation of reserved quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointments of Vice-Principals in the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi Administration against the 100 per cent promotion on the basis of seniority in the Department;

(b) the action taken on the above request; and

(c) the reasons of giving approval by Union Public Service Commission for appointments made previously by the Delhi Administration against the rules and regulations prescribed by the Minister of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) and (b). The Union Public Service Commission received a letter from the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Teachers' Association, Delhi to the effect that vacancies of Vice-Principals in the Delhi Administration should be filled 50 per cent by direct recruitment and 50 per cent by seniority so that Scheduled Castes could get 15 per cent reservation against the direct recruitment quota. According to the statutory Recruitment Rules, the posts of Vice-Principal are to be filled 100 per cent by promotion

from amongst (i) Post Graduate teachers with 5 years service in the Grade (50 per cent); (ii) Assistant District Inspectors of Schools/Assistant Social Education Officers with 7 years service in the Grade (10 per cent); and (iii) Trained Graduate Teachers with 10 years service in the Grade (40 per cent). No action can be taken by the Union Public Service Commission on the request made by the General Secretary, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Teachers' Association, Delhi to change the method of recruitment, because before the request of the Association is considered, it is necessary to amend the Recruitment Rules. The recruitment rules in this case were framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and notified on 1st June, 1968. While framing the recruitment rules of service due care is taken, *inter alia*, to provide reasonable prospects of promotion to the persons in the lower grade(s) and also to ensure that the posts in the higher grade are filled by persons of the requisite qualifications and experience. All these factors were taken into consideration while finalising the recruitment rules in this case, and it is not considered advisable to amend those rules at this stage. However, according to the orders issued by the Department of Personnel in O.M. No. 27/271-Est(SCT), dated the 27th November, 1972, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been provided in posts filled by promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(c) The reference is perhaps to the vacancies in the grade of Vice-Principals which arose consequent on the appointment of the regular incumbents in this grade to the posts of Principals, Government Higher Secondary Schools, which were filled *ad hoc* basis. The Commission had agreed to the appointment of officers as Vice-Principals, Government Higher Secondary Schools on an *ad hoc* basis and not on a regular basis for a specified period till the posts of

Vice-Principals were filled on a regular basis in accordance with the Recruitment Rules.

Loans to Delhi Firms for Manufacture of T.V. Sets

5106. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sanctioned loan or grant in aid to V.P. Enterprises, Block F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi or V.P. Enterprises village Madan Pur Dabas, Delhi to manufacture televisions or any other such thing;

(b) if so, the financial position of the concern; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the loan or grant in aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Misuse of Government allotted land to All India Blind Relief Society Lajpat Nagar New Delhi

5107. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.H.O., Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi had received a complaint on 1st June, 1970 from the Lok Kalyan Sabha, E/145 Amar Colony, New Delhi in respect of the misuse of Government allotted land to All India Blind Relief Society, 2F, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi and misappropriation of Government grants amounting to Lakhs in the above Society and Dr. Bhagwan Das Memorial Trust in the above premises;

(b) whether the S.H.O., Lajpat Nagar in the above complaint was requested to institute a case against the General Secretary of the above institution under sections 406, 409 of I.P.C. viz., Criminal Branch of Trust;

(c) whether the Lok Kalyan Sabha took the responsibility to prove the misuse of land and misappropriation of Government Grant and submitted huge documents to the S.I. Police who was the Enquiry Officer; and

(d) if so, the action taken by S.H.O. Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Lok Kalyan Sabha Office produced before the Enquiry Officer copies of some documents in support of the allegations.

(d) No cognizable case was registered as the facts did not make out a cognizable offence.

Micro wave system in Orissa

5108. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of severe damage caused to the Telegraph and Telephone system due to the successive cyclones, there is any proposal for setting up Micro wave system in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A microwave system linking Cuttack and Bhubaneswar has already been commissioned in August, 1972. In addition Cuttack is proposed to be connected on a wide-band microwave system to Calcutta and Bombay via Sambalpur which is located on the Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Sambalpur-Nagpur-Bombay microwave route. A microwave system to link Sambalpur and Rourkela has also been planned.

All the above schemes have been sanctioned and preliminary work have been taken on hand.

Training programmes for officers to change their outlook

5109. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been working in a planned way to change the outlook of its Officers through training programme; if so, the results achieved by such training programmes;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this programme to all the Services instead of limiting it to the Administrative services; and

(c) whether Government have laid greater stress on the training of the cadre which would be more responsive to the requirements of the apparatus and the needs of the people, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir, The training programmes aim at inculcating the right attitudes and outlook among the officers. These programmes have been largely successful.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. An important concern of the training programmes for the different cadres is to develop and promote in the officers civil service ethics and a socio-economic awareness in the present context. A common foundational course is organised for the All India and Class I Central Services at Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. This course aims at developing in the officers a common outlook and creating in them a sense of social responsibility and responsiveness to the needs and aspirations of the people. The All India and Class I Services get further training in their professional institutions. In addition, In-service Courses

are organised at such institutions and one of the important goals of these courses is also an appreciation of correct attitudes and approaches towards public services as well as the people and the development of a positive problem solving approach.

Discussion with Shri Tata on his Memorandum

5110. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officials had detailed discussions with Shri J.R.D. Tata on the basis of the latter's memorandum submitted to the Government some time ago; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Subjects discussed at a meeting of Home Minister and a delegation of Marathi-speaking population

5111. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 11-member delegation of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti representing the Marathi-speaking population met the Home Minister on 23rd November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The delegation met the Minister of

State, Shri K. C. Pant on 23rd November, 1972 and submitted a memorandum. The members of the delegation urged that the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute should be solved without further delay on the basis of recognised principles. They were apprised of Government's desire to secure a mutually agreed solution of this problem.

Outstanding telephone arrears in Delhi

5112. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone arrears of about Rs. one crore are outstanding in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government have come to the conclusion that a part of the arrears would have to be written off due to the fact that most of the defaulters were either untraceable or had become bankrupt?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in every business undertaking it may become necessary to write off some arrears as had debt but this will form only a very small percentage of the total amount due.

Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema

5113. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has completed the study of "Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and

(b). The Regional Development Plan for Rayalaseema Region submitted by the Andhra Pradesh will be discussed with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the concerned Central Ministries before a view is taken by the Planning Commission regarding the various related aspects of the proposals such as the physical content of the plan, the apportionment of the financial responsibilities for the development programmes between the Centre and the State, the examination of the question as to the extent to which the amounts of expenditure on the development of Rayalaseema could be dovetailed into the State Plan budget, the merits of the programmes themselves, their relationship with similar proposals in Telengana and coastal Andhra Pradesh, etc.

Industries in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh

5114. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the names of major, medium and small scale industries both in public and private sectors started in the three different regions of Telangana, Rayalaseema and the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent by Centre on these industries during the last three years, region wise; and

(c) the proposed outlay for 1972-73 in both sectors, region-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the State Government the following is the readily available information for last three years:—

Large and Medium Industries :**Telangana region**

Public Sector : 4 units (precision bearings, electronics, Bread and fertilisers).

Private Sector : 23 units (Flour mill, Liquor Vanaspathi, spinning mill, fine-chemicals, chemicals and engineering items)

Coastal Region :

Public sectors 2 units : (Heavy plates and vessels and milk powder).

Private sector : 5 units (Rice bran oil, electrodes, coke, food items etc.)

Rajyalakshmi region :

Public sector : Nil.

Private sectors : 1 unit (ACSR/AAC conductors).

Small Scale sector :**Telangana region :**

Public sector—Nil.

Private sector—5267 units.

Coastal region :

Public sector—Nil.

Private sector—4665 units.

Rajyalakshmi region :

Public Sector—Nil

Private sector—2378 units.

The details of the industries in which these units are engaged are not readily available.

(b) and (c). Central assistance to States is granted in the form of block loans/grants on annual plan basis and it is not granted region-wise, scheme-wise etc.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan

5115. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 5782 on 10th May, 1972 regarding the setting up of Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Plan and state:

(a) whether the necessary information has since been furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Replies to parts (a), (b) & (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5782 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Information is still awaited from the State Government.

(b) Financial institutions like the State Financial Corporation, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation have been giving certain facilities to industries located in backward districts. The Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation are giving special incentives such as concessional rates of interest, moratorium or repayment of loans and larger amortization periods for loans etc.

Training is imparted by the Small Industries Service Institute located in the State. The State Government have been giving power subsidy to 11 categories of industries whose capital investment is not more than Rs. 5 crores and which were set up after 1-1-1961. Larger subsidies are granted to small scale industries. Industrial units are encouraged by making it obligatory on the part of Government Departments to purchase goods required by them from local manufacturers.

(c) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 4015/72].

Setting up of high power councils for manpower planning and policies in State

5116. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to each State to set up high power council for manpower planning and policies;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestion made; and

(c) the names of the States which have set up such councils in pursuance of the said suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No such suggestion has been made.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Issue of Import Licence to Coca-Cola Export Corporation

5117. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coca-Cola Export Corporation has been issued an *ad hoc* Import Licence for Rs. 4 lakhs with no export conditions imposed on it;

(b) whether *ad hoc* Licences for a total value of Rs. 12.85 lakhs have been recommended for the Corporation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) An Import licence for Rs. 4 lakhs for import of raw materials was issued to M/s. Coca-Cola Export Corporation in April 1972 after they had furnished a written commitment that they will make a net contribution through exports of at least 20 per cent in respect of all the outgo of foreign exchange on their account. No export obligation was, therefore, separately endorsed on the licence.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Remittances made by foreign Companies in priority and Non-priority sectors

5118. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Branches of foreign companies which are operating in India in priority sector along with the names of countries and remittances made abroad from 1968 to 1971; and

(b) the names of Branches of foreign Companies operating in India in non-priority, non-essential sector along with the names of countries and their remittances abroad from 1968 to 1971?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Branches of foreign companies in India have been historically operating in a wide range of industries. Though certain items are accorded priority in respect of import of capital goods, the foreign companies cannot be strictly divided as priority and non-priority companies, as many of them manufacture more than one item. Remittances attributable to individual products, classed as priority or non-priority, are also difficult to arrive at. The remittances made on account of profits by the branches of foreign companies during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 are as under:—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1968-69	1714.41 (+)
1969-70	1737.45 (+) and @
1970-71	2046.82 (+).

Note: (+) Out of this, Rs. 580.98 lakhs, Rs. 569.13 lakhs and Rs. 733.17 lakhs during the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively represent the amount transferred on account of "Gross Remuneration", which includes net profits, depreciation, tax provision and transfers from reserves.

The names of these 156 Indian branches of foreign companies were given in a statement laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Finance in answer to Unstarred Question No. 561 on the 23rd May, 1972.

Stoppage of production of "Orange Special" to facilitate entry of "Fanta" in Indian Markets

5119. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how 'Orange Special' was sold in Calcutta by Pure Drinks till February, 1971, when they did not produce any "Orange Special" concentrate from 1969 to 1971;

(b) the reasons why an Indian product viz. Orange Special was stopped to facilitate Fanta enter the Indian market;

(c) whether a foreign brand name was allowed to kill Indian brand name and whether it is against our policy of self reliance; and

(d) the value of the sale of "Orange Special" during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Messrs Pure Drinks had not been themselves manufacturing the concentrate for "Orange Special". They were, however, making the soft drink, 'Orange Special' by purchasing the ingredients for the concentrate from different indigenous sources. With the shifting of the source of supply and purchase instead of 'Fanta' flavour from M/s. Coca-Cola.

@ Out of this, Rs. 33.49 lakhs during the year 1969-70 represents the amount deductible from profits transferred earlier adjusted (as receivable) against remittable balances.

Export Corporation, which is also produced in the country although with a small import content, Fanta drink was marketed by M/s. Pure Drinks.

(c) It has been Government's policy to exploit national resources and become self-reliant. Necessary research for development of flavours etc. is being sponsored through the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

(d) Such sales figures are not maintained by Government.

Voluntary reform of Press

5120. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM;
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has assailed Government's views on the voluntary reform of the Press; and

(b) if so, the gist of the views expressed by Indian Federation of Working Journalists and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A copy of the article contributed by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the October issue of the WORKING JOURNALIST, journal of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and of the editorial published in the same issue is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4096/72].

The whole question of diffusion of ownership of newspapers, news agencies and their management, is under consideration.

Expansion of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co.

5121. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether expansion programme of the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. is underway; and

(b) if so, the justification for such an expansion in view of the fact that 50 per cent of its present capacity remains still un-utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the year 1971-72 M/s. Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co. Ltd., have achieved a capacity utilisation of 54 per cent. With the various steps taken to overcome the technical problems and for improving managerial efficiency, the utilisation of capacity has been steadily improving and it is expected to be substantially higher during 1972-73. They have presently an installed capacity of 1.0 m. sq. m. for the manufacture of X-ray films and their production during the current year is estimated at 0.689 m.sq.m. As the demand for X-ray films at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan is estimated at 5.0 m.sq.m. per annum, HPF have initiated proposals for expansion of their capacity for the manufacture of X-ray Film.

तब, उद्योगों की प्रगति

5122. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों में राज्य-वार तब उद्योगों के विकास में कितनी उन्नति हुई;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा उद्योग उद्योग के विकास के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्रत्येक राज्य में प्राप्त कर सिर कर है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उद्योगी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) राज्य के उद्योग निदेशकों के पास 1970 और 1971 के वर्षों में निम्नलिखित संख्या में पंजीकृत किए गए एककों से लघु उद्योगों के विकास में हुई प्रगति का पता चलता है :—

राज्य का नाम	उद्योग निदेशकों के पास निम्नलिखित वर्षों में पंजीकृत लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या		
1	2	3	
	1970	1971	
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22,280	25,866	
2. आसाम	1,500	1,922	
3. बिहार	6,301	12,474	
4. गुजरात	15,849	18,043	
5. हरियाणा	7,301	8,767	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,792	6,612	
7. जम्मू और काश्मीर	1,068	1,206	
8. केरल	10,554	12,682	
9. मध्य प्रदेश	16,245	19,441	
10. महाराष्ट्र	27,789	31,838	
11. मेघालय	—	193	
12. मैसूर	5,883	7,681	
13. उड़ीसा	2,674	2,957	

1	2	3
14. नागालैंड,	351	499
15. पंजाब	27,049	30,219
16. राजस्थान	7,864	8,970
17. तमिलनाडु	22,231	25,190
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	27,145	22,282
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	18,490	23,053
20. चण्डीगढ़	279	363
21. दादरा गण्ड नागर हवेली	—	103
22. दिल्ली	8,669	9,819
23. गोवा, दमन और दीव	589	827
24. गोवा, दमन और दीव	343	402
25. मणिपुर	67	233
26. त्रिपुरा	164	213
योग	2,38,397	2,81,845

(ख) और (ग) : जहां तक लघु उद्योगों का संबंध है अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जाता है।

बिहार का विकास

5123. श्री मधुकर : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण बिहार की प्रवेला उत्तरी बिहार में उद्योगों का विकास प्रयत्न के बराबर ही रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी बिहार के उद्योगों के विकास के बारे में इस असन्तुलन की ओर क्या बिहार सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है तथा इस असन्तुलन को दूर करने को कहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर बिहार सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) से (घ). दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से इसके पिछड़े होने के कारण बाढ़ का बार बार आना, अवस्थापना सुविधाओं का अभाव तथा विशेषकर डेरी विकास, वस्त्र उद्योग और आधुनिक कृषि पर आधारित लघु उद्योगों सम्बन्धी औद्योगिक विभव का विदोहन न किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि राज्य सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से नहीं कहा गया है फिर भी उत्तर बिहार कृषि, सिंचाई और ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पर आने वाले नियोजित व्यय का अधिकांश भाग पहले से ही प्राप्त कर रहा है।

Composition of Central Advisory Council of Industries

5124. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the present Central Advisory Council of Industries; and

(b) the basis on which members of this body are selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The composition of the present Central Advisory Council of Industries is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4197/73].

(b) The Members of the Central Advisory Council of Industries are appointed in the accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Small Scale Industries in Kerala

5125. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Small-Scale Industries in Kerala in the Fourth Five Year Plan, the amount spent so far, the number of industrial units set up and the number of persons provided with employment there; and

(b) whether the Central Government discussed this question with the Government of Kerala and if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. It was noted that overall expenditure on Village & Small Industries Sector would exceed the fourth plan outlay by Rs. 91.25 lakhs at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	IVth Plan Outlay	1969-72 Actual Expenditure	1972-73 Anticipated	Total (Cols. 3 & 4)
	2	3	4	5
1. Small Scale Industries	362.00	246.24	71.04	317.28
2. Industrial Estates	100.00	44.92	27.00	71.92

As on 31-12-1971, 12682 units were registered with the Director of Industries, Kerala. In respect of employment no specific information is available. However, some time back a survey of 1898 selected small scale units revealed that these units provided employment to 58,710 workers.

Centrally-sponsored special employment scheme for Kerala

5126. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Centrally-sponsored special employment programme has been launched in Kerala this year to provide employment and gainful

vocation to the poor and backward sections of the society and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) the estimated cost of the programme; and

(c) how many districts in the State have been covered by the programme and the estimated number of people expected to be benefited by the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Statement

The Planning Commission has approved the following 12 schemes under Kerala State's Special Employment Programme for 1972-73, involving an overall outlay of about Rs. 309 lakh.

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Employment Potential	Area/Distt. covered
1.	Minor Irrigation schemes	29	Over 3 lakh mandays	Chengannur
2.	Soil Conservation	25	7.8 lakh mandays	Quilon, Kottayam, Cannanore, Malappuram, Trivandrum, Ernakulam & Trichur
3.	Cooperative dispensaries	4	88 persons	All districts
4.	Rural dispensaries	80	1500 persons including doctors and other personnel	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
5	Development of Palghat Infrastructure	Not yet indicated by State Govt.	0.61 lakh mandays	Palghat
6.	Cattle breeding centres	15	1145 persons	Do.
7.	Milk production schemes	43	1,000 educated persons and a large number of others	500 panchayats
8.	Improvement of Kottaram Canal		0.91 lakh mandays	Alleppey district
9.	Industrial Testing Laboratory		20 technical persons	Trivandrum
10.	Minor Irrigation in Pampa Sugar Mill Area	14	N.A.	Pampa area
11.	Industrial Schemes	90	2400 persons	Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut
12.	Employment of post-graduates			All districts

For undertaking these programmes a sum of Rs. 104 lakhs would be given as Central assistance and the balance would be contributed by the State Government.

These programmes are intended to create employment opportunities for all categories of job seekers, most of them are of a nature which will benefit the poor and backward sections in the State.

Allocation of Funds for Setting up Industries in Kerala during Fourth Plan

5127. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the setting up of new industries under the Fourth Plan and its share for

Kerala State under the Central sector;

(b) the progress so far made by the industries set up in Kerala; and

(c) whether the targets of such industries in Kerala have been fulfilled and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Out of the total outlay of approximately Rs. 1581 crores envisaged on the completion/setting up of various Central industrial projects during the Fourth Plan, the share of Kerala amounted to approximately Rs. 57 crores. Consequent to the Mid-term appraisal, the revised share of Kerala amounts to Rs. 64 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). There are only two Central industrial projects in Kerala

with which Ministry of Industrial Development is administratively concerned and the progress in respect of these is given below:—

(i) *Printing Machinery Project of Hindustan Machine Tools at Kalamassery:*

A technical collaboration agreement for this project has been signed with M/s. Societa Nebiolo of Turin, Italy. The detailed project report has been approved by the Government. The Unit has programmed the assembly of printing and paper cutting machines out of SKDs/CKDs during 1972-73.

(ii) *Travancore Titanium Products:*

This is essentially a State Government project for which an outlay of Rs. 1.90 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan, as Central share, for disbursement to the State Government. This entire sum has since been released to the State Government for investment in Travancore Titanium Products.

In addition to the above said two projects, a newsprint factory with an annual capacity to produce 70,000 tonnes of newsprint and 10,000 tonnes of magazine paper is also proposed to be set up in Kerala by the Hindustan Paper Corporation. The estimated cost of this project is of the order of Rs. 20—25 crores. Discussions with the State Government are in progress for the availability of raw materials and infra-structural facilities. Instrumentation Limited, Koda also propose to establish a Precision Instrument Factory near Palghat for the production of process control valves and allied items for which a beginning is expected to be made during 1973-74.

Besides the above, there are several Central industrial projects under implementation in Kerala during the Fourth Plan, which are under the administrative control of other Ministries.

Allocation of Funds for Industries in Kerala

5128. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of money which the Central Government have given to the State Government of Kerala for the development of medium scale industries during the last three

(b) what has been the progress of the projects for which the Central fund was given;

(c) how does the allocation of Central fund compare with the allocations made to similar economically backward States for the same period; and

(d) whether in view of the slow development of the State's economy, the Central Government propose to raise their contribution to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Central assistance is not allocated to the States either by sectors or by schemes/programmes but is given through block grants and loans on Annual plan basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the allocation of Central assistance approved for the first four years of the plan period is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. Lf-4098/72).

(d) Kerala's share of Central assistance can be considered in keeping with the overall pattern of allocation of Central block grants and loans.

Direct telephone line between Mannanthody and Tellicherry

5129. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a mass petition from the Telephone subscribers of Mannanthody, Kerala, requesting Government to take steps to directly connect Mannanthody with Tellicherry by a trunk telephone line; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) A representation has been received from North Wynad Taluk Muslim League Committee in November 1972.

(b) The suggestion is under examination for technical feasibility.

Second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo

5130. SHRI P. GANGADEB.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India also attended the second Asian Population Conference in Tokyo on the 13th November, 1972;

(b) if so, the names of countries which participated; and

(c) whether the Conference has given a call for an intensive innovative action to urgently bring under control run-away human fertility?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Member-countries of the ECARE, which participated in the Conference,

were: Australia, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Khmer Republic, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Sri Lanka, Thailand, Union of Soviet socialist Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Republic of Vietnam and Hongkong. Besides, Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden sent their observers to the Conference.

(c) No, Sir.

ट्रैक्टर के मूल्य में वृद्धि

5134. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक एक दिसम्बर, 1972 के नवभारत टाइम्स में छपे समाचार के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान और 'एसकोर्ट्स' ट्रैक्टरों की कीमतें पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में दो बार बढ़ाई गईं जिस के कारण किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदने में संकोच करने लगे हैं ;

(ख) क्या पचास हार्स पावर के "हिन्दुस्तान" ट्रैक्टर की कीमत सितम्बर, 1971 में 24,900 रुपये से बढ़ कर फरवरी, 1972 में 32,900 रु० हो गई है और इसी प्रकार 'एसकोर्ट्स' ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 19,930 रु० से बढ़कर 25,200 रु० हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसानों की क्रय-शक्ति से बाहर इस मूल्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और ट्रैक्टरों की कीमतों में कमी करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग): ट्रैक्टरों के विषय मूल्य औद्योगिक लागत तथा मूल्य ब्यूरो द्वारा लागत की विस्तृत

जांच करने के बाद की गई सिफारिशों पर सितम्बर, 1971 में बढ़ाये गये थे। दूर ने ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अभ्यावेदनों को ध्यान में रखकर पुनः जांच की एवं फरवरी, 1972 में फिर मूल्य बढ़ाये गये थे। प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में दिये गये हिन्दुस्तान 50 ट्रैक्टर तथा एस्कोर्ट ट्रैक्टर के मूल्यों के आंकड़े सही हैं।

विक्रय-मूल्य में वृद्धि के निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

- (1) देशी ट्रैक्टर बनाने में काम आने वाले आयातित पुर्जों की कीमत बढ़ जाना।
- (2) देशी कच्चे माल तथा खरीदे गये पुर्जों की कीमतों में वृद्धि;
- (3) सीधे मजदूरों की मजदूरी तथा ऊपरी खर्चों का बढ़ जाना (इसमें निरीक्षणकारी श्रमिकों पर होने वाला व्यय भी सम्मिलित है), बेतन-वृद्धि तथा मंहगाई भत्ते आदि का बढ़ जाना;
- (4) आयातित पुर्जों पर सीमा-शुल्क तथा तैयार ट्रैक्टरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया जाना।

ट्रैक्टरों की बिक्री में कमी मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित कारणों से आई है :—

- (1) वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋण सुविधाओं में कड़ाई बरतना तथा ऋणों की मंजूरी में विलम्ब होना;
- (2) प्राप्त भूमि सीमा विधान से उत्पन्न अनिश्चय की स्थिति; तथा
- (3) कृषि-उद्योग नियमों द्वारा किसान-खरीद की

सुविधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया जाना।

ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं को ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु प्रत्येक संभव सहायता दी जाती है। आशा है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने तथा ट्रैक्टर-निर्माताओं के बीच परस्पर प्रतिद्वंद्विता होने से उनके मूल्य वृद्धिसंगत स्तर पर आ जायेंगे।

Foreign aid for Fifth Plan

5135. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign aid, country-wise, assured by different countries of the World for the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the share of the Socialist countries has increased for this Plan; and

(c) the names of the countries which have assured the help?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan and other relevant studies are under discussion, and it is therefore not possible to provide any specific information at this stage.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

भूतपूर्व नरेशों द्वारा वसूली आदि रखा जाना

5136. श्री अर्जुन सेठी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वसूली के भूतपूर्व नरेशों तथा उन के परिवारों के सदस्यों को शस्त्रास्त्र (एक राइफल, एक बन्दूक तथा

एक रिवाज़ या विस्तीर्ण और आवश्यकता-
नुसार, प्रतिरिक्त (गोला-बाण्ड) रखने की
अनुमति दी है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इसके निःशुल्क लायसेंस
दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था करने
के क्या कारण हैं ?

मह. मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ. ०
मोहिस्तिन) : (क) और (ख). जी
हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) भूतपूर्व नरेशों, इत्यादि की
मांगों तथा आवश्यकताओं सहित विभिन्न
पहुलुओं पर ध्यान रखते हुए निर्णय किया
गया है ।

हथियारों के रखने के लिए शुल्क-
लाइसेंसों को निशुल्क स्वीकृत करने के मामले
में भूतपूर्व नरेशों तथा उनके परिवारों के
छूट प्राप्त भूतपूर्व सदस्यों को कुछ रिमायत
दी गई है जैसा कि सा. का. नि. 991
दिनांक 13-7-1962 की संलग्न सारणी
के मद सं. 7 के अधीन शस्त्र नियमों के अन्तर्गत
जनता के अन्य छूट प्राप्त सदस्यों को इस
समय उपलब्ध है ।

**Demonstration by Shiv Sena men
outside Air India Office**

5137. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's atten-
tion has been drawn to the news that
Shiv Sena staged a violent demonst-
ration in front of the Air India Office,
Bombay demanding "Jobs only for
Marathi-speaking people"; and

(b) If so, the facts thereof and the
reaction of Government thereto?

3019 LS-5.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b).
Government have seen a report that
had appeared in the *Statesman* dated
20th November, 1972, regarding an
alleged incident involving the Shiv
Sena in Bombay. According to the
information received from the Gov-
ernment of Maharashtra on 16th No-
vember, 1972, the Shiv Sena organised
a procession to the Air India Office at
Bombay to protest against the alleged
attitude of the Air India authorities
in not giving preference to Maha-
rashtrians in the matter of recruit-
ment. The procession was stopped at
some distance from the Air India
building. The officers of the Air India
agreed to meet a delegation consisting
of Shri Bal Thakre and six others.
The delegation was taken by the Air
India officers to the office of the
Secretary, Air India, on the 21st floor
of the building. The delegation
wanted to discuss matters with the
Chief Personnel Manager, who was
not available in that building. He
came after about two hours and went
to the room inside the building where
the members of the delegation were
waiting. It is alleged that he was
manhandled by some members of the
Shiv Sena and given fist blows, outside
the office room, as a result of which
he sustained some injuries. An offence
under sections 448, 323 and 114 of the
Indian Penal Code has been registered
and investigations are in progress. 3
persons are reported to have been ar-
rested in this connection.

Applications from Gujarat for Licences

5138. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms which ap-
plied for Licences for setting up in-
dustries in Gujarat during 1970-71 and
1971-72;

(b) how many have been permitted; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Between 1-1-1970 and 30-9-1972, 406 applications for industrial licences were received for setting up new undertakings in the State of Gujarat, against which 58 letters of intent and 8 industrial licences have been issued upto 30-11-72. 95 applications have been rejected for various reasons as were appropriate in each case, as for example reservation for the small scale sector; scarcity of raw materials; no scope for creation of additional capacity; disproportionately heavy expenditure on the import of capital goods; public sector angle; exemption under or non-applicability of the Industries (D&B) Act 1951 etc.

Posting of B.S.F. on West Bengal-Bangladesh Border

5139. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine battalions of the Border Security Force have been posted on West Bengal-Bangladesh Border; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information about the development of the B.S.F. on the International border is of a secret nature and it is not considered desirable in the public interest to disclose the same.

Purchase of Khadi Cloth by Ministry of Communications

5140. SHRI CHIRANJIB JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has discontinued purchase of Khadi cloth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The khadi cloth is being used for the Ministry and the monitoring Organisations. The mill-made cloth has, however, been allowed to be used as a purely *ad hoc* measure for fabrication of uniforms for the P. & T. and OCS staff. This has been done due to persistent demand from the beneficiaries that the uniforms made out of Khadi cloth get quickly soiled and do not stand the strain of hard wear besides being less durable.

Payment of Salary and Allowances to the Employees whose Services were terminated after 1968 Strike

5141. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government employees, particularly of the P. & T. and Railway Departments were arrested and dismissed in connection with the September 1968 strike, have subsequently been reinstated with pay and allowances for the period they were out of employment;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving equally favourable consideration to those employees whose services were terminated but who were not arrested nor proceeded against departmentally; and

(c) whether this later category will also now be granted their pay and allowances for the period they were out of employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c): Though no exact information is readily available about the number of Central Government employees particularly in the P. & T. Department and the Railways who might have been arrested and dismissed in connection with their participation in the last strike of September, 1968 and might have been re-instated later with pay and allowances, the general position in this regard is as follows:—

In the case of employees dismissed from service, on their re-instatement in service as a result of appeal or review or as a result of Court decisions, the competent authority, who orders such reinstatement, is empowered to determine, after taking into account the merits and circumstances of each case and the orders of the court, if any, in this regard, the quantum of pay and allowances to be allowed to each such employee for the period intervening between the date of dismissal and reinstatement.

In regard to temporary Government employees, under Rule 5(1) of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1965, the services of a temporary Government servant are liable to termination at any time by a notice of one month given either by the Government servant or by the appointing authority. If, however, the services of such an employee are terminated immediately, he is to be paid a sum equivalent to the amount of his pay plus allowances for the period of notice at the same rates at which he was drawing them immediately before the termination of his service, or as the case may be, for the period by which such notice falls short of one month. In the case of temporary employees, whose services had been terminated at the time of the Central Government employees' strike in September, 1968, Government had, as a measure of liberalisation, decided that such employees, should be taken back

in service without prejudice to their liability for appropriate disciplinary Government servants after the termination of their services, the question of allowing them pay and allowances for the intervening period prior to their being taken back in service could these employees had ceased to be action under the service rules. As not arise.

Advertisements given by Public Undertakings

5142. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the First, Second and Third quarters of 1972, the largest number of advertisements from various Public Sector Undertakings went to the 'Statesman' 'Times of India', 'Hindustan Times' and 'Indian Express'; and

(b) if so, whether this is consistent with the policy of diffusing concentration of the Press monopoly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b): Public undertakings make their own arrangements for releasing advertisements to newspapers to meet their publicity requirements. The information sought is not available with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting since the functioning of these enterprises comes under various Ministries.

Public undertakings have been advised to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers for their advertising.

Commemorative Postage Stamp to make the 25th Anniversary of Famous Singer Sehgal

5143. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the 25th anniversary of the death of the

renowned and world famous singer, Sehgal falls due in January, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to issue a special postage stamp to commemorate the occasion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) No. Normally commemorative stamps on personalities are considered for issue on the birth or death centenaries or on the 1st or 10th death anniversaries.

Irregular appointments in National Industrial Development Corporation and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.

5144. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Director of the National Industrial Development Corporation is also the Chairman of Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.;

(b) whether any complaints of nepotism have been received by the said Managing-Director/Chairman in the matter of irregular appointments to officers posts in both these public sector undertakings; and

(c) if so, whether the complaints have been investigated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c): Complaints of nepotism in N.I.D.C. were received and were duly investigated.

Seminar of Economic Journalists held at New Delhi

5146. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 50 Economic Journalists from Asia, Africa, East and West Europe and the U.S.A. participated in a Seminar held in New Delhi from 4th to 9th December, 1972;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: (a): A seminar of economic journalists was organised by the Forum of Financial Writers, New Delhi, which is a private body and is an association of economic journalists. It is understood that about 50 journalists from overseas were invited to the Seminar.

(b) and (c): A copy of the statement issued by the Seminar on the conclusion of its deliberations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-1099/71.]

Visit of the Union Minister to Vijayawada on 23rd November, 1972

5147. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister visited Vijayawada on 23rd November, 1972 to acquaint himself with the Law and Order situation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether he submitted any report to the Prime Minister; and what is his assessment of the situation; and

(c) the assistance provided by the Centre to the Andhra Pradesh Government over this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Central Government have remained in close touch with the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the recent developments in the State affecting law and order. Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, visited Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Guntur between 22nd and 24th November, 1972 to assess the situation and review measures needed for restoration of normalcy. The State Government have been provided with necessary assistance of the armed forces of the Union.

Metal Detector made by National Physical Laboratory for Detecting Letter Bombs

5148. SHRI P. M. MEHTA;
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of the National Physical Laboratory have made an improved version of the metal detector which helps in detecting letter bombs; and

(b) if so, the main features of the experiment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This "Letter Bomb Detector" consists of an electronic radio frequency generator, a sensing device and a highly sensitive electronic detector. When a letter containing a bomb is passed through the sensing device, an aural signal alongwith a visual indication is given out by the electronic detector.

मीडियम वेव पर स्थानीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले मध्य प्रदेश के रेडियो केन्द्रों की सं

5149. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पोडेर :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्रों से मीडियम वेव पर स्थानीय कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं तथा अन्य प्रसारण रिले किए जाते हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों का प्रसारण क्षेत्र क्या है; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के पूरे क्षेत्रफल में से कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में इन केन्द्रों के प्रसारण सुने जा सकते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क)
3 सहायक केन्द्रों समेत पांच ।

(ख) भूभाग, बिजली तथा वेव-लैन्थ पर निर्भर करते हुए केन्द्रों की प्रसारण परिधि 24 किलो मीटर से लेकर 269 किलोमीटर तक भिन्न भिन्न है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों द्वारा मीडियम वेव पर लगभग 49 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र तथा शार्टवेव पर लगभग 100 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र प्रसारण क्षेत्र में आता है ।

टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनों का निर्माण

5150. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर द्वारा कितनी टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनें बनाई गई; और

(ख) इन में विभिन्न लिपियों की अलग अलग कितनी मशीनें हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) : (क)—

वर्ष	निर्मित टेलीप्रिन्टरों की संख्या
1970-71	4,499
1971-72	3,844

इसके अतिरिक्त कम्पनी ने बहुत से संलग्न (अटैचमेंट), अनुषंगी औजार (एनसीलरीज) और लाइन एकक भी बनाये हैं। वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान बनाये गए टेलीप्रिन्टरों की तुल्यार्क अददों के अनुसार कुल संख्या क्रमशः 4,911 और 4,779 थी।

(ख)

लिपि	मशीनों की संख्या	
	1970-71	1971-72
अंग्रेजी (रोमन)	4,048	3,703
देवनागरी	59	135
अरबी	392	6

पांचवीं योजना में कृषि कामों तथा खनिज विकास के लिये धन का नियतन

5151. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं योजना में कृषि कामों तथा खनिज विकास के लिए निर्धारित की गई राशि इस कार्य के लिए चौथी योजना में दी गई राशि से दुगुनी है; और

(ख) इन कार्यों के लिए किए गए राज्यवार अग्रवंटन का व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की तैयारी का काम इस समय चल रहा है और क्षेत्रीय अग्रवंटनों के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sale and Purchase of Immovable Properties in Delhi

5152. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the walled city of Delhi, the sale and purchase of immovable properties are governed by the Punjab Pre-emption Act of 1913, which gives preferential rights to certain categories of persons like the owner of contiguous house to purchase property in preference to an outsider of a Mohalla;

(b) whether this Act was amended in Punjab in 1960 giving pre-emptive rights only to the tenants;

(c) whether the amendments in the Act have also been extended to Delhi; if not, the reasons for this discrimination; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend these amendments in the parent Act to cover the sale and purchase of property within the walled city of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of extending to Delhi the amendments made in the Act in Punjab, in 1960, was considered in 1961 but, as the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 did not permit the person acquiring a house occupied by a tenant to take possession thereof for a period of five years, it was decided that the amendments need not be extended. However, on receipt of a suggestion recently, the question is being further reviewed.

Expansion of Bigger Business Houses

5153. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that bigger business houses should be permitted to continue to expand in industrially backward areas; and

(b) if so, the gist of the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). According to the Revised Licensing Policy announced in 1970, the larger industrial houses are expected to participate primarily in the core and heavy investment sectors. Government have

been considering the question of allowing larger houses in the middle sector if they propose to set up industries in backward areas. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Remuneration rates of Telegram Messengers

5154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of remuneration for Telegram Messengers have been revised recently by Government;

(b) if so, a comparative statement of the new and old rates;

(c) if not, whether revision of these rates is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) the likely date by which a decision in the matter would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Decision will be taken as early as possible. No anticipated date can be specified.

Special Allowance Payable to Cashiers and Staff Handling Stores in A.I.R.

5155. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cashiers working in the All India Radio draw a Special Allowance or handling cash;

(b) if so, whether other categories of employees handling Stores worth lakhs of rupees are also given any allowance; and

(c) if not, whether the Storekeepers enjoy any other financial benefits or whether they are required to deposit a Security amount of Rs. 5/- per annum for handling the stores?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Storekeepers in All India Radio are in a higher scale of pay than Cashiers. The higher scale has been allowed in view of the nature of their work. Both Cashiers and Storekeepers have to furnish acceptable security as prescribed under the General Financial Rules. This position is not peculiar to All India Radio alone.

Launching of a Satellite for T.V.

5156. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to launch a Satellite for T.V. in pursuance of a National Television System, having ruled out a purely terrestrial system on the ground that it would cost about 3 times more than a hybrid system made up of satellite and terrestrial network; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of this plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Details of a plan to utilise a satellite for a National Television System are still being worked out.

Guidelines for States for preparing proposals for inclusion in approach to Fifth Plan

5157. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state whether Planning

Commission has issued directions to the States to formulate their proposals according to the guidelines given by the Commission on the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): No Sir. Since Planning Commission has yet to take a view on many matters relating to the Fifth Plan, no guidelines have yet been issued to States by the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the States' Fifth Plans.

Development of Backward Areas in Mysore during Fifth Plan

5158. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main features of the proposals submitted by the State of Mysore for the development of backward areas in the State during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):

STATEMENT

The Fifth Five Year Plan of Mysore State is in the early stages of preparation. In "The Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan of Mysore State" forwarded by the Government of Mysore, the following are the main features of the broad approach to the development of backward areas;

(a) On the basis of weighted mean of relevant economic indicators the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur have been classed as least developed, Bihar being the most backward district. Efforts are being made in all sectors to bring the backward areas on par with the rest of the State.

(b) The Western Ghats region of the State is a backward area and plans are being prepared for an integrated development of this region.

(c) Eleven districts of Mysore State, namely, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur,

Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, North Kanara, Raichur, South Kanara and Tumkur, have been considered industrially backward and facilities of concessional finance from institutions would be available to entrepreneurs starting industries in these districts. Further, a subsidy upto Rs. 5 lakhs would be given by the Central Government on the fixed capital investment of new units to be started in the district of Raichur, Dharwar and Mysore. In these backward districts the down payment for land allotted by the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board, will only be 10 per cent as against 20 per cent in the case of other districts, sales-tax will be exempted in the case of capital goods purchased within the State and the Mysore State Finance Corporation will accept equitable mortgages in cases not covered by Government exemption from stamp duty.

(d) The State has offered incentives for starting new industries such as contribution towards the preparation of feasibility studies, cash refund of sales-tax on the raw-materials and exemption from payment of electricity tax for the first five years of production, exemption of conversion fine leviable on agricultural lands put for industrial uses and facility of payment in instalments for developed land allotted by the Mysore State Industrial Areas Development Board.

Additional Chance for Government Employees to Appear in I.A.S. Examination

5159. SHRI D. N. SINGH:
CH. RAM SEWAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for providing an additional chance to every Government employee (not already in Class I), who has completed six years of service and is less than 35 years of age to sit at the regular

I.A.S. Examination is under consideration of the Union Government since April, 1969; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendation is under consideration along with all other connected recommendations relating to Class I Services.

Licensed Capacity of Safety Razor Blades Industry

5160. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity licensed for the manufacture of safety Razor blades in the country;

(b) what is the share of Messrs. Harbanslal Malhotra and Sons, Calcutta and their Associates in the country out of this;

(c) whether some Letters of Intent have not as yet been utilised, if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the particulars of applications for Industrial Licences for the manufacture of Razor Blades rejected during the last two years upto-date and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total licensed/registered capacity for the manufacture of Safety Razor Blades is 2580 million Nos. per annum.

(b) 1840 Million Nos. per annum.

(c) Letters of Intent to the following 11 parties for the manufacture of

Safety Razor Blades for a total capacity of 2610 Million Nos. per annum have been issued:—

1. M/s. U.P. State Industrial Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.
2. Shri K. P. Agarwal, New Delhi.
3. Shri V. Balakrishna, Madurai.
4. M/s. Mysore State Industrial and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
5. M/s. Poddar Estates Ltd., Calcutta.
6. M/s. Cosmosteels Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.
7. M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. M/s. Vithal Vaman Muthye, Bombay.
9. M/s. S. G. Agarwalla, Jaipur.
10. Mr. Kaippully Ramdas, London.
11. M/s. Precision Machinery Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

(d) No application for industrial licence for the manufacture of Razor Blades has been finally rejected during the last two years.

Declaration of Bikaner as Backward District

5161. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bikaner has been declared to be one of the industrially backward Districts of Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The District could not satisfy

the criteria prescribed for the purpose.

Production of T.V. Sets

5162. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of T.V. sets in the country at present;

(b) whether the present production is utterly inadequate to meet the increasing demand for T.V. sets; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to augment the production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Nine manufacturers, three in the organised sector with a licenced capacity of 40,000 sets and six in the small scale sector (including two consortia) with a capacity of 30,000 sets have established manufacture of TV sets in the country, based on indigenous know-how; more new units are gradually establishing production. Over 50,000 TV sets of good quality have been produced so far.

A demand projection study conducted by All India Radio in 1969 had assessed the total requirement of TV sets for the period up to the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan as 3.7 lakhs sets, for TV sets priced at Rs. 2,000 which is the current price range. To meet the demand an annual capacity of over 2.8 lakh sets has been sanctioned. Of this, a capacity of 1,10,000 sets has been sanctioned in the organised (both private and public) sector, and over 1,70,000 sets in the small scale sector. A substantial portion of this capacity is likely to be established during the coming year. With the increased production of TV sets the supply is expected to be adequate in relation to the demand. A continuous watch is being kept on the demand and production and further capacity will be created as and when necessary.

Centralised Reforms Agency

5163. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have rejected the proposal of Administrative Reforms Commission on Personnel Administration especially the recommendations regarding Centralised reforms agency which would be advised by an Advisory Council on administrative reforms; and

(b) if so, the reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the ARC in its report "Personnel Administration" are at varying stages of consideration. The decisions taken so far on this report are included in the statement which is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1972. The ARC's recommendation referred to by the Hon. Member is contained in its report on "The Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of work" and reads as follows:—

"There should be set up a council on administrative reforms to advise the central reforms agency on the planning of its programme of work, to review progress, to help induct fresh thinking into its working, and to co-ordinate the activities of the different professional organisations engaged in research on problems of public management. The council should consist of eight members, drawn from Members of Parliament, experienced administrators and eminent scholars interested in public administration. It may be presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister."

The Government's decision on this recommendation is indicated below:—

"The ARC has conducted a major probe into administration and put forward a number of new ideas in its various reports. What is now required

at least for some time to come, is assimilation of the ideas already received. Government, therefore, feel that it would be premature to set up the council proposed by the ARC".

This decision was included in the statements laid on the Table of the House on 11th August, 1971 and 17th November, 1971, respectively.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas with Technical Collaboration of Industrialists

5164. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to seek technical collaboration with industrialists for setting up industries in the Backward areas; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a). There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Crime Cases in Delhi

5165. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many Crime Cases have been registered in Delhi during the last six months.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): 20,323 crime cases were registered in Delhi during the last six months, from 1st June to 30th November, 1972.

खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में
प्रबन्धक और मुख्य लेखापाल की
नियुक्ति

5166. श्री एस० एस० सक्सेना :

श्री भीला राजत :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी
प्रामोद्योग भवन में पर्याप्त समय से प्रबन्धक
एवं मुख्य लेखापाल की नियुक्ति नहीं की
गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाई की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी
प्रामोद्योग आयोग का कथन है कि खादी
प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रमुख लेखा
अधिकारी का कोई पद नहीं है। प्रबन्धक
का पद नवम्बर, 1971 से रिक्त है।

(ख) प्रबन्धक को नियुक्ति इसलिए
नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि पुराने वेतन क्रम
में इस पद के लिये कोई योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्ति
उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ।

(ग) सरकार ने अब उच्चतर वेतन
क्रम में पद को बहाल बना दिया है। स्थान को
भरने के लिये प्रशासनिक अभ्युपाय किये जा
रहे हैं।

विज्ञान और तकनीकी क्षेत्र में भारत-
अमरीकी सहयोग

5167. श्री एस० एस० पुरती :

क्या विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार [ने विज्ञान
तथा तकनीकी क्षेत्र में भारत अमरीकी सहयोग
से सीमित करने की दशा में कोई कदम उठाए
हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सीमा किन किन
क्षेत्रों में लग गई है; और :

(ग) आत्म निर्भरता की दिशा में
केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अमरीकी सहयोग की किस
सीमा तक कम किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास और विज्ञान और
औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :
(क) नहीं श्रीमान।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ?

(ग) इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से अमरीकी
सहायता के एक अंश के निलम्बन होने तथा
आत्म निर्भरता की दिशा में त्वरित विकास की
धोषित नीति के दृष्टिकोण से भारत को
अमरीकी सहायता के सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न का सरकार
द्वारा हाल ही पुनरीक्षण किया गया था।
प्रत्येक परियोजना को निरन्तर रखने की
आवश्यकता तथा आवश्यकता की कसौटी
की यथावत् प्रयोज्यता से प्रत्येक विशेषज्ञ के
विषय में सभी सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के
निकटतम परामर्श से भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी
सहयोग परियोजना का एक आलोचनात्मक
पुनरीक्षण किया गया था। इस पुनरीक्षण
के फलस्वरूप यह निश्चय किया गया था कि
सितम्बर 1972 के अन्त के मध्यम निरन्तर
रख के लिए 29 अमरीकी क्षेत्र विशेषज्ञों के
साथ केवल छः परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकता
है।

Economic Cooperation from Foreign Countries for formulation of Fifth Plan

5168. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has initiated discussions with a number of foreign countries with a view to ascertaining their economic cooperation in the context of formulation of Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, names of foreign countries concerned and their views in the matter; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Discussions have recently taken place with the representatives of a number of foreign countries for the development of economic cooperation in the near future including the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Talks have been held with U.K., France, Japan, U.S.S.R., Iraq, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, GDR, Singapore, Rumania, Guinea. All the countries have expressed their desire to cooperate with India on the basis of mutual benefit. Some sectors where cooperation can be entered into have been tentatively earmarked, but further discussions will be necessary to identify more specifically the area of cooperation.

Ban on influx of Hippies into the Country

5169. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to ban the influx of Hippies into our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): With a view to limiting the entry and stay in India of foreigners who are likely to be a social nuisance because of their

indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vagrancy, begging, etc. suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad and the State Governments etc.

Stress in the Annual Plan for 1973-74 on Generation of Employment opportunities

5170. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made provision in the annual plan for 1973-74 for generation of additional employment opportunities and ensuring minimum facilities with regard to education, housing and drinking water to the bulk of the population; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan discussions for 1973-74 with Central Ministries and State Governments are still in progress. The Plan will be finalised only by March 1973.

Placing of Television Broadcasting Satellite in Orbit

5172. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of India's Space Scientists to place in orbit a television broadcasting satellite built and launched wholly by Indian Scientists before the end of 1981 have been cleared by the Government;

(b) whether on being completed synchronous satellite will provide television coverage to virtually each of India's 3000 towns and 5,65,000 villages; and

(c) if so, the total estimated cost of this scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The details of synchronous satellite for television broadcast the extent of coverage that can be achieved with such satellite and the estimated cost of such system are still being worked out.

Selection of Officers for Delhi Judicial Service Cadre

5173. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Delhi Judicial Service Cadre, 61 Officers were selected from different States with different pay scales;

(b) whether Officers from different States, notwithstanding their seniority are getting pay according to different pay scales with the result that some senior Officers from one State getting less pay than their Juniors from other States;

(c) whether some Officers with 6 to 8 years service from Uttar Pradesh opted for the pay scale of Delhi Judicial Service but their pay has been fixed at the minimum ignoring their previous service period as a result of which they are getting less pay than they were drawing in their parent State; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise the pay structure and make it more attractive to draw the best Officers from every State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir, but only 49 actually joined.

(b) At the time of the initial constitution of the Delhi Judicial Service Officers belonging to six different

States were selected. They were enjoying at that time different emoluments and Scales of Pay. The scales of pay in the Delhi Judicial Service being lower than the scales in which some of these officers were drawing pay at the time of their appointment to the Service, they were allowed the option to retain their parent scales as personal to them while holding posts in the Delhi Judicial Service. Consequently, there is no uniformity in the scales in which pay is drawn by officers of the Delhi Judicial Service.

(c) Yes, Sir. The officers have represented and the representations are under consideration.

(d) There is no proposal at present to revise the pay structure of the Delhi Judicial Service.

Foreign Private Investment and Technical Collaboration

5174. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diversification of entrepreneurship, emphasis on non-traditional industries, reduction in the use of imported materials, reduction in the quantum of external aid and promotion of exports have boosted our industrial growth;

(b) whether Government's policy in respect of foreign private investment which had become increasingly selective and the emphasis now on more technical collaboration are bearing fruits; and

(c) if so, by when the selective foreign private investment and technical collaboration are expected to end once for all?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. These are some of the factors which have contributed to overall growth

of industrial production in the country. A basic objective of Governments' foreign collaboration policy is the selective import of technology along with emphasis on indigenous research and development, so as to gradually reduce dependence on foreign know-how and thereby conserve scarce foreign exchange resources. Even though a substantial industrial base has been developed in the country, technological gaps exist in certain complicated and newer areas of technology. It would not, therefore, be to the benefit of the country to entirely stop the import of those technologies which have as yet not developed indigenously.

Supply of Equipment for Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill Bombay by H.E.L. Bhopal

5175. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Factory, Bhopal has supplied the entire equipment completely of its own for the Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill near Bombay; and

(b) if so, the amount of the foreign exchange saved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Heavy electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal has supplied the entire equipment consisting of Large Main Mill Drive Motors, Auxiliary Motors, Thyristor Transformers, Ventilation Equipment, Thyristor Converters and Controls for the Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill near Bombay. The only equipment imported was Thyristor Converters and Controls which are not manufactured in the country. The amount of foreign exchange saved is approximately Rs. 40 lakhs.

Setting up of State Planning Board for Rajasthan

5176. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to set up State Planning Board for Rajasthan was taken some time back;

(b) if so, whether the Board has not so far been set up;

(c) if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the State Planning Board is expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Government of Rajasthan have under active consideration a proposal to set up a State Planning Board consisting of experts from the fields of economics, engineering and other specialisations. The Board is likely to be set up shortly.

Foreign know-how in Telephone System

5177. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to send a delegation of experts to some foreign countries for foreign know-how on the Telephone system in India; and

(b) if so, when the delegation will go to the foreign countries and the names of the countries to be visited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

National Development Corporation

5178. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Corporation Limited has plans to expand its operations abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last five years, the NIDC has executed a number of projects abroad and has gained flattering recognition from Governments and entrepreneurs in other countries as well as from international agencies viz. UNIDO, for its professional consultancy assignments. In the light of this experience, the NIDC expects to be increasingly called upon to provide consultancy services abroad.

Allocation of Funds for setting up of Industries in West Bengal, U.P., and A.P.

5179. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centre has recently sanctioned Rs. 162 crores for setting up new industries in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, how many units have been set up since then and the amount sanctioned for similar purpose for U.P., Haryana and Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following are the figures of Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for

large and medium industries according to the States' Plans:

West Bengal	Rs. 874.77 lakhs
Haryana	Rs. 316.00 lakhs
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 1023.09 do
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2372.50 do

खादी प्रामोदोग भवन, नई दिल्ली में परामर्शदात्री समिति

5180. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्री मोला राउत :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों से खादी प्रामोदोग भवन, नई दिल्ली में एक परामर्शदात्री समिति कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके अध्यक्ष का नाम क्या है तथा उसके कर्तव्य और अधिकार क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस समिति से खादी प्रामोदोग भवन को कोई लाभ है और क्या भवन के कार्यकर्ताओं के हितों के सम्बन्ध में यह समिति कोई निर्णायक भूमिका निभाती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हां, सुखदेव सिंह : वे सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के परामर्श से भवन को चलाने में प्रबंधक को सलाह और मार्गदर्शन देते हैं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में
चोरी

5181. श्री कुण्डदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :
श्री मनमोहन प्रसाद :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताते
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई
दिल्ली में इस वर्ष लगभग 21000 रु०
की राशि गायब हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह चोरी का
मामला है प्रथम गवर्नर का ;

(ग) इस घटना के लिए भवन के
किस अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया
गया है ; और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित
अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय जांच
की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) खादी
तथा ग्रामोद्योग प्रायोग का कथन है कि लोहे
की आसमारी जिसमें 21,111.60 रु०
थे 1 मई, 1972 को खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन,
नई दिल्ली के लेखा अनुभाग से गायब हो
गयी ।

(ख) से (घ) पुलिस द्वारा और विभाग
द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

Self-Employment Complex in Kate-
dhan (Hyderabad)

5182. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will
the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

3019 LS-6.

(a) the total number of units which
will promote self-employment in the
complex at Katekhan near Hydera-
bad;

(b) the total number of persons to
whom employment is expected to be
given; and

(c) how many will be in self emp-
loyment units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESH-
WAR PRASAD): (a) 3,336.

(b) 18,344.

(c) 13,344.

Manufacture of Indigenous T.V.
components to reduce import content

5183. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will
the PRIME MINISTER be pleased
to state:

(a) the import content being allow-
ed per T.V. set at present;

(b) the effects being made by Go-
vernment to reduce import content;

(c) the applications for manufac-
ture of T.V. Components recommend-
ed by the Department to the Licens-
ing Committee during the last six
months;

(d) the applications for manufac-
ture of T. V. Components pending
with the Department and when the
Department plans to dispose them of;
and

(e) whether there is any guideline
to give preference to Indian entre-
preneur with engineering back-
ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (e). An
import content of Rs. 90 is being per-
mitted at present per TV set. Addi-
tionally, Bharat Electronics Limited
(BEL) distribute the picture tubes
used in the TV sets. BEL either im-
port the picture tube or the glass

envelope which is then made into a picture tube by BIL; in either case the import involved is about Rs. 100 per piece. Government are making efforts to reduce this import content progressively, by setting up indigenous manufacture of the imported components, including the glass envelopes. For the manufacture of 'deflection components' which constitute a significant part of the import content, industrial licence has been granted to one firm in the organised sector and a letter of intent has been issued to a unit in the public sector. In addition, twenty five units in the small scale sector have been given approval for the manufacture of TV components.

Two applications for the manufacture of TV components were referred to the Licensing Committee during the last six months; one of these was from a public sector unit to whom a letter of intent has been given and the other was from a firm with foreign equity which was rejected. Four other applications are being processed.

A technical panel has examined the question relating to the manufacture of glass shells required for TV picture tubes. Its report is under consideration. This manufacture will become necessary when the production of TV sets becomes large during the 5th plan period running into many lakhs per annum.

In granting licences/approvals preference is given to Indian entrepreneurs who possess requisite technical background and can provide the necessary technical input required for the manufacture of quality products.

Supply of news reports to Regional Small Newspapers

5184. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply news reports to the representatives of regional small newspapers who represent their papers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Press Information Bureau make available to 19 accredited correspondents, who represent small newspapers from different parts of the country in New Delhi, daily Press releases, feature articles and other publicity material in the same manner as provided to other accredited correspondents. The accredited correspondents small newspapers also receive important Government Reports and documents like Railway and General Budget papers and annual reports of Ministries. The Bureau also follows a liberal policy regarding accreditation of correspondents of small newspapers.

Consultancy services by National Industrial Development Corporation

5185. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking, has decided to provide consultancy services in non-traditional spheres such as pollution control and traffic engineering; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is taking steps, through recruitment of suitable personnel and appropriate training, to equip itself to render consultancy service in the fields of pollution con-

trof and Traffic Engineering. As its capacities and capabilities develop in these fields, it proposes to render consultancy services to Industries and Municipal authorities.

अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने के लिये गद्दा की अनुपलब्धता

5186. श्री धनसाह प्रधान :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने योग्य एक भी गद्दा उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या तीन-चार वर्ष पूर्व बिड़ला मिल अखाड़े संचालक ने गृह मंत्रालय से अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने के लिये विदेशी गद्दों का आयात किये जाने की अनुमति मांगी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको इसकी अनुमति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा कुश्ती सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार क्या सहयोग दे रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानिफ विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्थान पटियाला और दिल्ली स्थित उनके राजघाट प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में अन्तराष्ट्रीय स्तर की कुश्ती लड़ने योग्य कुश्ती के गद्दे हैं । इसके प्रतिरिक्त, भारतीय कुश्ती फेडरेशन और कुछ राज्यों की खेल परिषदों के पास भी ऐसे गद्दे बंटाए जाते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान और बीविंग मिल्स लिमिटेड ने कुश्ती के गद्दे और कुश्ती के जूतों के आयात हेतु एक आयात लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए 29 अगस्त, 1971 को आवेदन-पत्र दिया था । आवेदन-पत्र आयात और निर्यात के मुख्य निर्देशक के विचाराधीन है ।

Project reports submitted by Hindustan Paper Corporation

5187. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects reports submitted by the Hindustan Paper Corporation have been approved; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the reason for delay in the execution of these projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Project Report submitted by the Hindustan Paper Corporation in respect of Nagaland Project has been approved by the Government. The other Project Reports in respect of Kerala Newsprint Project and Assam Paper and Pulp Project are under examination.

(b) The Project Report in respect of Nagaland Project which has been recently approved, envisages production of 30,000 tonnes of pulp and paper per annum. Substantial progress has been made in placing orders for plant and equipment. Some nucleus staff has also been put in position. All possible efforts are being made to expedite the implementation of the Project.

ईंट भट्टा उद्योग में कोयले की कमी

5188. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंट भट्टा उद्योग में गिरावट का एकमात्र कारण कोयले की कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ईंट भट्टा उद्योग को चलाने वालों को कोयले की सीधी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, नहीं ।
(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

खोई से कागज बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5189. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खोई से कागज बनाने के लिए 11 औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को लाइसेंस दिये जायेगे ;

(ख) क्या कब में उनके लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिये जायेगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 10 उपक्रमों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने पड़े क्योंकि परियोजना का कार्यालयन नहीं किया था । बाकी उपक्रम अर्थात् मै० अलोक पेपर मिल्स परियोजना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रभावी कदम उठा रहा है । उन्होंने अपने प्राधारित कच्चा माल गन्ने की खोई उपलब्ध न होने के कारण गन्ने की खोई के बदले बांस निश्चित किया है ।

सांगली कोमपारेटिव सुगर फैक्टरी को कागज बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस देना

5190. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या, सांगली कोमपारेटिव सुगर फैक्टरी को खोई से कागज बनाने के लिए कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) बाजार में यह कागज कब तक आ जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यह परियोजना खोई से प्रचलवादी और आर्ट कागज बनाने के लिए है । पार्टी ने ग्रेट ब्रिटिश की एक कम्पनी के साथ परियोजना

रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के बारे में वास्तविकता की है। कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत 25000 पाँड के मुगताज के लिए आवश्यक अनुमति दे दी गई है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट लगभग छः महीने की अवधि में तैयार हो जायेगी। सामान्यतः नया कामज एकक चार से पांच वर्ष की अवधि में उत्पादन शुरू कर देता है।

Circulation figure of "Dainik Avantika" of M.P.

5191. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the actual circulation of "Dainik Avantika" of Madhya Pradesh is still less than what has even claimed; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). As a result of an on-the-spot check by a circulation team of the office of the Registrar of Newspapers, the circulation of the Hindi daily 'Avantika' for the calendar years 1969 and 1970 was assessed, in June 1971, at 2,500 copies. This was lower than what the publisher had claimed for the concerned period. The circulation of the daily is being rechecked next year.

भारत द्वारा श्री हरिकोटा रेंज से प्रथम उपग्रह छोड़ने का कार्यक्रम रद्द करना

5192. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या,

अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री हरिकोटा रेंज से प्रथम भारतीय उपग्रह अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़ने की योजना रद्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु उर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री, तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (जीवन्ती इन्द्रा गाँधी): (क) भारत में अभिकल्पित एवं निमित्त पहला उपग्रह सोवियत राकेट कैरियर की सहायता से रूस की भूमि से छोड़ा जायेगा। तथापि, भारत की भूमि से पहली बार उपग्रह श्री हरिकोट रेंज से छोड़ा जायेगा।

(ख) पहले उपग्रह को रूस की भूमि से छोड़ने का उद्देश्य यह है कि अपेक्षा कृत बड़े आकार के उपग्रह को निर्धारित तिथि से पहले छोड़ा जा सके।

(ग) भारत में उपग्रह को छोड़ने की क्षमता का विकास करने के कार्यक्रम का विस्तृत विवरण 1970-80 के दशक की परमाणु उर्जा तथा अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा में दिया गया है। तथापि, इस कार्यक्रम को पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के लिए इसके विवरण को समायोजित बनाया जा रहा है।

Production of News Print by Private Sector and through expansion of Nepa Mills

5193. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state::

(a) whether to step up the production of newsprint in the country, Government have approved 3 private sector newsprint projects and have also decided to expand the capacity of the Nepa Mills in the public sector; and.

(b) if so, the outlines of the private sector projects and the expansion projects in the public sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Projects in private sector have been approved:

1. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills in Himachal Pradesh 60,000 tonnes
2. Shetkari Sahakari Sakar Kharkhana, Sangli (Maharashtra) 44, 500 tonnes
3. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd., in U.P. 60,000 „

Expansion of capacity of Nepa Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes is under implementation.

Plot to Blow UP Mizoram Legislature Building

5194. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laldenga (Mizoram) is a base in the Arakan Hills with 1,000 followers of hostile and the authorities have also unearthed a plot by hostiles to blow up the Mizoram Legislature building; and

(b) if so, what security measures have been taken by Government in such circumstances and whether any demand by the Administrative authorities have also been made for security from the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There are reports that some Mizo rebels had, after the loss of their bases in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, entered Burmese territory in a bid to establish new hideouts. Government

have also seen reports that Laldenga has escaped to Pakistan. During the course of interrogation of one of the surrendered MNF hostiles in September last, it came to light that some hostiles were planning to damage the Secretariat and the Assembly House at Aizawl. Security arrangements were, therefore, strengthened and adequate vigilance maintained to deal with the situation. Some of these hostiles were also subsequently apprehended. The Budget Session of the Assembly, which started on 20-10-1972, passed off peacefully. The Central Government remain in close touch with and render all reasonable assistance to Mizoram Administration in respect of matters affecting the security of Mizoram.

Shortage of I.A.S. and Class I Officers

5195. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of I.A.S. and Class I officers in Government of India; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). As against the sanctioned Central Deputation Reserve of 703 in the I.A.S. Cadre, there are at present 528 officers serving with the Centre. In the absence of specific provisions in the various cadres of Class I Services for deputation in the Central Secretariat and other deputations outside their cadre under the Centre, it is difficult to state whether there is any shortage of officers in the Government of India in respect of these services.

Special I.A.S. Examination for Central Government Employees

5196. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many 1st Class and 2nd Class M.As and B.As are serving as clerks and Assistants in the Central Government Offices;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to hold special I.A.S. examination for Central Government employees in order to meet the shortage and give a chance to the serving employees as has been done previously; and

(c) if so, when the proposal will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). No proposal for holding a special I.A.S. examination for Central Government employees is under consideration of the Government. However, the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on Personnel Administration have made the following recommendation:

Recommendation No. 18(b)

"Every one who has completed six years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one and only one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken, provided that he fulfils conditions relating to educational qualifications". This recommendation is under consideration.

Officers of Police and Judicial Officers caught by C. B. I. for corruption

5197. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers of Police caught by the Central Bureau of Investigation for corruption during the last three years;

(b) the number of Judicial Officers and other Court Officers of Delhi caught by the Central Bureau of Investigation for corruption during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) During the three year period from 13.12.1969 to 12-12-1972, C. B. I. registered cases against 7 Class I Officers of Police for investigating allegations of Corruption.

(b). During the same period, C. B. I. registered cases against 3 Judicial Officers and Court Officers of Delhi for investigating allegations of corruption.

(c) Action taken is indicated below:—

CLASS-I POLICE OFFICERS

1 Officer—Prosecuted in Court and facing trial.

1 Officer—Departmental disciplinary proceedings are under consideration, as advised by C. V. C.

1 Officer—Investigation has been completed and CVC's advice is awaited.

3 Officers—Closed after investigation. No material disclosed for action.

1 Officer—Case is under investigation.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND COURT OFFICERS OF DELHI

- 1 Officer—Cautioned, as advised by C. V. C.
- 1 Officer—Departmental disciplinary proceedings are under consideration.
- 1 Officer—Case closed, as allegations were not substantiated.

Class I Officers Caught by C. B. I.

5198. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class I Civil Officers caught by C. B. I. for corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) C. B. I. registered cases for investigating allegations of corruption against 692 Class I Civil Officers during the period from 13th December, 1969 to 12th December, 1972.

(b) While 4 of the officers mentioned in (a) above have been convicted in court one has been acquitted and twenty one are facing trial.

While 14 officers have been punished in Departmental proceedings, one has been exonerated and proceedings are pending against 165 officers.

Cases of 152 officers have been referred to Departmental authorities for such action as might be deemed fit by them.

Cases against 85 officers have been closed after investigation and cases against 249 officers are under investigation.

District level Planning in each State

5199. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI HIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Planning from the district level in each State; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission have urged the State Governments to take up the preparation of integrated district plans on scientific lines.

(b) Most of the State Governments have selected a few districts for the preparation of comprehensive district plans on the basis of the Guidelines for the formulation of district plans circulated by the Planning Commission. Work is in the different stages of data collection and analysis.

Shifting of J. Stone and Co. (India) Limited outside West Bengal

5200. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Stone and Company (India) Limited of Calcutta is now being converted into a Public Limited Company with 40 per cent equity shares for the Indian public;

(b) whether this Company in the name of expansion is making arrangements for shifting outside the State of West Bengal; if so, the new units opened or sought to be opened outside the State;

(c) whether shifting of this industrial unit will effect the present employment position and also the potential employment position in the State; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) M/S J. Stone and Company (India) Private Limited have been accorded consent by the Controller of Capital Issues for the public issue of fresh capital with the main object of securing Indian participation to the extent of 40 per cent in the share capital of the company.

(b) The company has not been permitted to shift any of its units outside West Bengal. They have been permitted to manufacture brushless alternators and control gears in their unit located in Calcutta. The company has also been granted an industrial licence for the manufacture of navigational aids in a unit to be located in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

India Carbon Factory Budge Budge Calcutta

5202. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Carbon Factory, Budge Budge is going to be closed down by the end of this year because licence for calcination of petroleum coke has not been renewed to it and supply of at least 40,000 tonnes of raw petroleum coke per annum has not been made available to it from Barauni Refinery;

(b) whether Government have decided to issue licences for setting up new petroleum coke calcination plants and if so, the details about the licence issued therefor;

(c) whether the India Carbon Factory has requisite know-how and is capable of setting up new plant within 12 months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving permission to the India Carbon Factory for further expansion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Budge-Budge Plant of Messrs. India Carbon Limited, Calcutta was set up exclusively for manufacture of calcined anthracite coal based on raw material to be imported. The normal manufacturing activity approved for this unit is thus anthracite coal and not calcined petroleum coke. Due to certain problems faced by the Company, permission was given to them specially as a stop gap arrangement to manufacture calcined petroleum coke.

(b) to (d). No licence is necessary for the manufacture of calcined petroleum coke, as it is not a scheduled industry, but the activity has to be registered with the D. G. T. D. Three Units each with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes in the port areas of (i) Calcutta/Haldia; (ii) Madras/Cochin and (iii) Visakhapatnam have been allowed to be registered to take care of the anticipated shortfall in the production of calcined petroleum coke. This does not include Messrs India Carbon Limited as it is a Company with foreign equity holding. They are also dominant in this item of manufacture in the light of the M. R. T. P. Act.

Finalisation of Fifth Plan

5203. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 57 on the 15th November, 1972 regarding the approach paper on Fifth Plan and state when the plan approach is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): The Approach Paper on the Fifth Five Year Plan is still under the consideration of the Government and will be finalised soon.

Underground Postal System

5204. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an 'underground' Postal system is being run in the country by some private firms; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In two cases representatives of a firm were convicted at Bombay. Police investigations in other cases of alleged running of such services are in progress.

Reservation of Posts of Sectional Officers for Departmental Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Standards Institution

5205. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:**

SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standard Institution is filling shortly certain posts of Sectional Officers by Departmental competitive Examination;

(b) whether no provision for reservation for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Departmental candidates has been made for the aforesaid examination; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been made by the I. S. I.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration in Small Scale Industries

5206. **SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals for foreign collaboration in small scale industries have been approved and implemented by Government during the last three years;

(b) how many were rejected; and

(c) whether a statement showing the names of the foreign collaborators, approved and rejected, industry-wise, during the last three years will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Out of the proposals received during the period 1-9-1971 to 30-9-1972, involving foreign collaboration in the small scale sector, 13 cases were approved and 10 rejected. Information prior to this period is not available as the same was not specifically maintained. The proposals are at different stages of implementation, the responsibility being primarily that of the Indian entrepreneur.

(c) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4100/72].

Payment of Excess Price for Fiat Cars Purchased by Government between September, 1969 and November, 1971

5207. SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Fiat Cars purchased by the Central Government from the Premier Automobiles Limited during the period between September, 1969 and November, 1971;

(b) whether the above named dealers of Fiat Cars demanded an excess price of Rs. 2,000 or any amount in excess for each car purchased during the above period by Government and Government have met their demand; and

(c) if so, whether Government sought the opinion of the Attorney-General before making the excess payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Four.

(b) The demand for an excess amount of Rs. 300/- per car made by the manufacturers has not been accepted by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Officers from State Services to All India Services

5208. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present position for the promotion of officers belonging to the State Services to the All India Services;

(b) whether any representation has been received by the Government for raising the quota of State services to the Central Services; and

(c) which State Governments have written to the Government of India in this connection and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The rules governing recruitment by promotion or selection of members of the State Services to the Indian Administrative Service and recruitment by promotion from the State Police Service to the Indian Police Service provide that the number of such persons appointed to these All India Services shall not at any time exceed 25 per cent of the number of senior duty posts borne on each cadre.

The rules governing recruitment by promotion of members of the State Forest Service to the Indian Forest Service provide that the number of such persons appointed to the Indian Forest Service shall not at any time exceed 33 1/3 per cent of the number of senior duty posts borne on each cadre.

(b) Yes, Sir (It is presumed that the reference in this part of the question is to the All India Services and not to the Central Services).

(c) The Central Government addressed the State Governments seeking their views on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its Report on 'Personnel Administration' that the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent, where the existing quota falls short of that percentage, insofar as that recommendation pertained to promotion from the State Services to the All India Services. All State Governments except the Government of Manipur and the Government of Tripura have since conveyed their views. The matter is now under the consideration of the Central Government.

Late Sardar Patel's view, on Kashmir

5209. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as published in the *Statesman* of 28th November, 1972 Sardar Patel had at one stage offered Kashmir to Pakistan in exchange for Junagadh and Hyderabad as stated by the Pakistani President and as reported in *Pakistan Times*; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government to the statement?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in the *Statesman* dated the 28th November, 1972 and are not aware of any such offer having been made.

Programme to lay more emphasis on Agriculture and Industries Producing Consumer Goods

5210. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state::

(a) whether our planning strategy requires a great deal of change in view of the available resources and need for increased production;

(b) whether Government propose to focus more attention on agriculture and industries producing consumer goods; and

(c) if not, what is the alternative programme of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI

MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Fifth Plan strategy oriented to the twin goals of economic self-reliance and removal of poverty has been worked out, taking into account all relevant factors. In this strategy adequate emphasis has been laid, among other things, on agriculture and industries producing articles of mass consumption.

Demand of United Democratic Front of Nagaland for imposition of President's Rule in the State

5211. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the opposition United Democratic Front of Nagaland had asked the Centre for the imposition of Central Rule in Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Generation of Employment Opportunities

5212. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning has not so far generated the expected employment opportunities;

(b) whether any special meeting of the Ministers for Planning, Industry, Finance, Home and Labour has been called to deal with the aforesaid matter; and

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting and steps taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Item 'USSR-Aided Cinemas'

5213. **SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments' attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 25th November entitled "USSR-aided cinemas" to the effect that a US film distributor in India who had lot of funds was refused permission to utilise a part of his funds for assisting certain theatre owners in renovating their theatres, and a Russian organisation for the distribution of Russian films in India was later permitted to finance the same theatre owners for the same purpose of renovating; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a discriminatory policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A press report entitled "USSR-Aided Cinemas" published in the Economic Times of 25th November, 72 has come to the notice of Government. The matter is being looked into.

Agreement for co-operation between India and Czechoslovakia in the field of science and technology

5214. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Czechoslovakia have exchanged letters regarding the growth of Indo-Czech friendship on the 17th November, 1972;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commissions of the two countries met in New Delhi in early December; and

(d) if so, whether any agreement for co-operation in the sphere of science and technology was signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Firings by rebel Nagas on Troops near Chakabama on the 21st November, 1972

5215. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an underground Naga and a Security Force personnel were killed in an exchange of fire near Chakabama in Chakhesang Area in Kohima on 21st November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the gist of the incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). On 20th November, 1972, a group of underground Nagas ambushed a convoy of the Security Forces on Road Kohima-Chakabama in area 2 miles North-West of Chakabama. As a result of the exchange of fire lasting approximately 10 minutes, one other Rank of the Security Forces was killed and one other Rank was wounded. Three civilians were also wounded in the incident. Casualties sustained by the underground Nagas are not known. There was no firing incident on 21st November, 1972 near Chakabama in Chakhesang Area in Kohima District.

News-item captioned 'Police use tear gas on Delhi Sweepers'

5216. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Times of India* dated 27th November, 1972 under the caption 'Police use tear gas on Delhi Sweepers'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On 26th November, 1972 at about 12.30 P.M. about 300 to 400 striking sweepers obstructed loyal workers at Roshanara Road and a scuffle took place between the striking sweepers and the police used tear gas to disperse the unruly mob. One loyal worker was injured and a case FIR No. 953 dated 26th November, 1972 under sections 147/148/149/188 I.P.C. was registered at Police Station Subzimandi. Again, at about 5.30 P.M. on the same day, about 400 to 500 striking sweepers attacked and obstructed loyal workers who went for cleaning in the Roshanara Road area. An affray took place between the striking sweepers and the police, and in the melee policemen and striking and loyal workers were injured. One injured constable was admitted to the hospital. The police used tear gas to disperse the unruly mob. A case FIR No. 956 dated 26th November, 1972 under section 147/148/149/332 I.P.C. was registered at Police Station Subzimandi.

No arrest has been made so far. Investigation continues.

Foreign gifts and donations to Churches in India

5217. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign gifts and donations to Churches in India would be exempted from the proposed Government's legislation to curb the flow of foreign funds to political parties; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Legislative proposals have not yet been finalised. However, there is no proposal to exempt foreign gifts and donations to churches in India from the scope of the legislation.

Illegal in and out traffic of Foreign Nationals into India

5218. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of nationals of Pakistan and other foreign countries are entering the country and going abroad without any valid passports or other documents;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to check such illegal in and out traffic of foreign nationals into India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Projects by States

5219. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the State Governments to accelerate the implementation of their Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Projects to lessen the impact of

the growing power crisis and severe drought conditions in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the States which have agreed to speed up the implementation of their Fourth Plan Power and Irrigation Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Planning Commission considers it desirable to expedite the completion of Irrigation and Power Projects in the context of severe drought conditions in various parts of the country and the general shortage of power. In view of this, in the course of discussions which are being held with the respective State Governments on their Annual Plan Proposals—1973-74, this aspect is being particularly emphasized.

(b) The State Governments with whom discussions have so far been held, namely, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., Assam, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are in general agreement with this approach.

Mithila Broadcasting Station of AIR

5220. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the latest position regarding the commissioning of the Mithila Broadcasting Station of All India Radio at Darbhanga (Bihar) along with detailed schedule for completion of various stages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Sites have been acquired for studios and transmitter for an AIR Station at Darbhanga. Civil estimates for the construction of transmitter building have been sanctioned. The project is likely to be completed in 1974-75.

Pamphlet Advertising Activities of N.I.D.C.

5221. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has issued a Pamphlet titled "PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE SERVICE" (in foreign language as "SERVICES PROFESSIONALS TECHNIQUES") for the purposes of advertising its activities;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has depicted the following pictures in the said pamphlet:—

- (1) Industrial Data Centre (Centre Des Donnees Industrielles).
- (2) Industrial Testing Facilities (Facilities De Mise a Epreuve Industrielle).
- (3) Microfilming (Micro filmage).
- (4) Pilot Plant-facilities for Metallurgical Research (USINE PILOTE—Facilities Pour Recherches Metallurgiques).

(c) whether the aforesaid pictures do not relate to the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited to some other organisations; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken/proposed to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the Brochure, the N.I.D.C. has not only listed those services which the Corporation provides directly but also such other services as it can arrange in association with other organisations in the country. Para 2 of the Brochure lays down as below:—

"We also arrange to bring together the diverse skills, knowledge and

experience which reside in the many National Research Laboratories, Technical Universities, Major Manufacturing Units, Academic Institutions of Higher Learning etc., to provide the talent and facilities necessary for the solutions to specialised problems."

Again, under the "Specialised Services for Industrialised countries" in the Brochure it is stated:—

"We have, therefore, arranged to make available services from India in which such man-power is needed in large numbers. We arrange to band together such trained and experienced technical and scientific personnel who, backed by the professional capabilities of our own Organisation as also those of our associated organisations, can thus help to cover the shortages being experienced in specific areas by Organisations in industrialised countries."

The captions to the pictures also indicate that it has not been claimed that these relate to the N.I.D.C. The pictures included in the Brochure illustrate the facilities available in India, which the Corporation can arrange to make available to others. The Brochure is in no way intended to mislead. As such, no action would be called for.

Shortage in Stationery Stores of Technological Consultancy Bureau of N.I.D.C. New Delhi

5222. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a theft/shortage worth thousands of rupees in the Stationery Stores of the Technological Consultancy Bureau of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi when it was housed in Jeevan Vihar Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the items involved and their total value; and

(c) whether the matter was reported to the Police or whether any enquiry was instituted and if so, how many Officers and members of the staff were found responsible and what action has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A shortage in stationery items as listed in the enclosed statement came to notice on 7-8-1968.

(c) A departmental enquiry was conducted and necessary evidence was taken. In his report the Enquiry Officer could not fix responsibility for the loss. The enquiry officers' report was considered by the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Corporation, who decided to write off the loss. The Committee also directed that suitable action should be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases in future.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Description of the item	Quantity	Value
1	Carbon Paper (F/S)	967	74.45
2	Eraser Ink Tracing	107	57.90
3	Instrument Boxes	17	340.00
4	Paper Stencils (F/S)	569	284.50
5	Pencil Grinders	3	210.00
6	Pencil H	176	88.00
7	Pencil 4H	98	49.00
8	Pencil B	36	18.00
9	Scales (Plastic)	17	34.00
10	Slide rule	41	1600.00
11	Stappling machines	6	15.00
12	Eraser typing	177	263.25
13	Tracing cloth (Rolls)	5	500.00
14	Ink Veeto coloured	20	10.00
15	Parallel Ruler	1	35.50
TOTAL			3579.60
or say			3580.00

Fake Foreign Currency seized from the Secretary of Shri M. G. Ramachandran

5223. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of Shri M. G. Ramachandran was arrested at Hong Kong for possession of fake foreign currency during Expo' 70;

(b) if so, whether the Indian High Commissioner in Hong Kong stood the bail for him, if so, for what amount of surety; and

(c) the action taken against the offender on his return to India and the amount of fake currency seized from him?

3019 LS-7.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

5224. श्री जगन्नाथ प्रधान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में श्रेणीवार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-

सूचित जन जातियों के कितने कमचारी है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कानूनी विभाग व राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :

(क) तथा (ख) : 1 जनवरी, 1971 को प्रेषित सूचना दशनि वाले विवरण (विवरण-1 से iv तक) सभा पटल पर रखे दिये गये हैं। (मेन्टाल में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल टी 4101/72

A.R.C.'s recommendations on Centre-State relations

5225. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points of the suggestions made by the Administrative Reforms Commission relating to financial relationship between the States and the Centre; and

(b) the reaction of Government in relation to the recommendations in the light of changed economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed Library. See No. LT-4102/72].

उद्योगों के लिये रूस से तकनीकी सहायता

5226. श्री एन० एच० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को रूस से किस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए तकनीकी सहायता मिली थी ; और

(ख) उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धरवर प्रसाद) : (क) सोवियत रूस से इस्पात, भारी मशीन निर्माण, कोयला खनन तथा कोयला धोने और कोयला (खनन मशीनों चक्कों के कांच, सूक्ष्म यंत्र, दवाइयों, विद्युत उत्पन्न करने, तेल द्रव्य मशीनों, अल्युमिनियम आदि के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न सोवियत श्रणों से तकनीकी सहायता मिली है।

(ख) औषधि परियोजनाओं के लिए उधार के मामलों को छोड़ कर जिनमें उधार की प्रदायगी 7 वर्षों में करनी होती है, सोवियत रूस से मिले श्रणों पर ढाई प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज लगता है। जिसकी अवधि 12 वर्षों में करनी होती है। मूलधन की प्रदायगी सम्बन्धित परियोजना को चला करके के लिए उपकरण प्राप्त हो जाने के एक वर्ष पर्यन्त प्रारम्भ होती है। व्याज का मुचताम तथा मूलधन की प्रदायगी भारतीय रुपये में की जाती है जिसे सोवियत प्राधिकरण सोवियत रूस को निर्यात करने के लिए भारत में गान करीबने के लिए इस्तेमाल करता है।

**विदेशी तम्बाकू कारखानों का
राष्ट्रीयकरण**

5227. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारत
में विदेशी तम्बाकू कंपनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण
करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).
सरकार के समर्थ ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव
विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

**स्क्रिप्ट लेखक परीक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश के
उम्मीदवार**

5228. श्री गंगाधरन वीक्षित :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी में स्क्रिप्ट लेखकों
के पक्षों के लिए 9 दिसम्बर, 1971 की
जारी गई लिखित परीक्षा में मध्य प्रदेश
के भी कुछ उम्मीदवार बैठेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के
लिखित उम्मीदवारों में इस परीक्षा में
सफलता प्राप्त की तथा उनमें से उक्त
पक्षों के लिए कितने उम्मीदवारों का चयन
किया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री जनधीर सिंह) : (क)
और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश का केवल एक ही
उम्मीदवार परीक्षा में बैठा था । वह परीक्षा
में उत्तीर्ण नहीं हुआ और इसलिए उसका
चयन नहीं किया गया । आकाशवाणी में
भर्ती करते समय यह नहीं देखा जाता कि
उम्मीदवार किस राज्य का रहने वाला है ।

**खण्डवा, बुरहानपुर और इन्दौर के बीच
सीधी टेलीफोन लाइनें**

5229. श्री वीक्षित :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के तबरा
मुकाम खण्डवा में जो टेलीफोन सब
डिवीजन केन्द्र है, उसका सीधा सम्पर्क
इन्दौर से है किन्तु बुरहानपुर, जहाँ कि
जनसंख्या अधिक है तथा जो एक औद्योगिक
नगर है, का इन्दौर से सीधा सम्पर्क नहीं
है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लखन बहुगुणा) :
(क) बुरहानपुर और खण्डवा दोनों स्थानों से
इन्दौर के लिए सीधी ट्रंक लाइनें हैं ।
किन्तु सीधी ट्रंक लाइनें की व्यवस्था सिर्फ
खण्डवा-इन्दौर मार्ग पर ही है ।

(ब) सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सर्किट वहां जगावी जाती है जहां 3 मां इससे अधिक ट्रंक चैनल काम करते हैं। बुरहानपुर और इन्दौर के बीच कैरियर प्रणाली की व्यवस्था कर के चैनलों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। जब यह प्रणाली चालू हो जाएगी तो सीधे डायलिंग सर्किट की व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी।

आकाशवाणी के मध्य प्रदेश स्थित केन्द्रों से मध्य प्रदेश के संसद-सदस्यों और विधायकों की वार्ता

5230. श्री गंगाधरन बीसित ।

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन संसद सदस्यों और मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी वार्ताएं वर्ष 1970-71 में और 1971-72 के अक्टूबर महीने तक मध्य प्रदेश स्थित आकाशवाण केन्द्रों से प्रसारित की गई, और

(ख) यदि कोई वार्ता प्रसारित नहीं की गई, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बबबीर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

AIR Artists on Hunger Strike

5231. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the AIR Artists went on a hunger strike in the month of November, 1972 as a protest against non-implementation of certain assurances;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government;

(c) what are the demands which are still outstanding; and

(d) when final orders are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Certain staff artistes of AIR went on a relay fast in support of their demands.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4103/72].

Prosecutions of Central Government Employees in connection with their participation in 1968 strike

5232. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees at Delhi and elsewhere are still prosecuted for activities connected with September, 1968 strike of the Central Government employees and the Government have not yet issued necessary instructions to terminate/withdraw these cases in order to normalise the industrial relations;

(b) if so, the number of cases still pending in Delhi and elsewhere; and

(c) the steps Central Government propose to take to terminate these proceedings against the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Governments except Bihar, and the Union

Territories Administrations, upto November, 1972, 27 prosecution cases, including one case in Delhi, were pending against Central Government employees for their activities in connection with the Central Government employees' strike of September, 1968. Government's policy in regard to the prosecution of such employees has always been to allow the law to take its course, and not to interfere with the normal course of justice. However, the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations concerned have been requested from time to time to take necessary steps for expediting the proceedings and also to have a careful scrutiny of the pending prosecution cases made with a view to terminating the proceedings according to law in cases in which the evidence is not considered sufficient.

**Departmental leave in P. & T.
Department**

5233. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department are sent on Departmental Leave under Supplementary Rule 276; and

(b) if so, the total number of employees sent on Departmental Leave during the years 1970 and 1971?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) In the P. & T. Department, only seasonal staff, i.e., those employed for a part of a year, are eligible for the grant of Departmental Leave.

(b) Nil.

**भारतीय मानक संस्था में पदों का
भारक्षण**

5234. श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मानक संस्था पदों को भारक्षित करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय

के ज्ञापन संख्या 1/3/63-एस० सी० टी० (1) दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अनुसार, भारक्षण देने हेतु 40 प्वाइंट वाले मांडल रोस्टर का पालन कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारतीय मानक संस्था अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिए पदों को भारक्षित करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 1/11/69, व्यवस्था (एस० सी० टी०), दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनुसार, जिसके द्वारा उक्त मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 1/3/63-एस० सी० टी० (1), दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 1963 में निर्धारित रोस्टरों की संशोधित किया गया है, भारक्षण देने हेतु 40 प्वाइंट वाले मांडल रोस्टरों का पालन कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**भारतीय मानक संस्था में अनुसूचित जाति
के कर्मचारियों की संख्या**

5235. श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय मानक संस्था में निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कुल कितने पद हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ; (1) निदेशक, (2) उपनिदेशक, (3) सहायक निदेशक, (4) सहायक सचिव, (5) अनुभाग अधिकारी, (6) सहायक ;

(ब) यदि उक्त पदों पर काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या उनके लिये प्रारक्षित कोटे के अनुसार कम है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस कोटे की पूर्ति कैसे और कब तक की जायेगी ?

बीबीएन विकास मंत्रालय में कार्यरत (बीबीएन विकास मंत्रालय) : (क) भारतीय मानक संस्था में बीबीएन भरे गये कुल पदों की संख्या तथा उनमें प्रत्येक वर्ग में अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

क्रमिक पदनाम भरे गये पदों/अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

1. निदेशक	16	कोई नहीं
2. उप निदेशक	78	कोई नहीं
3. सहायक निदेशक	122	1
4. अनुभाष सचिवकारी	23	कोई नहीं
5. सहायक सचिव	6	कोई नहीं
6. सहायक	129	1

(ब) और (ग) :—भारतीय मानक संस्था ने विद्यमान आदेशों के अनुसार उन पदों का प्रारक्षण अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए नहीं किया है तो गुणावकों के आधार पर पूर्णतः अयनात्मक दृष्टि से भेदे जाते हैं। क्रमिक संख्या (1) (2) (4)

के पद तथा क्रमांक (5) के दो तिहाई एवं इस प्रकार के व्यय द्वारा भरे जाते हैं, अतएव उन क्षेत्रों में पदों के प्रारक्षण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। चूंकि भारतीय मानक संस्था अविभाजित: एक तकनीकी संगठन है सहायक निदेशक के पद वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी/विशिष्ट वर्गों की कोटि में आते हैं तथा उनके लिये विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक/तकनीकी/विशिष्ट महताएं विहित हैं। सहायक निदेशक का पद सीसी जर्नी द्वारा भरा जाना आवश्यक है व जब भी इन पदों के रिक्त में वर्तमान की गई है संस्था ने सर्वत्र अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के बिना इन पदों में सरकारी व्यक्तियों के अनुसार प्रारक्षण किया है किन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन जातियों के विस्थापित पदों के लिये प्राप्त आवेदन पत्र निरन्तर प्रतिगमन रहे हैं। या तो उम्मीदवार वे ही नहीं आवेदन कर रहे हैं जो विहित महताएं नहीं रखते वे अथवा किसी वर्ग की अलग स्थिति द्वारा वे आवेदन करते हैं। अनुसूचित व्यक्तियों के एक तिहाई पदों के सम्बन्ध में जिन्हें सविधि विभागीय प्रक्रियाओं परीक्षा द्वारा भरा जाना आवश्यक है प्रारक्षण नहीं किया गया है। जहाँ तक सहायक निदेशक वर्ग का सम्बन्ध है जिन्हें सविधान के अन्तर्गत सीसी जर्नी के अन्तर्गत भरा जाना आवश्यक है उक्त दोनों वर्गों के अधीन परीक्षा द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिये अथवा सरकार ने अभी तक प्रारक्षण का विधान नहीं किया है। उपरोक्त पद्धति से भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए हाल ही में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों द्वारा भरे जाने हेतु प्रारक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। संस्थान, सहायकों के पदों के विषय में भी आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये प्रारक्षण कर रहा है।

Interrogation by police of a Director of Anand Bazar Patrika

5236. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Abhik Sarkar, a Director of Ananda Bazar Patrika Pvt. Ltd., was interrogated by the Police for several hours;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether on 10th December, 1971 Shri Abhik Sarkar sent an uncensored news despatch to certain US News Agency on the progress of Indo-Pakistani War; and

(d) whether the sending of uncensored news despatches is an offence, punishable under the provisions of the Defence of India Act; if so, what action, if any, was taken against this particular person under the D.I. Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSEN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was no statutory censorship during the Indo-Pak war of December, 1971.

(d) Does not arise.

Demonstration of Agricultural Technology over T.V. in Delhi and Bombay

5237. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how many times in a week new agricultural technology is being demonstrated on the T.V. in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) whether Government have formulated a scheme to send T.V. sets to village Panchayats; and

(c) how many of them have so far been supplied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Delhi TV Centre puts out three half-hour programmes and Bombay two 15-minute programmes in a week on agricultural and allied topics.

(b) About 80 TV sets were initially installed by the Indian and Space Research Organisation (then under the Department of Atomic Energy, now under Department of Space) in villages in the Service area of Delhi as part of an experimental project. There is at present no central scheme for the supply of TV sets to villages in the coverage areas of Delhi and Bombay TV Stations for community viewing. This will primarily be the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

Non-inclusion of Irrigation Projects for drought affected areas in Fifth Plan due to water disputes

5238. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to Krishna, Godavari and Narmada disputes Planning Commission has not included some of the new irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan for the drought affected areas; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Planning Commission propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Details of the Fifth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised and as such the question of non-inclusion of new irrigation projects for the drought-affected areas in the Fifth Plan does not arise at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pending Letters of Intent to setting
up Sugar Factories**

5239. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications for Letter of Intent are lying pending with his Ministry for setting up of new sugar factories and expansion of the existing factories;

(b) if so, how many of them are for expansion and how many of them are for new factories; and

(c) the reasons for delay in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). 15 applications for expansion and 39 applications for setting up of new sugar factories were pending as on 1st December, 1972, of which 6 applications for expansion and 4 applications for new sugar factories relate to 1971 and the rest of the current year. 15 cases have since been considered by the Licensing Committee and will be disposed off shortly; 7 have been considered by the Screening Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture but have not yet been received for the consideration of the Licensing Committee; 13 have yet to be considered by the screening committee and in the remaining 19 cases the recommendation of the State Government or vital information like date relating to sugar cane availability is yet to be received by the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Study of the Development Problems
and Backwardness of Rajasthan**

5240. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the development problems and backwardness of the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether areas needing special attention have been clearly marked and if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the project-wise Central aid proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government have not made any specific study of the development problems and backwardness of Rajasthan. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the two Working Groups set up to identify industrially backward areas and criteria established by the Government for delineating the disadvantaged areas, a number of districts requiring special attention have been selected.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Areas needing special attention have been selected under the following categories:

STATEMENT

5 Areas needing special attention have been elected under the following categories :

Name of the Scheme/Programme	Districts/Areas selected	Allocation in the Fourth Plan
Small Farmers Development Agency.	1. Alwar 2. Bharatpur 3. Udaipur	Rs. 1.50 crores for each project.
Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	1. Aimer 2. Bhilwara	Rs. 1.00 crores for each project.
Dry Farming	1. Jodhpur 2. Bhilwara 3. Chittorgarh	Rs. 0.83 crores for each project (Approx.)
Drought-Prone Areas	1. Bikaner 2. Churu 3. Nagpur 4. Jaisalmer 5. Jodhpur 6. Barmer 7. Jalora 8. Pali 9. Durgapur 10. Banswara	Rs. 20 crores (Approx.)

The following districts have been selected as industrially backward and as such are eligible for getting concessions from financial institutions:

Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Durgapur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jhallawar, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

The following districts have been selected to qualify for the scheme of Central subsidy of 10 per cent on fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs.

Alwar, Jodhpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Nagaur and Udaipur.

प्रिंटिंग मशीनों की सप्लाई के लिये राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के पास विचाराधीन पड़े आवेदन पत्र

5241. श्री कुवाकर पांडे : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किराया-खरीद (हायर परवेज) पर प्रिंटिंग मशीने लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के पास कितने आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन हैं और एक आवेदन पत्र पर विचार करने तथा उस पर निर्णय करने में निगम को कितना समय लगता है ; और

(ख) आवेदन पत्रों पर शीघ्र निर्णय कराने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री. सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) 426 आवेदनों पर विचार किया जाता है : निगम को सामान्य रूप से आवेदनों के स्वीकृत करने अथवा रद्द करने के निर्णय के सूचना देने में तीन महीने का समय लगता है ।

(ख) इन मामलों में शीघ्रता करने के लिये अनुरोध जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

रोड रोलरों का उत्पादन

5242. श्री ई० बी० बिजे/पाटिल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सभी प्रकार के रोड रोलरों का उत्पादन हो रहा है :

(ख) क्या देश में अब भी 'रोड रोलरों' की कमी है; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) देश में निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकार के रोड रोलरों का उत्पादन हो रहा है :

(1) स्टीबर्ड टाइप (8-10 टन)

(2) ट्रैक्टर बॉन्डेट टाइप (5-6 टन)

(3) बाइवैलरी टाइप (3-4 टन)

(ख) रोड रोलरों का वर्तमान उत्पादन मांग पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त है मांग विगत दो वर्षों में बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है।

(ग) रोड रोलरों का अधिकतम उत्पादन करने के लिए विद्यमान विधातियों को सभी प्रकार की सहायता और सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं। पुराने और बेकार रोड रोलरों को सुधारने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है जिससे वे पुनः कार्य लायक बन सकें। रोड रोलरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए नई पार्टियों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को मंजूर करके अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा की जा रही है।

आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र में अधिक शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर

5243. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र के वर्तमान ट्रांसमीटर को अधिक शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर में बदलने का निर्णय कब किया गया ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में प्रगति संतोषजनक नहीं रही और यदि हां, तो कार्य की गति बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यह केन्द्र अपनी पूरी क्षमता के साथ कब तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपस्थित श्री कर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी के वाराणसी केन्द्र के वर्तमान मध्यम शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर को उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमीटर में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तथापि उस केन्द्र को मूल रूप से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले पूर्णरूप में बदलने के लिए वहां स्थानीय स्तरों पर काम का प्रस्ताव है। कामा है यह योजना 1975-76 तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

Supreme Court Judgment regarding Permanent Vacancies of Income Tax Officers

5244. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in a judgment delivered on 16th August,

1972 relating to the Income Tax officers has held that permanent vacancies can so arise in temporary posts;

(b) whether Government have considered the implications of this finding on its existing rules, regulations and instructions relating to the various services; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) to (c). The judgment in question is in connection with the appeals relating to the seniority list of Income-tax officers as prepared by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in pursuance of the orders of the Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No. 1998 of 1965 and Writ Petition No. 5 of 1966. The judgment has been published in the All-India Reporter only in its issue for the current month i.e. December, 1972. The judgement is being examined if it has any implications on any rules, regulations etc. relating to any service other than the Income-tax Service to which it relates.

भाकति लिमिटेड द्वारा पुर्जों तथा डिजायनों

5245. श्री सुदेश प्रसाद प्रसाद :

श्री सत्यनारायण प्रसाद प्रसाद :

श्री श्री सत्यनारायण प्रसाद प्रसाद :
की कृपया करें कि भाकति लिमिटेड द्वारा
पुर्जों और डिजायनों के माध्यम पर कितनी
विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ?

श्री श्री सत्यनारायण प्रसाद प्रसाद :

(श्री सत्यनारायण प्रसाद प्रसाद) :

सरकारने मे० भाकति प्रा० लिमिटेड
को उद्योग तथा शिल्पकारों के माध्यम के
लिए कोई विशेष मुद्रा आवंटित नहीं की है।

Repealing of Mulki Rules Issue

5246. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mulki Rules issue
has been resolved amicably;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the loss to life and property as
a result of the agitation in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b).
Attention is invited to the statement
made by the Prime Minister in the
House on November 27, 1972.

(c) Details of information are being
collected from the State Government.

Improvement in Industrial Output

5247. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial output has
shown some improvement during the
current year;

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of; and

(c) the steps envisaged to keep it
up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD): (a) The official CSO index
of industrial production for the first
seven months of 1972 (January—July)
registered an increase of 8.8 per cent
as against a rise of 1.9 per cent re-
corded during the corresponding period
of 1971.

(b) The comparative resurgence in
industrial production can be attributed
to the revival in several major in-
dustrial groups and sub-groups such
as the manufacture of textiles, paper
products, rubber products, chemicals

non-metallic products, basic metal industries, non-electrical machinery, electrical machinery and transport equipment.

(c) The following measures taken by Government are expected to help in maintaining the present rate of growth of industrial production:—

1. Liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and streamlining of licensing procedures;
2. Amendment of existing licences to permit multi-shift working and increased production up to 200 per cent of licensed capacity in continuous process industries in respect of 65 selected industries of importance in respect of all except the larger Houses and foreign majority firms. For applications from the latter groups, a Task Force has been constituted to review the applications for increase in capacity beyond currently licensed levels;
3. Waiving the requirements of industrial licensing for investments up to Rs. 1 crore for all applicants (other than those belonging to larger Houses and foreign majority firms) subject to certain constraints of foreign exchange requirements;
4. Liberalisation of import policy for industrial raw materials with particular reference to items, such as steel, which have been in short supply;
5. Streamlining of procedure for the consideration of applications for the import of capital goods; and
6. Appointment of a Group headed by a Member of the Planning Commission in order to remove the bottlenecks that prevent the fuller utilisation of capacity in public sector industrial undertakings.

पंचायत स्तर पर योजना

5248. श्री मूल सन्देह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग का विचार पंचायत स्तर पर योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग ने बहुस्तरीय आयोजन दृष्टिकोण पर बल दिया है ताकि विभिन्न सरकारी स्तरों पर तथा जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों से सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त कर उन्हें इसमें शामिल किया जा सके ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling any Member.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I had written to you about a matter concerning the breach of privilege against Dr. Karan Singh. I have documents here to show that the Minister has misled the House on several points. You have not permitted me to raise the issue....

MR. SPEAKER: I have referred it to the Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know what I have to do. Have I to wait for a reply?

MR. SPEAKER: You have to wait.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The other thing that I wanted to raise is that there is a very serious drought situation in Gujarat which we all know

and I have tabled a Calling Attention Notice on it. I have not been informed that it has not been admitted....

MR. SPEAKER: You will be informed if it is admitted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think, I should be informed if it is not admitted. If it is admitted, I will find out from my papers.

MR. SPEAKER: We allowed a discussion on drought.... (Interruptions) I have not called any Member. (Interruptions)

जिस सदस्य को मैंने काल नहीं किया है, वह बड़े न हों।

Nothing will go on record. They are all speaking without my permission. (Interruptions)*

I am not listening to anybody.

जिस मेम्बर को मैंने काल नहीं किया है, अगर वह बोलेंगे, तो वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): We demanded in the House that a parliamentary Delegation should be sent to Assam. It was not accepted by the Government. Mr. Pant himself went there. We want a statement on the situation in Assam after Mr. Pant's visit.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (मालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आसाम की स्थिति के बारे में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लीजिए। वहाँ अभी तक स्थिति सामान्य नहीं है। जब पन्त जी वहाँ गये थे, तो मैं भी वहाँ था। वहाँ अभी तक इकानोमिक बायकाट हो रहा है और विद्यार्थियों में असुरक्षा की भावना है। पन्त जी की यात्रा का प्रच्छा परिणाम हुआ है, लेकिन अभी कुछ और करने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहूँगा कि श्री पन्त इस बारे में बक्तव्य दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जब कार्लिम स्टेशन नोटिस आवेगा, तो उन का स्टेटमेंट होगा।

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions) I am not listening to anything.

Will you please sit down—all of you?... (Interruptions) It is to come up tomorrow.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I wrote to you a letter also...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I am not listening to any Member. I am asking you to please sit down.... (Interruptions) All of you are speaking at the same time.

Nothing will go on record unless I call you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you give us a chance for two minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have disposed it of—Mr. Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not completely, Sir. You will never be able to dispose of with me completely.

MR. SPEAKER: Partially we have disposed of and, you are enough not to be disposed of in a single transaction.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One little point, Sir. we had two days without any call attention. There are so many problems that we want to discuss.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I allow two of you to say whether there any call attention motions.... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: This, at any rate, was a very innocuous one, nothing that will embarrass the Government. They have arbitrarily cut off the food supplies to Gujarat....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not here to listen to arguments whether to admit a call attention or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Two of us cannot talk at the same time. If I may be permitted to say only one sentence, I will say that the food supplies to Gujarat have been arbitrarily cut off without any reasons or anything, in an area where there is drought and I

[Shri Piloo Mody]
had asked for a call attention to discuss why this arbitrary cut-off of food supplies when there is drought there. We do not have any statement, we do not have any reason.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is not one sentence.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is why it was necessary to discuss this call attention.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patna): Please allow Mr. Piloo Mody's call attention regarding Gujarat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Arbitrarily, the Food Minister makes an announcement that the supplies will be cut short.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the Minister will either make a statement or we can admit a call attention motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): I have written to you about two other matters...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not, but it is a matter of great constitutional importance that the Comptroller and Auditor General is being involved in giving a clearance certificate to the Chief Minister of Haryana....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring it up every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are very much concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please listen to me. This is a matter of the gravest constitutional importance. Here is the Chief Secretary of Haryana writing to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to ditto whatever the Vigilance Department headed

by the DIG of Police has done in that matter. Now, I have got...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything on it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can we allow the Auditor-General to go out of bounds of his duty? That is the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before this House so far as this matter is concerned.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The expenditure on the administrative set up of the Comptroller & Auditor-General is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and, we, the Members of Parliament, have to look into it, for here are limits to the competence of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to go into these matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any Chair anywhere would have taken the most serious notice of the matter that I am raising before you..

MR. SPEAKER: If some inquiry is going on somewhere, how do we come in?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you not listen to me, to the point of order I am raising just now?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have you gone through the letter?

MR. SPEAKER: How can I.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House has a duty in this matter. The point is: whether the C & A G can be allowed to go out of the limits of his competence and duty. Here the House is involved.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no subject before the House. You cannot get up

abruptly and say that this is a matter for the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You kindly listen. We have spent some time. We have also a duty as Members of Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no matter before the House....(Interruptions) I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Here is a letter written by him.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no notice about it. You abruptly get up. I cannot allow matters like this when somebody gets up like this. (Interruption) No notice was given.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I wrote to you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not before me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have written to you about the great impropriety of involving the Comptroller and Auditor General.

MR. SPEAKER: You are shouting at the top of your voice. I am not going to be cowed down like this....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have a duty as a Member of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot do this; I cannot be coerced like this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I will go on doing this.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on doing it, we have also certain remedies. Don't compel me to use certain remedies.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do you use such language, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Behave properly, I tell you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You are shielding the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell the House, I am not going to hear this

type of language. Now, I put it to the House. Am I shielding the Government? If I am not shielding the Government, in the opinion of the House, I will have to take action against the Member. I put it to the House. I cannot be coerced like this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): If it is your opinion that Mr. Mishra has not followed the correct procedure, you can very well ask him to give the document and you can look into it. If necessary, he can bring it up here later.

MR. SPEAKER: If he wanted to quote he should have sent it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got every right. You do not even permit a Member to make certain points for your consideration.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ गंभीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। उन की जांच करने के बजाय अब यह कोमिश हो रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ आरोप लगाए गए हैं तो इस हाउस ने थोड़े ही डिस्कस करना है। बेयर शुड बी ए प्रोसीजर। अगर आप मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ चार्ज एक दफा यहां लाएंगे, एक के खिलाफ लाएंगे तो दूसरे के खिलाफ भी आएंगे यहां.. (व्यवधान)...

If this goes on, the House will have to evolve a procedure. I will ask the House to evolve a procedure. But, as far as the rules are concerned, there is no provision, we cannot discuss such matters. Hon. Members cannot just bring up anything that they like and say that we are concerned with it....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have not even allowed me to

[SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:]

make the point fully for your consideration. You do not exercise the necessary patience. That is our difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that the hon. Member is putting me to the limit of my patience. I know how much patience he has got....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have patience. Therefore, we are putting up with all the injustices to which we are subjected.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): It is very difficult for a person like me to understand this. When a Member of this House says that he has sent a thing to you and you say that you have not got it, at least you must see that you get it and then give a reply tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: He can send it to me. Actually, he should have sent it to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That would have ended the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He should have sent it to me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How many documents do you want me to send you? I have got a sheaf of documents.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any discussion on an individual here with whom the House is not concerned.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has raised a very important point. He has referred to a letter written to the Auditor-General. It is for you to decide whether it is proper or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go through the document and find out. The proper procedure that we follow in such cases where the Auditor-General or somebody like that is concerned is this; if the hon. Member could have given me advance information, we could have enquired from him....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now, you can take the document and enquire.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The letter is with me, and I am not raising other points just now. I am not even referring to the point that certain matters had been referred to four Cabinet colleagues by the Prime Minister and she has given a verdict on the matter. To this we take serious objection though not raising all that just now. But I am only raising a limited constitutional point for the moment. I am going to raise that point tomorrow. I would like to know why the matter was not referred to the Attorney-General and why it was referred to four Cabinet colleagues, because there are very serious charges.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I would submit that the expression and words used by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu against you, Sir, may be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to get the opinion of the House and then take action. It has become a habit with him. I am not going to tolerate it every day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have another point to raise about the satyagrahis....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that. That was something which happened in a State.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please hear me, Sir. It relates to satyagraha....

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is a State matter, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The satyagraha is against the Central Government. Do you want the satyagrahis to be treated as non-political prisoners?...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. So many satyagrahas are taking place.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: An M.P. and some MLAs are also involved. You yourself had read out the other day an intimation regarding the arrest of a Member of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I am not calling the hon. Member to raise this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a matter which ought to receive your consideration. It is this kind of attitude which exasperates us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Parliament is going to be adjourned on the 22nd instant. There are hardly two days left. I have already written to you regarding one serious and very important matter. Before the session ends, I want to have a statement from the Finance Minister regarding the Pay Commission's Report. You may ask the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement as to when the Pay Commission is going to submit its report..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are giving so much time, to him, but you are denying me of the same right....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may give even two hours to Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, if you like. I have no quarrel over that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The other day, you expelled me for saying 'double standard'.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not mind your giving time to the hon'ble Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee. But I also demand the same consideration from you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have written to you repeatedly

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The House is not being managed properly....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to tolerate such remarks from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. He did it yesterday. He has repeated it today.

3019 LS—8.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is that remark?

MR. SPEAKER: What did he say?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I said the House is not being managed properly.

MR. SPEAKER: May I know who is responsible for that mismanagement? Should we not take action against that person responsible for it?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If you put this question, I will say this Government is responsible for this state of affairs. It is their policy which is responsible for all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take undue advantage of my leniency.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have said something which is not parliamentary, that no remarks of mine will be tolerated by you.

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on doing like this, I will have to take it up with the House and put it before the House which is the master.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him that it has been sent to the Finance Minister and he will come out with a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should make a statement before we adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to the next item. No more discussion on this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The Business Advisory Committee rejected Shri Raj Bahadur's request that time should be allotted for the Mulki Rules Bill. Then how is it being put on the agenda for tomorrow?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When was this?

MR. SPEAKER: They have adjusted time among themselves. Time was allotted.

SHRI PILOO MODY: No time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee for the Mulki Rules Bill. Then how can it come first here?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House decide whether time should be allotted. This came later on. At that time, it was not before the Business Advisory Committee. Now a Bill was introduced yesterday.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was not on the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee was not seized of it then. I can go before the Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is happening in this House?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A number of items were placed before the Business Advisory Committee by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allocation of time. On that list, there was separately pasted a typed slip later on for the Mulki Rules Bill. At that time, the Bill had not been introduced. It is true that in that meeting different opinions were expressed. Shri Parthasarathy was certainly very emphatic that the Bill should not be brought up and so on. But that does not mean that everybody shared his opinion. Subsequently the Bill has been introduced. Now the question is whether by allotting time for that Bill, which was not before us at that time, any other business which we are very keen to dispose of is not going to be elbowed out. We do not know what is their programme.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the Minister to look into that. As for this, the House can take a decision on it or it can go to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It will be proper to refer it to the Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

It may go to the Business Advisory Committee. But in this matter, the Government has to dispose of its business, and it has discretion to select its own business. We may relegate Bills. (*Interruption*). The other legislative programmes might be affected, but we would like to give this the precedence.

MR. SPEAKER: The position is that time was allotted to various Bills and various items. The point raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta is whether you are going to adjust this within the same time or withdraw some of the business and adjusting it, or you want to have a meeting.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We can withdraw some of the Bills that we initially intended to pass and accommodate this Bill. But we had provided for discussion, one on the University Grants Commission report and the other on the Faridabad College.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We cannot settle it across the table here.

MR. SPEAKER: Call a meeting this afternoon, say, at about 4 O'clock. Would it be enough for the Members of the Business Advisory Committee to take this at short notice, as a short notice for the meeting. I am sorry for the short notice of the meeting.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Cortai):
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, professor, what is it that is in your mind?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, what is in my mind is this. As he rightly pointed out, the discussion of the report of the University Grants Commission was in the list of business for three weeks. Now, it has been shelved somehow or other. As you know, there have been these regional passions. There are many aspects of it. This time, it was in Assam, and it may happen in any other place. Therefore, we were waiting for the

opportunity to discuss the report. It was in the list of business for the last three weeks. It was going on like that. Today it is not there. (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): The Pay Commission's report should be submitted immediately. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. There is nothing now before the House.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Regarding the letter written by me to you on 18th December about the matter, namely, that the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade has given an incorrect information—

MR. SPEAKER: I have no information yet. When it comes, I shall let you know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Within two minutes, I shall submit one thing. Yesterday, during the zero hour, Mr. Raj Bahadur said that I had moved four motions. I have given notice of a privilege motion; you have turned it down, but I will take it up again. Now, when I read the debate, I am sorry to say that I see there is no mention about that. That shows that the debate has been tampered with. It is a very serious matter. Mr. Raj Bahadur had said clearly that I had moved four motions in this session, and I said I have not moved even one motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not in the proceedings?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not in the proceedings. This shows how the proceedings of the House are conducted.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Regarding the allegation made, I have absolutely no hand in this. The tape-recording is there. The tape-record can be played. I do not know what is there in the tape-record. But I only said that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's name is there in four motions.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. These are matters where sometimes such things arise; just a slip of the tongue. But do not prolong such matters. What I found was—(*Interruption*)—this. If he said four motions, his name was included in the four motions or that he had moved. I think he has made clear what he has meant. He has made it clear. He immediately met me after that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He corrected himself then. The hon. Member says that the record has been tampered with. We would like to hear the tape-record. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Over these things, what he meant was that his name was included in the motions moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am surprised. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not be so much over-sensitive. (*Interruption*). I am sorry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He said he had moved four motions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the tape be played. If somebody has committed a fraud, let the man be punished. That is my submission. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: He said your name was among the motions which were moved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a privilege motion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I fail to understand why Mr. Raj Bahadur is behaving like this. If he made a statement here which was heard by everybody and which was factually incorrect, he can easily say that he meant something else, which you are now saying.

MR. SPEAKER: He explained to me in my room also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: He can explain it to the House also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There is not the slightest thing to say that I can ever tamper with the record or I have anything to do with the tampering of the record. The record is there. I only quoted the rules and made my statement. I never misled the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: To move a resolution is very different from having one's name amongst several other names. He said he moved. That does not appear in the record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I demand that the tape-recorder be played.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I refer to page 15157? This is what Shri Raj Bahadur has said which has gone into the record:

"Here I may submit that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu who had given notice of such motions has had his name in four such motions, three under rule 193 and one under another. I can read out those motions."

But earlier to this, there had been some exchange here because he had said that he had moved no less than three or four motions. That portion is missing from the record.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I never said it... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is a difference between what the Minister says and what the opposition says. The Minister has very emphatically denied it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am suggesting a solution. Let the tape recorder be played in the Business Advisory Committee room, instead of killing the time of the House. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard what the opposition has got to say and also what Shri Raj Bahadur has to say.

I will see what is the exact position.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My humble submission is that the whole perspective goes wrong because the Chair was pleased to expunge certain remarks of the hon. Member later. They were a sequel to some hot exchanges that had taken place earlier. What I am submitting for your consideration is that the hot exchanges took place because certain strong remarks were made by the hon. Member and in exchange the hon. Minister made certain remarks. Here I would not even insist on hearing the tape-recorder; I would not. I would only submit for your consideration whether the whole perspective should not be put right? For anyone reading the records would come to a wrong conclusion about it and he would have a very uncharitable impression about what the hon. Member had said, if you permit the hon. Minister to get away by removing some of his remarks in the way he has done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, you were good enough to say that the remarks made by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu should be expunged. But, along with that, they have expunged even the earlier remarks.

MR. SPEAKER: It is true that I have expunged some remarks. But that did not help Shri Raj Bahadur because, even though I have said "these remarks are expunged", they appeared in the press. Perhaps, it was not verified by the press. I had clearly stated in this very House that words like those will be expunged because such words should not be used. Whatever happened yesterday was very sad. After all, when something happens, more polite language can be used. We should avoid getting heated up all the time. If we have to run parliament, we cannot run this like this, having heated exchanges every day.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Of course, we know what took place in the House. The proceedings do not show any

portion having been expunged. There is no mark put there to indicate that.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am passing on to the next item.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the decision?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Raj Bahadur has gone by whatever has been recorded in the proceedings. My humble submission to your good self is, because your name has been dragged and the name of the Lok Sabha Secretariat has been involved...

MR. SPEAKER: You need not worry much about my name. If you were not here, no such thing would have happened. Don't be so much worried about myself. Look at this gentleman who is so much worried about me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want the tape-recorder to be heard because your name has been dragged in.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't worry; I will look after myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I allege now that Shri Raj Bahadur with the help of the Lok Sabha Secretariat has removed this with a purpose in mind(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will be held responsible for this statement I will look into it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have brought this matter to your notice in the past also. But I would not go into that. I want now to bring here a slightly different matter. I understand that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu provoked you quite a bit. But it is very unfortunate that you have allowed one member to get under the skin in this fashion which, of course, is human to a great many people. But, then, I have seen you twice today get up and say "I will put it to the House".

MR. SPEAKER: I have to put it, if this goes on; it is a fact.

SHRI PILOO MODY: For the sake of peace, both of us will have to let the other fellow complete his sentence.

MR. SPEAKER: I wish you could learn.

SHRI PILOO MODY: At that time I could out-shout you and I did not complain. Now I have a complaint. When you get up and say "I will now put it to the House", I think you are indulging in very.....

MR. SPEAKER: When it comes to the last resort I have no other way. I tell you, please do not take it that way....(interruptions)

श्री प्रहलद विहारी बाजरेवा : अगर आप स्वयं किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ कार्य-वाही कर सकते हैं तो फिर यह हाउस में रफ़ेडम कराने की क्या जरूरत है? क्या इन का भी फैसला आप बहुमत के आधार पर करायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हम और आप सब अपनी जगह सही सही समझें तब तो ठीक यहां का काम चल सकता है बाकी अगर ऐसे चलाएंगे तो मुझे भी अपने आप को प्रोटेक्ट करना होगा। यह एक साइडिड नहीं चलेगा।

Now, I pass on to the next item. Papers to be laid. (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please let me finish. I want to end up by saying this, you are giving evidence to various charges that have been made in this House and you are taking the aid of the ruling party to vote for you against the minority Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't overdo it. Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to hear the tape.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot fix any time-limit.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (COMMERCIAL RADIO OPERATORS CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY AND LICENCE TO OPERATE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificates of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4083/72].

STATEMENT RE. REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION'S REPORT AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 318 OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A statement (as on 30-11-72) (Hindi and English versions) on the decisions taken on various Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the implementation of these decisions. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4084/72].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-clause (a) of article 318 of the Constitution:—

(a) The Union Public Service

Commission (Members) Regulations 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2404 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1969.

(b) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1972.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4085/72].

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWERS TO U.S.Q. NO. 2206 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN RARE EARTHS LIMITED, BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement correcting the answer given on the 29th November, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 2206 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

Statement

Unstarred Question No. 2335 which was put on the 29th November, 1972 and the original version of which was in English language, had sought information as to whether the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh had been received from Madhya Pradesh for prior approval of the President and if so, whether approval had been accorded to it. It had been stated in reply to that Question that the Adhyadesh had been received and that approval had been accorded to it. The Hindi version of the Question also referred to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh and sought the same information as the English version. The Madhya Pradesh Government in their correspondence described this Ordinance in English as

Madhya Pradesh Town and Country Planning Ordinance. The reply given to the Question in Hindi was the same as the reply given to the Question in English. The reply given was factually correct.

2. Unstarred Question No. 2206 which was also put on the same day and the original version of which was in Hindi; also sought information as to whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had submitted the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh which has been described by them as Town and Country Planning Bill for the prior instructions of the President and if so, whether approval had been accorded to it. The English version of the Question, however, sought information as to whether the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance had been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for the prior approval of the President and if so, whether the requisite approval had been accorded. On the basis of the English version of the Question, the reply given was that no such Ordinance had been received and the question of according approval to it did not arise. The reply given to the English version of the Question is factually correct. The reply given to the Hindi Version of the same Question is, however, not correct.

The correct reply to Unstarred Question No. 2206 should be as follows:—

- (a) If the English version of the Question is correct, no Ordinance/Bill called the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the prior approval of the President. If, however, the Hindi version of the Question is correct, the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh has been received for the prior approval of the President.

(b) If the English version of the Question is correct the question of approval being accorded to the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill does not arise. If the Hindi version of the Question is correct, approval has been accorded to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh.

(c) Does not arise.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4087/72].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 481(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1972, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4088/72].

NOTIFICATION RE. MESSRS DIWAN SUGAR AND GENERAL MILLS PRIVATE LIMITED, SAKHOTI TANDA, DISTRICT MEERUT AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SALTS, LIMITED, JAIPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR.

PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 572(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1972 regarding management of Messrs Diwan Sugar and General Mills Private Limited, Sakhoti-Tanda, District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4089/72].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 819A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4090/72].

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71.

(b) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4091/72].

12.47 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 1972".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 1972."

RE-CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2266

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : (मुरेना)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने आईएम 4 (1) जो हाउस की टेबुल पर ले लिया है उस के ऊपर मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है। मैंने इस बारे में आप को पहले से लिख कर भी दिया हुआ है। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नो प्लीज। मेरे पास नहीं आया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। मैंने लिख कर दिया हुआ है।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous District): I beg to present the

Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.48 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Fifty-sixth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighth Report on Chapter II of Audit Report (Civil), on Revenue Receipts, 1970 relating to Customs.
- (2) Fifty-eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifth Report on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development.

12.49 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fifth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited.

RE: CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2206—contd.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो हद हो गई कि मैंने लिखकर आप को भेजा और आप कह रहे हैं आप को नहीं मिला तो क्या जो नोटिस दिया करें उसकी रसीद ले लिया करें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य मुझे लिखकर भेजें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 'माजिर' कह

रखता है क्या जहाँ की पढ़ कर सुनिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the custom here. When the Papers are laid, they are not read here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir I see a statement correcting his answer being laid by Shri K. C. Pant against item No. 4(1). Under the Rules, he has to read it out..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That has been laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is improper and irregular.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने ही नियम बताया है और आप ही उनको खत्म करना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह लगातार इस तरह उठकर क्यों बोल जा रहे हैं । उनके घुन के लीडर इन माननीय सदस्य को समझाते क्यों नहीं हैं ।

The Papers laid on the Table are not read here.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH REPORTS

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I beg to present the following Reports (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (1) Twelfth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

(2) Thirteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Railways.

(3) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (i) Hindustan Steel Limited (Headquarters Organisations); (ii) Bhilai Steel Plant; (iii) Rourkela Steel Plant; (iv) Durgapur Steel Plant and (v) Bokaro Steel Limited.

RE. CORRECTION TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2206—contd.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
डायरेक्शन 115 के मातहत कछवाय जी ने एक नोटिस दिया। आपने उस की स्वीकृति दे दी। मंत्री महोदय ने एक सवाल का एक ही दिन परस्पर विरोधी जवाब दिये तो अब यह सदन जानना चाहेगा कि यह परस्पर विरोधी जवाब उन्होंने क्यों दिये और असली जवाब क्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को मैंने यह कहा है कि जब मंत्री महोदय अपना स्टेटमेंट हाउस की टेबल पर रखते हों तो उस मौके पर वह यहां मत बोलें बल्कि मुझे लिख कर वह बतला दें कि उन्हें इस के बारे में क्या ऐतराज है।

I will ask the Minister to explain it in the House.

अब कोई एक प्रोपर प्रोसीजर तो होना चाहिए।

वह इस को समझते नहीं हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस में समझने की क्या बात है? सीधी सादी बात है। एक ही प्रश्न के दो उत्तर दिये हैं। मैंने नोटिस दिया है। मैंने यह भी कहा था कि जब मंत्री महोदय बोलने खड़े होंगे तब सवाल पूछे जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को लिख कर भेजना चाहिये था। चूंकि आप का नाम नहीं है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने लिख कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपने लिख कर भेजा है तो मैं उस को देख लूंगा और इजाजत दे दूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अब वह कब आयेंगा? सेशन तो खत्म होने वाला है मैं कब पूछूंगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं बुलाऊंगा तब। आप इस तरह से बीच में मत आइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पहले मंत्री महोदय यह तो बतलायेंगे कि जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है वह क्या है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि वह क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): The statement has been laid on the Table of the House. If you desire, I can read it however, you want me to give the essence of the matter, it is like this. Two questions were tabled on the same day—Unstarred Questions. The Hindi versions are the same. In

translating one of those Questions, the Lok Sabha Secretariat translated a word as 'investment'. The word can also be translated as 'investment', but in this context it was not investment; it really should have been 'development' or 'planning'. The Madhya Pradesh Government had sent an Ordinance which was Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

हिन्दी में वह है "नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अध्यादेश"। हिन्दी तो ठीक है लेकिन अंग्रेजी में दो अलग अलग मवाल हो गये। निवेश शब्द का जो अनुवाद हुआ लोक सभा में वह इन्वेस्टमेंट हो गया और हिन्दी में जो था उस को उन्होंने वैसे का वैसे रहने दिया। इस लिये जहां तक इन्वेस्टमेंट आर्डिनेन्स के बारे में सवाल था उस के लिये "नहीं" कहा था, दूसरा प्रश्न जो अंग्रेजी में आया था वह उसी रूप में आया, इस लिये उसके उत्तर में मैंने 'हां' कहा था। जो मैंने जवाब दिये हैं अगर उन को मैं पढ़ दूं तो स्थिति साफ हो जायेगी :

"(a) If the English version of the Question is correct, no Ordinance/Bill called the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the prior approval of the President. If, however, the Hindi version of the Question is correct, the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh has been received for the prior approval of the President.

(b) If the English version of the Question is correct, the question of approval being accorded to the Urban and Rural Investment Ordinance/Bill does not arise. If the Hindi version of the Question is correct, approval has been accorded to the Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhyadesh.

(c) Does not arise."

So, this was where the confusion arose. There was no intention to mislead; there can never be. Since both the Questions happened to be on the same day, the inference was that they were probably two different questions. This is how this has happened.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रांसलेशन में गलती हो गई होगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसी गलती नहीं होनी चाहिये। आखिर मंत्री महोदय ने दोनों प्रश्नों को अपनी आंखों से देखा था या नहीं? मंत्री महोदय स्वयम् कितने लापरवाह थे कि उन्होंने इस को देखा भी नहीं कि इस में दोषी कौन है? सारे देश में इस से भ्रम फैलता है कि एक ही प्रश्न का जवाब मंत्री महोदय अलग अलग दे रहे हैं। इस से सारे देश को पता लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री कितने योग्य है। प्रश्न एक हैं और उस के अलग अलग दो उत्तर हैं। जब वह प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते हैं तब उन को देखना चाहिये कि आखिर क्या चीज है और क्या गड़बड़ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री से भी ट्रांसलेशन में गलती हो सकती है।

SHRI K. C. PANT: I did look at both the Questions. The English versions came to me. I did look at both the Questions. I had approved the reply on the basis of the English version that came to me. There is no doubt about it. It is wrong of my friend to say that I do not look at the Questions. I do.

योग्यता की माप दूसरी होती है, मगर इस को मैं ने देखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ भी हो, गलती सब से हो सकती है।

12.55 hrs.

**PETITION RE: RECOGNITION OF
PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIET-
NAM AND STOPPAGE OF BOMBING
IN VIETNAM BY U.S.A.**

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri P. Ramamurti and others regarding recognition of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and stoppage of American bombing of North and South Vietnam.

I am presenting only one copy of the petition, the other copies will be presented at 4 O'clock at the Reception Office.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need. When it is presented to the House, they need not be presented to me.

SHRI SEZHIVAN (Kumbakonam): What he meant was that the other copies will be given in the Reception and in course of time it will come to you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One crore of people have signed the petition, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: When it has been presented to the House, the copies may be sent to my office.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I have your guidance, Sir, on this? The present practice is that when such a petition is presented, it goes to the Petitions Committee. But it should be circulated to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: No new practice please.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, when you hear many irrelevant things, kindly hear some relevant things. I want your guidance in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No guidance is necessary. It has been presented...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should not the Government come forward and recognise the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam? What can the Petitions Committee do? Can it take any action in this matter?... (*Interruptions*) Sir, we demand the immediate recognition of the PRG.

Let the Government announce and let them also condemn the American bombings. Otherwise, what can the Petitions Committee do.... (*Interruptions*) I have never seen a Government more indifferent, cold and callous regarding such a big problem.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): But no government is sitting there. Yesterday, Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised it and to-day a petition has been presented. The Government should make an immediate announcement....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. This cannot go on like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेला) : मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से आप और लोगों को भी रखने की अनुमति देगे।

अध्यक्ष सहीदय: अगर पिटिशन की डेफिनिशन में आवेगा तो दी जायेगी।

श्री एस.एम.बनर्जी : आप ने अनुमति दी इन के बिना मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप इस को अहमियत को समझते हैं।

अध्यक्ष सहीदय : अपोजीशन का मगड़ा मेरे सामने क्यों लाते हैं। श्री किरटिनन।

RESOLUTION RE: RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—contd.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch. Now, it is 1 O'clock. We

adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 p.m.

About Assam, the notices will be ballot at 1 O'clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kiruttinan...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in the UNI, the journalists are on strike and the work is paralysed there. This is an institution which is financed by the Government. We want to know what is being done about it. We cannot afford to allow this institution to go on like this when the staff are on strike and the work is paralysed. I request you to be good enough to ask the Minister to make a statement, for resolving this dispute and helping to arrive at a settlement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Shri Khadilkar had made a statement in the other House. Let him make a statement here. I am connected with the UNI also as President of the Union there. This matter has to be settled. As the Parliament is being adjourned, he should make a statement regarding settlement of the dispute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That may be conveyed to the Minister..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No question of conveying; you should direct him. This matter has to be settled.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): You may direct the Government to make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will have a long holiday after the 22nd instant. So, bear with us for today, tomorrow and the day after.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly direct the Government to make a statement.

श्री हुकम चन्द बख्शबाब : (गुदेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो क्रिकेट का खेल हो रहा है, उस के लिये हिन्दी संवाद समितियों—हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, समाचार भारती आदि—और हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रवेशपत्र नहीं दिये गये हैं। इस बारे में न शिक्षा मंत्रालय और न सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय जवाब देती लेने के लिये तैयार हैं। यह भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। इस में सब की रूचि है। जानबूझ कर हिन्दी के प्रति भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी संवाद समितियों और समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को प्रवेशपत्र दिये जाने चाहिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब संवाद समितियों और समाचारपत्रों को यह सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये।

RESOLUTION RE: RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—contd.

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, on the Resolution moved by the hon. Minister of Railways, which incorporates certain recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

At the very outset, I would like to object to the method of selecting only a few recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee in such a Resolution for which the approval of the House has been sought. It is also stated in the Resolution that the action taken by the Government on the other recommendations made in the

[SHRI THA KIRUTINAM]

Report would be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee, which may be appointed to review similar matters. Here, I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister whether the other recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee should be given such a low priority as for the next Parliamentary Committee to review whether they have been implemented by the Railways or not. The proper procedure would be that this House should have been asked to approve of a Resolution incorporating all the recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee. After appointing such a high-power Railway Convention Committee and after the Committee have gone into these questions in great detail, I do not approve of the shoddy treatment meted out to the recommendations of the Committee.

I would now like to express my views about the payment of dividend by the Railways to the General Revenues. The Railway Convention Committee has recommended that dividend of 6 per cent should be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues on the capital invested after 31st March, 1964. I have been repeatedly pleading in this House, on several earlier occasions, that there should be no contribution from the earnings of Railways to the General Revenues. If the Central Government have invested some money in the Railways, then a certain percentage of dividend, depending upon the rate of profits made by the Railways every year, can be given by the Railways to the General Revenues. If the Central Government have given loans to the Railways, then interest at an agreed rate can be charged from the Railways. I do not know under what category the amounts given by the Central Government to the Railways fall and on what basis the Railways are to contribute to the General Revenues from their earnings every year and why should the Railways be compulsorily

asked to do so. I would request the hon. Minister of Railways to clarify this point.

I have also been witnessing that the Railway earnings are manipulated in such a way that ultimately the workers, whose major contribution in the railway earnings cannot be denied by anyone in this House, are denied of their rightful and legitimate share in such earnings. The Railways, apart from contributing 6 per cent dividend to the General Revenues, have got the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Development Fund, and any number of such funds, which take away in some proportion or the other all the earnings. This has led to the inevitable consequence of the Railway workers not being paid adequate emoluments in proportion to their labour. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to the imperative necessity of paying adequate remuneration to the workers so that the railway earnings can substantially go up. I hope that the new Railway Minister will bear this in his mind and take steps to remunerate the railway workers adequately.

The Railway Convention Committee has pointed out that contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund is at present not related to the amount of depreciation calculated as accruing on the wasting assets of the Railways year by year. Whether an asset like railway carriage has depreciated every year at a certain rate or not, the allocation to the Depreciation Fund is not done at the rate at which the asset has depreciated. For example, a certain depreciated value is shown on the house constructed for a railway worker. In the course of years, the cost of construction of the house has been wiped out by the depreciated value shown every year. Simultaneously, the Depreciation Reserve Fund is also getting swelled by regular yearly allocation and the money remains unutilised. In this connection, the Railway Convention Committee has made certain import-

tant observations. Whether it is a house, engine, carriage or rails, the depreciation implications of these assets should be specifically mentioned in the Budget papers. The Committee has also pointed out that the wasting assets of the Railways are, not being replaced, with the consequence of heavy accruals in the Depreciation Reserve Fund. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to look into this and do the needful.

There is the Railway Safety Works Fund, out of which only a sum of Rs. 1.24 crores has been utilised, though during the years 1966-67 to 1971-72 the total contribution to this Fund has been of the order of Rs. 10.80 crores. The State Governments have spent substantial sums under this head 'safety', but they have not yet been reimbursed though the Safety Works Fund has got Rs. 10.80 crores. Sir, you will not under-rate the need for wider bridges over level crossings on account of density of traffic, the need for over-bridges and under-bridges in many parts of the country. According to the existing rules, the expenditure on these items is shared between the Railways and the States on 50:50 basis. The States are finding it difficult to spend moneys on these items from their slender resources. That is why the Safety Works Fund has not been utilised properly. I would plead with the Railway Minister that the Railways should bear 75 per cent of the expenditure on these items and the remaining 25 per cent should be borne by the States. Then only the much-needed over-bridges and under-bridges will come about in the country.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways will not dispute the fact that there are lakhs and lakhs of unmanned level crossings throughout the country, and that too predominantly in the rural areas. 10 per cent of the amount in the Railway Safety Works Fund should be earmarked for manning or

upgrading of unmanned level crossings and that the Zonal Railway Managers should be authorised to draw directly the amount from this Fund with a view to expediting these works.

There is persistent shortfall in expenditure in the matter of providing quarters for Class III and Class IV staff, though there is acute shortage of residential accommodation in the country. It is really surprising that the sums allocated for this purpose from the Development Fund remain underutilised. The Railways should give due priority to the provision of quarters to all the Class III and Class IV staff of the Railways.

The Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission has also made important recommendations in regard to Railway Accounts. They have not been brought before this House and the Railways have also not implemented those recommendations. By implementing all the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the problems besetting the Railways can be solved to some extent. That is why I pointed out in the beginning of my speech that a Resolution containing all the recommendations of the Convention Committee, not merely a few of them, should have been brought before this House.

Reverting back to the contribution of Railways to the General Revenues, you may feel that my suggestion that the Railways should not contribute anything to the General Revenues is somewhat novel. Some months back there was a farmers' agitation in the State of Tamil Nadu sponsored by the Ruling Congress Party here and the Communist Party of India. The main plank of the farmers' agitation was that the loans obtained from the World Bank, from the Reserve Bank and from other foreign countries and given to the farmers through the co-operative societies should be revoked and the agitation was directed against the State Government. I have referred

[Shri Tha Kirutinam]
to this because here the Central Government is demanding dividend from the Railways on the capital invested 20 or 22 years before. I am sure, Sir, you will now appreciate my contention that the payment of contribution by the Railways to the General Revenues must be stopped at once. I also hope that the hon. Minister of Railways will appreciate that this is a valid argument in view of what I have stated in my speech and ensure that the Railways do not pay any dividend to the General Revenues at least for two decades to come so that the development of Railways in all sectors is assured within this period.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one point regarding manning of sleeper coaches on the Rajkot Division between Ahmedabad and Palampur. Because, between Ahmedabad and Palampur, 26 sleeper coaches are manned by the Rajkot Division also, though the number of TTEs in the Rajkot Division is 102 and the kilometreage is 1,510 while in the Ajmer Division, the total kilometreage is 1,290 and the strength of the TTEs is 106. Therefore, the comparative figures will convince the Minister that more passenger trains run on the Rajkot Division, nearly 167, and only 58 trains run on the Ajmer Division. Though a greater number of passenger trains run on the Rajkot Division covering a larger kilometreage than on the Ajmer Division, the sanctioned strength of the ticket-checking staff is less on the Rajkot Division which in turn provides a lesser number of posts of senior TCS/TTEs and TCS/CTIs as based on the percentage of the strength of the checking staff. This is the dispute between the two divisions—Rajkot Division and Ajmer Division—which is not settled by the administration.

On 24th June, 1972, I met the General Manager and discussed it with him

and brought to his notice that the railway is incurring excess expenditure because the staff of the Rajkot Division and the staff of the Ajmer Division are manning 26 sleeper coaches attached to the Delhi Mail, Delhi Express, Janata Express and 31 UP and 32 Down between Ahmedabad and Ajmer. These trains terminate at Ahmedabad and start from Ahmedabad, and still, this injustice is done to the Rajkot Division staff. My demand is that justice should be done to these people. That is the only point which I wanted to bring to the Minister's notice, because this has resulted in over-expenditure of the railways, and there is discontentment among the staff of the Rajkot Division because they say that this position has deprived the Rajkot Division of its rightful cadre strength of TCS/TTEs and in turn the posts of STCs/STTEs and HTCs/CTIs. It is a sad plight of TCS/TTEs of the Rajkot Division that they are thus deprived of their chances of promotion in higher grades. That is why I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and do justice to these people.

श्री रामचन्द्र कस्तुरी : (पटना) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी की कुछ सिफारिशों को मंजूर करने के लिये यहां प्रस्ताव पेश किया है। इस क्रम में मैं यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी ने अपने कार्य की परिधि को, स्कोप को बढ़ाने का निश्चय किया है ताकि जहां से आय अधिक हो सके उन बातों का पता लगाया जाय तो मैं उस के इस निश्चय का स्वागत करता हूं। यह जरूरी है कि रेलवे की आय को बढ़ाया जाय और किस तरीके से रेलवे में गोलमाल हो रहा है, गड़बड़ी क्या रही है, वैसे को पकड़ा जा रहा है और देश को नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है, इस की रोक

जाय और इस के लिए यह जो फैसला किया गया है कि इस के स्कोप को बढ़ाया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ यह उन्होंने सही किया है।

आंकड़ों को देखा जाय तो यह पता चलता है कि निर्माण के काम और रेल कर्मचारियों के ऊपर जो खर्च होता है दोनों में काफी काफ़ी फर्क है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर कहीं फिजूलखर्ची है और रेलवे के अंदर फिजूलखर्ची तो उस को रोका जाय। तभी हम राजस्व के ग्राम खाते में पैसा चुका सकेंगे। अगर सरकार का इरादा यह हो कि मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को सहायित न दे कर पैसा बचा लें और उमी को राजस्व खाते में डाल दे तो यह मुनासिब न होगा। रेल मजदूर इस को कभी स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और मजदूर आन्दोलनों में काम करने वाले लोग भी इसे स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। जहां जहां रेलवे का पैसा अटका पड़ा है, बरबादी हो रही है, रेलवे में जैना अष्टाचार है, सब को गालूम है चोरी किस तरह से होती है सब को मानूम है, स्टोर के रख-रखाव पर क्या खर्च होता है, लाइनों की मेन्टेनेन्स पर क्या खर्च होता है—जब तक इन तमाम बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जायगा, वहां से पैसा निकालने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे, तो जाहिर बात है कि जैनरल रेवेन्यू में, ग्राम-राजस्व में पैसा नहीं दे सकेंगे। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों को आपने जो सहायित दी है कागज पर तो बहुत सारी सहायितें हैं लेकिन तमाम सहायितें कार्यान्वित नहीं हो रही हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित कीजिये। लोगों के पास रहने के मकान नहीं हैं, कई बार इस

विषय पर इस सदन में हम लोग बहस कर चुके हैं, दिल्ली के बारे में बहस हो चुकी है, आप ने 20 लाख के करीब मजदूरों में से केवल 5 लाख को मकान दिये हुए हैं—उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जनता को सहायितें मिलनी चाहियें। तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों की क्या स्थिति है—इस का बयान न करना ही अच्छा है। उनकी बहुत दयनीय स्थिति है। गरमी के दिनों में तो और ज्यादा हालत खराब हो जाती है। पंखे नहीं हैं, बिजली नहीं है, पानी नहीं है—इस लिये तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों की सुविधाओं की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इसी सन्दर्भ में एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप रेल मजदूरों से काम लीजिए हम भी उन के बीच में काम करने की हैमियत से उन को कहते हैं कि काम करो, साथ ही साथ पूरे दाम भी मांगों, उन को पूरी मजदूरी मिले और वे काम भी करें। यह मुल्क किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीबों का मुल्क है, केवल शासन करने वालों का मुल्क नहीं है और न यह मुल्क टाटा, विड़ला और दालमिया का मुल्क है यह 75 इजारेदारों का मुल्क नहीं है, गरीबों का मुल्क है इस लिये उन की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिन पहले 15 दिसम्बर को आप ने देखा कि यहां पर कितने लोग आये थे। मजमा के बारे में अखबारों ने 30 से 50 हजार लिखा है लेकिन उस से कहीं ज्यादा रेल मजदूर यहां आये थे और उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि उन्हें बीनस

[श्री रामाधत्तार शास्त्री]

मिलना चाहिये। अगर इन 15-20 लाख रेल मजदूरों को आप बोमन नहीं दोगे तो उन की कठिनाइयां हैसे दूर होंगी। महंगाई बढ़ रही है—उस का फायदा उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। आप महंगाई को रोक नहीं सकते, इस लिये उस का यही इलाज है कि उन की तनख्वाहों में द्रव्योत्तरी कीजिये, उन्हें बोमन दीजिये। उन के लिये पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी प्रकाशित हो और उस को लागू करवाइये ताकि हमारा मजदूर यह समझे कि यह हमारा देश है, हम जो उत्पादन करते हैं उस का हिस्सा हम को भी मिलता है। बोमन हमारा हक है। इस लिये उन की सुविधाओं की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, तब ही हम सही मायनों में उन का कोआपरेशन ले सकेंगे।

रेलवे के अन्दर जो अष्टाचार व्याप्त है, जो चोटियाँ होती हैं, इस में बड़े बड़े अफसरान शामिल हैं। मैं सब के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन बहुत से लोग इस में शामिल हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि मतवाद के अन्दर जो रेलवे इम्प्लाइज कोअर्डिनेशन कमेटी है उस ने कई चिट्ठियाँ आप को लिखीं, वे अष्टाचार के विरुद्ध सरकार से कोआपरेट करने को तैयार है, लेकिन अफसरान तैयार नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि यह रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिये ताकि जनरल रेवेन्यू में आप पैसा दे सकें, आप तबाम मजदूरों का कोआपरेशन लीजिये, चाहे वह रिकगनाइज्ड हो या अनरिकगनाइज्ड हो और साथ ही साथ जनता का भी सहयोग लीजिये लेकिन जनता का सहयोग तभी मिलेगा जब आप उन के लिये काम करेंगे।

इस समय हमारे देश में बैंगन की बहुत शार्टेज है। आप कहते हैं कि शार्टेज नहीं है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार धन-धान्य से परिपूर्ण राज्य है, जमीन के अन्दर सम्पत्ति भरी गड़ी है। जोयला निकाल कर रखा

हुमा है, लेकिन उसे ले जाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कभी बिजली की काइसेज आ जाती है, कभी थर्पन पावर स्टेशन, पतरात और बरौनी को कोयला नहीं पहुँचता। क्या हमारे यहां कोयले की कमी है? कोयले की कमी नहीं है, बैंगन की कमी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप का ध्यान इन तरफ भी जाय।

इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए, यदि आप के पास फाजिल पैसा बचता है तो आप जनरल रेवेन्यू में ले जाएँ, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जनता की सहूलियतों को पहले देखना होगा, मजदूरों की सहूलियतों को देखना होगा, ओवर ब्रिज बनवाइये, बेंटिंग रुम्ज बनवाइये, पीने के पानी का इंजाम कीजिये, उस के बाद कुछ बचे तो उस तरफ ले जाइये—हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

टिकट-लेस ट्रेवलिंग के बारे में आप कई दफा कह चुके हैं—जुझे भी तकलीफ होती है, क्योंकि उसमें हमारे सूबे का नाम भी है। इस को रोकने के लिए सब का सहयोग लीजिए। यह काम केवल अफसरों से नहीं होगा, अफसर सहयोग करें, जनता सहयोग करें, मजदूर यूनियन्ज सहयोग करें तो टिकट-लेस ट्रेवलिंग जरूर खत्म होगा।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि सब बातों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान देगी ताकि जनता, रेल मजदूर और रेलवे अधिकारी सब मिलकर रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ा सकें।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir I am grateful to the hon. Members who have given me very useful suggestions. Whenever there is a debate on railways, I have heard off repeated complaints about bad catering, lack of amenities or third-class passengers, corruption, theft and ticketless travelling, which seem to be the perennial state of affairs. I would point out that there are greater things involving the railways

in this country, which require the attention of this House. I would require the help and assistance of this House to see that this organisation, which is the biggest public sector undertaking in this country and which is the lifeline of the communication and transport system in this country, is managed efficiently and much more efficiently.

I am grateful to the Railway Convention Committee for taking up four important subjects involving the management of the railways, namely, accounting, sub-urban services, commercial and allied matters and requirement and availability of wagons.

Coming to Accounting, though the book value of the assets of the railways would represent Rs. 3,500 crores, we may make a claim that the present market value of the assets are much more. But when a government undertaking owns immovable property, which has market value over the book value, it does not mean anything because we are not going to sell our assets. If all these years, up to the end of the year 1965-66, the railways have contributed substantially to the general revenues in this country, it is because half the total capital assets of the railways were valued at pre-war rates. This state of affairs could not permanently continue because every new asset at the present market rate is going to make the capital value of our assets more and more. A four-wheeler wagon, which ten years ago used to cost Rs. 16,000, now costs about Rs. 35,000. But it can convey only the same kind and amount of commodities; perhaps, a bit more with better designing. So, ultimately, it is the optimum use of these assets that may perhaps increase our profitability, and nothing else. In fact, it is not that we have been doing a lesser job. In 1951-52 we were moving 1,208 million passengers. In 1971-72 we moved 2,536 million passengers. Nearly 253 crores of passengers have moved by our trains in one year. As

against 215 million people, upto November this year, the figure is 233 million people. The number of passengers travelling by our trains is on the increase.

It is not only that. While in 1951-52, the passenger kilometre were 63,072 millions, in 1971-72, they are 125,033 million kilometres. So, they are covering larger and larger distances also. As regards the freight, while in 1951-52 it was 98.3 million tonnes, in 1965-66, it rose to 203 million tonnes. Of course, it came down in 1971-72 to 197 million tonnes. It is now moving up again. During the Fifth Plan, we expect to move at least about 300 million tonnes. It is nearly 50 per cent of what we did this year. So, the Indian Railways are getting in to an era of mass-transportation of both the commodities and the people of this country.

I know, I am bound to listen to all the complaints that have come to me regarding catering. But the quality of food cannot be maintained throughout 365 days in a year. It varies from place to place. With the rise in prices, sometimes even adulteration could take place and we require continuous watch over the state of affairs. But the real thing is how to meet the problem of mass-catering. Formerly, it was only a problem of catering to the First Class passengers who form only 8 crores out of 253 crores of my passengers.

When we decided to abolish the Second Class in the Indian Railways, it was not a question of trying to do it on any ideological basis. Only 0.4 per cent of the people were traveling by Second Class. Today, the problem of Indian Railways is to look after the main cream of our business, that is, the Third Class passengers. In order to reduce overcrowding in the trains, in order to provide greater and greater passenger amenities, we may have to sacrifice even the classification. Here again, our society is so

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stratified, unfortunately, and we are after perquisites and privileges. The first protest that I have received from some of my employees is that they are being deprived of the chance of travelling by Second Class and that this decision has been taken by me unilaterally.

Ultimately, what I would like to point out is this. The question before the House is: Have we not lived too much on the assets that we have had? If we have contributed surpluses to the General Revenues in the past, have we or have we not provided sufficient depreciation in view of the fact that every time we have to go in for new rolling-stock or wagons, we may have to do it at a much higher cost? I am afraid these questions have not received enough attention.

I am glad, for the first time, the Convention Committee has raised these questions and have asked us to make a more effective study than what we have been able to do. It is absolutely necessary that the country must know how its large assets the Railways have, are being used.

Again, once the Indian Railways were considered the milch cow for the General Revenues. The moment you stop contributing to the general revenues, there is the criticism against the Railways that inefficient management has taken place overnight. They condemn the railways. Wherever condemnation is due, condemnation has to be there. But wherever appreciation is due, appreciation should be there. Unless appreciation is also mixed along with criticism even condemnation will not go fairly well. I would like to see, ultimately, how do you judge it.

One hon. Member of the House asked: Why do you contribute any surplus to the General Revenues? Why do you pay even the interest on the capital that you borrow from the Government? Whether I pay or not, if

the Government of this country has to borrow at 5½ per cent and it is not made good by somebody who uses that money, it is the poorest man in this country who will be called to pay more excise on kerosene or match box or sugar. So, ultimately if we are asked to contribute at least six per cent on this, it is logical. You have to see that your capital is most effectively used. Again, whenever any surplus is produced, let us not say that everything should go to the employees. Even the employees may not desire it. I quite agree that the employees should be looked after because management of railways is a service industry; management of men is also equally important as management of our resources. But if we get into a philosophy that, whenever an undertaking makes a profit, the general community in this country is not entitled to their share but whatever profits are generated in any undertaking should be distributed among the employees and the management, I think that would be a dangerous sort of thing...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Not by increasing fares and freights.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You are complaining about fares and freight rates. Is there any railway system in the whole world which is called upon to bear social burdens as the Indian Railway system? The loss on unremunerative branch lines comes to about Rs. 8 crores. Any other country would have dismantled them, but we are required to keep them because where certain amenities were provided to the travelling public, I am not able to dismantle them, now I would like to go into it and see how to reduce the expenses on them without reducing the facilities provided to the general public who have been making use of them.

I am very glad that these questions have been asked. Let the House raise these issues. They may tell me,

"You put a stop to ticketless travel; you will get Rs. 20 crores". On passenger traffic in this country we lose Rs. 61 crores per year. Out of that, Rs. 12 crores represent loss on suburban traffic in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the three cities of India. I am not saying, 'What to do with this?' Let the fact be appreciated that the Indian Railway system today, so far as passengers are concerned, is incurring a loss. The passenger traffic is being subsidised by freight in this country. But for the profits that we make by moving goods traffic, we would not be able to move even these passengers. So, do not say that we are unnecessarily raising the passenger fares or freights. I may tell you that, in India, the average rate charged per passenger kilometre in 1969-70 was 2.46 paise. Ours is the lowest in the whole world. Even Burma charged 2.98 paise; Ceylon charged 2.62 paise, while it was 13.31 paise for U. K. . . .

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the *per capita* income in U.K.

SHRI T. A. PAI: What you pay for travelling is not based on *per capita* income. If I have the means of charging based on *per capita* income, this argument is quite valid. But there are millions of people in this country who do not travel by train and the loss is being borne by them also and not by the people who travel. So, let us not say that. I know, the burden of high passenger fare or freight cannot be borne by our country-men. I know they are poor. But this does not mean that wherever some adjustments are called for should not be made. If we want our people to go free, have everything free, how is that possible? Even the most affluent country in the world has not been able to provide it. Even those countries where there are more opportunities for better living, do not permit free movement of people from place to place on a mass scale as we do

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Ten per cent of the traffic travel free. Reduce it by 25 per cent.

SHRI T. A. PAI: About the people who travel free namely, ticketless travellers, on an analysis it has been found that 10 per cent of them are students, 12 per cent are beggars, 23 per cent are small business-men and small scale industrialists and 30 per cent are small farmers—socially weaker sections of the society whom we are encouraging through the banking system to build themselves up. I am not saying that they should travel free. But these are the facts of life in this country. Where do we go away from it? I would rather prefer to see how we go in for the maximum utilisation of the resources that we have, catering to the needs of the maximum number of people moving about and also moving the largest quantity of goods. That is the problem we have.

I am glad that the question of suburban traffic was raised. Sir, on the suburban traffic we are losing Rs. 12 crores. It is not because the fares are not paid by everyone, that we lose. On the monthly passenger tickets that we have issued at a fare of practically ten trips, people can travel any number of times for the whole month. All this has been responsible for our getting into losses. But, what I say is that if we have another index of measuring the performance of the Railways, not in terms of rupees and paise, but what is the economic contribution, what is the contribution the Indian Railway system has made, for the economic growth of the country, I think that should be a more positive way of evaluating our performance.

33 per cent of the goods we transport like foodgrains, coal, fruits and vegetables, fire-wood, are carried at a low cost of transportation. 75 per cent of what we transport like coal, iron ore or steel or cement as also

[Shri T. A. Pai]
the bulk commodities is being transported at a concessional rate. In prices, I would like you to know—during a period of six years, we have paid very heavily for the increase in the price of coal and some of the things. If the Indian Railways have to be managed economically, it can be done only provided the things that it uses very heavily, like the fuel or the iron and steel, are priced reasonably.

On coal, over a period of 20 years, from 1950 to 1971-72, we are paying 142 per cent extra. On Mineral oils we are paying 120 per cent extra. For electricity, we are paying 93 per cent more. For iron and steel we are paying 217 per cent more and cement 164 per cent.

Our performance, so far as our employees are concerned, cannot be considered to be something of which we have to be ashamed. In fact, I think we have to be proud. In 1950-51 what was the army of people working for the Indian Railways? Hardly nine to ten lakhs. Now, their number has doubled, including the casual labour; from 10 lakhs in 1951, to 18 lakhs in 1972.

Is there any undertaking in India which has increased its man-power two-thirds? It was the Railways that was considered to be one of the main institutions that could provide employment—I am not sorry that we have provided employment to so many people—but I want this to be appreciated that this public sector undertaking is employing the largest number of people. But for this. . . .

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: (Tiruchirapalli): You have also the largest number of casual labour.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Yes, we have the largest number of casual labourers. In this country, the working man is defined as the man who works. The man who has not got the work and is unemployed does not deserve the sympathy of any one. 3½ lakhs of casual labour. I wish I had the

strength to absorb them. But the fact is that we are trying to absorb them as and when vacancies arise. The alternative is not to employ these people at all. The alternative is to keep these people unemployed. It looks as if all of us are behaving sometimes like what people do in the third class carriages. I know I was also one of them. Once we got into it, we feel that we should close the door and do not permit anybody to come in, stretch ourselves as if it is all reserved for us. Similarly, if people who have jobs in this country think that it is all their preserve and that those who are unemployed do not matter, then we may have to see sympathetically, because the problem before this country is whether it should widen the base of employment or try to do its utmost for those who have. Both are equally important.

My friend, Mr. Kalanasundaram will agree with me that while we must consider their cases sympathetically, it will not be possible for me to absorb them. Let me not condemn 3½ lakhs workers. Let it be appreciated that we have 3½ lakhs of casual labourers for whom jobs have been provided by the Indian Railways system.

Sir, the per capita cost of an employee in 1950-51 was Rs. 1263 and in 1971-72 it is Rs. 3546. Another contribution that the Indian Railway system has been making is that it is losing Rs. 54 crores on low-rated freight traffic. There are various freight concessions on export trade also. There are certain relief measures undertaken. All these are to be taken into account. We had to remove even fodder from one part of the country to another at concessional rate. All these would account for some Rs. 1.25 crores. In a year now, Rs. 125 crores is the contribution that we make on our social burdens, which this Commercial Undertaking is taking up. I hope that this aspect will be duly taken note of. Our contribution to the welfare of our employees is also

not a small one. We contribute something like Rs. 20.18 crores on health, medical and welfare services; Rs. 8 crores on educational assistance to railway employees' children and Rs. 10.6 crores by way of subsidised housing of the employees.

As the single largest employer, the Railways have the right to feel legitimately proud that they have provided the maximum number of housing facilities. Hon. Members drew my attention and asked why I am not referring to some of the recommendations of the Convention Committee. Some of the recommendations are of immediate concern and some of the recommendations may be requiring that I should appoint some committees to go into depth in respect of certain matters, to look at the problem of the Railways in several respects. Some of them would relate to where the Railways have failed to do a job. For example, this relates to a sector where money was allotted for social welfare or welfare activities like housing but which has not been utilised. I give an undertaking that wherever this money is provided, it will be fully utilised. I don't think there should be any laxity in this matter.

Within our resources whatever welfare measures are needed by the employees are being attended to. We give this top priority because we know that time and again the Indian Railwaymen have risen to the occasion to bear burdens, next only to the defence personnel in this country. They have borne many burdens which should be fully appreciated.

Several hon. Members drew my attention to corruption. When I hear all that, it looks as if we have become a nation of corrupt people. I am not prepared to accept it. It would be only a small percentage; they misbehave; they do all these things. But, it is the system that permits such things. It is better to change that system rather than change men. Given opportunity, many people would like

to be corrupt. So, it is better to see that the system itself does not permit it. Whatever such instances are brought to my notice, I shall certainly see that we take immediate action and we will try to improve the system to the maximum extent possible.

The Committee has taken a great deal of trouble. They have examined in depth the various financial and accounting problems of the Railways. They have gone into various procedures, in depth.

The Committee is currently holding a number of sittings to go into commercial and allied matters and availability of wagons. They have also completed their sittings in respect of suburban services. I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from the Committee for the improvement of all these important sectors of Railway operation.

Hon. Members have brought various points to my notice. I can certainly assure them that I will look into those points, as it is not possible for me to deal with all the points here. With these words, I commend the Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 1.1, 2.31, 3.18, 3.19, 3.27, 3.28, 4.12 4.13 and 5.11 of the Report on Accounting Matters of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenue as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 15th December, 1972.

That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in the Report should

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

be reported to the next Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed to review similar matters"

The motion was adopted

14 50 hrs

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF S NURUI HASAN) I beg to move

That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters be taken into consideration"

As the House is aware there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed about the functioning of this premier library of our country the National Library. It was as a result of this that a committee was appointed as the House would recall under the chairmanship of Dr V S Jha to go into the different aspects of the functioning of the library. The committee has made an extremely valuable report

Broadly the recommendations of the report may be classified under the following heads firstly a better scheme of management secondly reorganisation of the various divisions and units of the library and particularly the appointment of various committees of experts to go into the different functions of the library thirdly in consequence of these proposals of reorganisation additional staff and lastly more money partly for capital expenditure and partly for the acquisition of books and periodicals and other equipment

I shall take up the first two points in a few seconds with your permission. But I would make a submission that although it has not been

possible for Government to provide all the posts that the committee visualised, some considerable progress has already been made, 25 class I and class II technical posts have already been provided, one Ministerial class II post has been provided 62 class III technical posts have been provided 45 Ministerial class III posts have been provided and 50 class IV posts have been provided that is to say a total additional staff of 163 persons has already been sanctioned

Furthermore Government have sanctioned a Xerox machine and an offset duplicator which was among the very important recommendations of the committee

Unfortunately it has not been possible for the Government due to paucity of funds to provide for all the money that a national library should be getting for the acquisition of books and journals and the present amount that is placed at the disposal of the library is I confess inadequate for it to discharge the responsibilities of a national library. We however hope that in the Fifth Plan it will be possible for us to rectify at least part of this major deficiency

So far as the problem of management is concerned the recommendation of the committee was far-reaching. The committee took the view that the advisory council of the national library should be replaced by a governing council, and eminent persons from the universities, distinguished educationists and administrators of proved worth and academic bent of mind scientists of repute and achievement should be the members of the council. But at the same time, the committee recommended that the council should be instituted by a resolution of the Government and not by a statute. At the same time, the committee was of the opinion that a director should be appointed who should also be the ex-officio chairman of the governing council, and his

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

able with that of the Vice-Chancellor of a Central university.

In regard to the creation of the post of Director, Government have been able to accept this important recommendation of the Commission, and the salary proposed for the Director is the same as is being paid to the Vice-Chancellor of a central university. The difficulty, however, arose that a Governing Council cannot be established without a statute. A resolution of the Government can create a body which is advisory in nature, but then legally the status of the Library remains that of a subordinate office. I am convinced that no educational or academic or scientific institution can easily be managed by the secretariat because of various obvious difficulties. If the Governing Council is to be a real Governing Council, then it can only be established by this Parliament and not by a Resolution of the Government, because a body created by a resolution of Government cannot absolve Government of its direct responsibility in regard to all the normal procedures of Government regarding appointment, recruitment, provision of funds etc. If the Governing Council is to be a Governing Council and is to govern, then it can only be established under an Act of Parliament.

There are other libraries much lesser in significance than the National Library for which the Government have proposed and Parliament has been gracious enough to accept, that they be governed by Act of Parliament. Therefore, it was our feeling that we should come before this august House with a Bill, and perhaps that National Library should also be governed by an autonomous body which will have the power of administration over the Council and which will be given its due status, having been established under an Act of Parliament.

As regards the various schemes of reorganisation, most of these are

entirely different from the National Library and stand in broad agreement with most of them except with one, and that is the recommendation that inter-library loan be discouraged. I would like to make a submission here. A national library, to be truly a national library, should make its services available to the rest of the country and it should not always be necessary for a scholar doing his research work in one part or the other part of the country to go to the national library itself and spend a lot of time and money, if the reference that he may wish to check up is fairly small. However, this is an academic matter on which a difference of opinion is possible and I would not like to interfere very much with the new organisation that we would like to be set up under this Bill. I would like this body to take a decision on this and on the other matters. The whole difficulty of the national library has been that expert guidance has not been fully made available to it, and various administrative procedures have stood in the way of that expert guidance being availed of. Therefore, I have come before this House with a Bill which proposes the establishment of a board for the administration of the library and vesting in the board the property of the library. Secondly, the existing staff of the library is to be transferred to the board. Thirdly, it will be possible for the Government to issue directions to the board on questions of policy. This is necessary because the accountability of the Minister to this House remains. Then the various financial procedures about the annual budget estimates, deposit fund in the Reserve Bank, annual audit of accounts of the board by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India—all these provisions have been included in the Bill.

15 hrs.

The composition of the board deserves to be considered carefully by Parliament. The board will have the Secretary of the Ministry concerned and the Secretary of the Ministry of

[Prof. S. Murul Hasan]

Defence. These will be ex-officio members. Then, there will be six persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom four shall be persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, are distinguished educationists or have special knowledge and experience in matters relating to the administration of libraries. One shall be a representative of any of the universities in India. The other shall be from among the persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, have knowledge of and experience in science and technology and one person to be nominated by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, and the Director of the Library shall be ex-officio Member-Secretary. It will thus be seen that this is a board which, except for two persons who represent the administration, is composed entirely of experts. Further more, it has been made possible for the board to establish an executive council consisting of such number of members as the board may think fit. The Director of the Library shall be the Chairman of the executive council and the other members shall be appointed from among the members of the board or from outside or partly from among the members of the board and partly from outside.

To these may be given such duties as may be prescribed or delegated by the board, subject to such conditions which the board may prescribe; that is to say, while the overall control is vested in the board it is visualised that the executive committee will be a body which may or may not consist of the members of the board but which will have only or mainly the experts, which will be dealing with the organisation and the upkeep of the library. As for the director, the Central Government shall appoint a person who in its opinion possesses academic qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished librarian. The term of the director shall be for a period of five years provided that the

Central Government may extend such term for such further period as it may deem fit.

This is broadly the scheme of the administration of the national Library. I realise that merely handing over the administration of the library to competent experts is not going to solve the problem. The responsibility of the Central Government would still remain but that would be principally to provide adequate funds to the library, and to ensure that the broad wishes of this House are implemented, so that this national library is able to acquire in fact what it is supposed to enjoy in theory already, the status of a national library. Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration."

I have before me an amendment given notice of by Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Because the amendment was submitted after the time fixed for the receipt of such amendments was past, it has not been possible to circulate it. But Prof. Mukerjee is generally a stickler to the rules of procedure of this House and if he has not been able to send it in time there must have been good reason for it. In consideration of that I shall, therefore, admit it. But I would like to request the Members that they should co-operate with us by sending these amendments in time. In this connection, I would like to say that the Rules Committee in September last had decided that amendments should be sent two days in advance—it was of the last Lok Sabha and this is only a reminder of the decision taken by the last Lok Sabha that amendments should be sent two days before, so as to facilitate typing, printing them and circulation. I shall read out Prof. Mukerjee's amendment. "That the National Library Bill of 1972 be circulated for

elicitation of public opinion thereon by 31st March, 1973.' I shall admit this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1973."
 (24)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have given so many amendments. What about them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I really wonder that you raise them now. This amendment is to the motion for consideration. The amendments could be only that this goes to the Select Committee or it goes for elicitation of public opinion. If there are other amendments to the clauses, they will be taken up when the clauses come up for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This Bill is a very important Bill because it deals with the future administrative set-up of the National Library which we all want should be a unique seat of research and reference in this country. But from the provisions of the Bill we find that they do not seek to achieve what we ought to. Before going further into the matter, I should strongly support the motion which had been submitted by Prof. Mukerjee for eliciting public opinion thereon. Even today we have got a telegram from the employees association of the national library expressing serious misgivings about the provisions of this Bill. They want to have the matter considered and discussed with the appropriate authorities to see that the maladies which have been prevailing in this institution should no longer continue and what real steps can be taken to rectify it. I am sorry to say that except for setting up two bodies, this Bill really does not deal with the subject-matters which are to be tackled properly. From the statement of objects and reasons, it is clear that this Bill has been brought for the purpose of giving

effect to the recommendations or it is drawn upon the basis of the recommendation of the Jha Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1968. It is a completely misleading statement because none of the major recommendations of this committee has been accepted except that there should be a Director of the library. The minister was at pains to show that the Governing Council could not be set up by resolution otherwise than by statute. That is a matter of procedure. But even the other major recommendations do not find a place in the Bill. It is supposed to be left to the rule-making or regulation-making power of the Central Government.

Unfortunately during the last few years, this library has become the hotbed of intrigues and there have been feuds between the librarian and the deputy librarian. Serious charges and allegations have been made against the management by the employees' association which, I believe, really promoted the Government to set up the Jha Committee. There has been a very unfortunate deterioration in the standard of the services rendered by this library. There have been repeated complaints of books being piled up and not taken care of, books being stolen and no real, effective steps were taken.

If you go through the report of the Jha Committee and the minute of dissent, you will find that a very sorry state of affairs was prevailing. We have to see how far that state of affairs can be changed by the method that is sought to be adopted by setting up a board or committee. With your permission, I would like to read from pages 95 and 96 of the Jha Committee report:

"We are anxious that sanity and understanding should be restored to enable proper functioning of the library and one important step towards this end is to create conditions which will enable dialogue between members of the staff or."

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all important issues. We understand that Joint Staff Council comprised of the representatives of the staff and the Librarian has already been constituted and that it has been working since May 1968. The necessity of such Joint Staff Councils is a recognised need in any large organisation....” etc.

Therefore, the position of the library has almost reached a scandalous state of affairs. There is an elaborate reference to the disputes and feuds that have been going on between the different staff.

One of the major recommendations of the committee has been the setting up of a Governing Council or Executive Council. The recommendation is to leave the matters to the Governing Council with the requisite membership and persons of accepted merit and ability with proficiency in this branch of learning, i.e. library science, should be taken into it. But kindly see what has been provided in this Bill. A two-tier system of administration is set up. Really, dyarchy is being introduced here. When previously it was seen that the management by the Government and the Advisory Council did not bring about a smooth state of affairs, now why is this dyarchy being introduced one can understand that the board is being given the powers to look after the management. The Executive Council is not now being again proposed to be put up. Kindly see clause 10. It gives completely undefined powers. The Bill does not say what will be the functions of this Council. First of all, it does not say who will appoint this Council. I believe it is a drafting lacuna, for which I have given notice of an amendment. Clause 10(3) says:

“The Executive Council shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Board as may be prescribed or as the Board may delegate to it subject to such conditions as the Board may deem fit.”

So far as Parliament is concerned, it is not laying down the real duties and functions of the Executive Council. Nowhere is it stated as to what will be the duties and functions of the Executive Council, who will be the members and why is it necessary to set up another body consisting of persons different from the Board. I could have understood some principle being laid down as to who are eligible to be the members of the Board. No such provision has been made. May be, a representative of the employees' association will be a member of the Executive Council. But even that is not made clear. May be, the Executive Council will look after the day to day affairs of the National Library, but by going through the Bill you will not find what are the purposes and duties of the Executive Council.

Merely the setting up of some committees or boards will not solve the problem. If Parliament wants to lay down the criteria, if we have to sanction the Executive Council, then we must draft the constitution. Merely saying some members may be taken into it, without laying down any guiding principle as to what type of persons would be taken in, what would be their duties and functions, what would be the ambit of their power, that will not be acting on the recommendations of the Jha Committee.

I did not hear the Minister saying anything in justification of the setting up of the Executive Council, though he had taken great pains to say that the Governing Council could not be formed by resolution. This requires to be clarified. On this matter there are some apprehensions in the minds of the employees. They have made a representation on the Jha Committee Report. I want to know whether their genuine apprehension in that representation has at all been considered by government.

Everybody wants that this should be a premier institution of which we should be proud, which should discharge its expected role in the development and progress of learning in this country. But when we are framing the legislation for such a body, we are not able to lay down the guiding principles even for the management and administration. We do not want to interfere in the day-to-day affairs of this institution or the library. But Parliament should lay down the general guiding principles, the constitution of the staff committees and councils.

The hon. Minister stated that the very welcome recommendations made by the Jha Committee with regard to the formation of the various committees have been accepted. Where does that find a place in the Bill? You will not find any reference to any power being given, either to the Board or the Council, to form committees or sub-committees, as recommended by the Jha Committee, or as suggested by the employees' association. They have submitted a lengthy memorandum and I would request the hon. Minister to go through it. The very constructive suggestions given by the Jha Committee and repeated by the employees' association have not been implemented here.

Even the rule-making power, which is contained in clause 29, giving certain rights to the Central Government to frame rules, do not visualize the formation of committees or sub-committee. The regulation-making power, which has been conferred on the Board under clause 30, is equally lacking in that respect. Therefore, we wonder whether any real thought has been given to these aspects. The hon. Minister may be in sympathy with some of the recommendations made by the Committee. Does the Bill give effect to those recommendations?

You will find no provision has been made here. The committees or the

sub-committees may be formed. The hon. Minister will say that the Board can form some committees or sub-committees. But they will not have the requisite legislative sanction behind them. Those committees or sub-committees will be just mere certain bodies of the Board. They can only be committees or sub-committees of the Board consisting of same members as the Board. They will not have any statutory competence or statutory position with regard to the discharge of various duties and functions. If you go through the major recommendations, you will find various committees and sub-committees have been suggested to be formed for the purpose of working of the National Library.

Then, with regard to various technical services which have been recommended by the Jha Committee, they do not find any place in the Bill. I find, from p. 102 or 103 of the Committee's Report, various suggestions have been made and they do not find any place in the Bill.

So far as the staff relations are concerned, this is a very important aspect. You will find from the Report of the Committee as also from the representations submitted by the Employees' Association that this is a matter which has created such a state of affairs that the proper functioning of the National Library has come to a stand-still. There are allegations against successive Librarians, Deputy Librarian making charges against the Librarian, that appointments and requirements, were being made without following any basis or system. There are charges of nepotism; there are charges of corruption and there are charges of mal-functioning of the Library. These are all the charges made. The Committee went through them also. That aspect is dealt with in the Committee Report as well.

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I would like to read one part of the Report, p. 87:

"The Staff Association's catalogue of allegations against successive Librarians is long and discursive. The members of the Association met the Committee and discussed in great detail the various points raised in the memorandum. Their grievances range over a wide field and make allegations against the manner in which the Librarians functioned. Complaints of nepotism, favouritism, negligence of duty, harassment and various other acts of omission and commission are freely made. For example, allegations of negligence, unfairness and nepotism are made against the ex-Librarian, Shri Y. M. Mulay."

It goes on. The charges have been made against the then Librarian, the Member-Secretary who was the Librarian at that time. The charges and allegations have been made against him also.

We find, so far as this aspect is concerned, really no proper thought has been given to it. The approach is nothing but a bureaucratic approach. The only suggestion that has been accepted is to have a Director of this Library who will be a distinguished Librarian. But so far as the Director's functions are concerned, you will find no provision has been laid down. What will be the functions of the Director? He shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council. Apart from that, what will be the functions of the Director? Nowhere it has been laid down. That is not provided at all. Vague powers are being conferred on the Executive Council. Nobody knows what will be their powers. The Board is being given certain general powers. Director is being appointed but his powers are not being defined under the Act. Various difficulties and defects in the functioning of the Library have been pointed out earlier. They

have not been taken note of. Therefore, I submit, this Bill requires greater consideration and that merely substituting a Board consisting of nominees of the Government will not solve the problem. We shall have the Secretaries of the two Departments here, then we shall have the Director, etc., in the Board. But that will not necessarily solve the problem. We want all the aspects to be properly gone into. The matter should receive the most serious attention of the Government.

So far as two other aspects are concerned, I wish to make my submissions, i.e., how in the past it has been functioning and what should be done in the future, namely, with regard to supply of publications to the National Library. Under an appropriate statute, we all know, all publications have to be supplied to the National Library. I am reading from page 96 of the Jha Committee Report which says in paragraph 163:

"Four librarians, at Calcutta, Executive Council. Nobody knows Delhi, Madras and Bombay, are entitled, under the law, to the delivery at their door of every book printed in India, but the behests of the law are quite often unheeded, lacunae in the legislation assisting the default. Of them, the National Library at Calcutta the premier institution of its kind in the country, as its nomenclature indicates collects the maximum number of such books. Even so, it has fairly gaping gaps and has, over the years, suffered such vicissitudes that, though by a long chalk the largest library in India, it compares so poorly with corresponding institutions in advanced countries that at least a few witnesses before the Reviewing Committee have been constrained to call it 'a misnomer'.

This is a matter which is already being complained of by persons who go to the National Library to use its

reference section or use the books there that all the publications which, under the Statute, have to be supplied to the National Library are not available there. Apart from the way they are kept—they are kept in the most uncared-for manner, not properly arranged or stacked—books have been stolen; no proper attention is being given. The Librarian, the Deputy Librarian and other important staff are fighting among themselves. That is the position there. This has to be looked after. No provision has been made here to remove the lacunae which are there in the previous Act. The opportunity could have been taken, through this Bill, to remove those lacunae.

The other point is about Central assistance. The hon. Minister has said that we cannot make provision of as much funds as are required. But we would like to know what is the estimate, according to the Government, of the requirement of funds, how much is made available and what is the proposal, in future, to make larger resources available to the National Library. Merely saying that we have the greatest support for the National Library, we want it to develop and progress, will not do. We want to know whether any assessment has been made by Government with regard to these aspects—What are the requirements according to the Government? Has any estimate been prepared or has any estimate been submitted? How much funds have been made available or will be made available in the Fifth Plan, of which we do not know the shape, or what is the proposal of the Government.

There are certain drafting anomalies which I would like to point out to the hon. Minister. I will make my submissions in greater detail on some of the amendments that I have given when clause-by-clause consideration is taken up.

I would like to speak about Clause 10. Clause 10, sub-clause (1) says:

"There shall be an Executive Council of the Board consisting of such number of members as the Board may think fit."

How many members will there be on the Executive Council, i.e., the numerical strength, will be decided by the Board. Sub-Clause (2) says

"The Director of the Library shall be the Chairman of the Executive Council and the other members thereof shall be appointed from among the members of the Board or from outside..." etc.

But by whom? No thought has been given to it. Who will appoint them, nowhere has it been stated. There are some other aspects also which I shall deal with when we come to the amendments.

Before I conclude, I would like to make my submission on the staff position, the relation between the authorities and the staff. Under the Bill provision is being made for the transfer of services of the existing employees to the Board. But the provision is made that unless and until his employment in the Board is terminated, he will continue.

Or, until such tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions are duly altered by the Board, their present terms and conditions will remain. There is a proviso no doubt, which says that they shall not be altered to the disadvantage of the employee without the previous approval of the Central Government. Kindly see the attitude. Therefore, any and every employee of the Board, when his service is statutorily transferred to the Board, remains completely at their mercy because his employment may be terminated. On what basis his employment can be terminated has not been laid down. It may be at the sweet will of the Board because except for the purposes of remuneration or terms of employment no approval of the Central Government is necessary. If only his terms and conditions are altered to his disadvantage, the

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approval of the Central Government is necessary. So far as termination is concerned, there is no provision made. We want to make this submission. So far as the facilities which are being utilised by the employees are concerned, their service conditions, their channels of promotion, their recruitment rules should otherwise be operative, and they should continue. Therefore, with regard to this alteration of the tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions, why should even the Central Government take the power to alter them to the disadvantage of the employees? No rationale has been given. Why should the employees now be left completely at the mercy of the Central Government? Now they lose the protection of what is known as protection under Art 311 of the Constitution of India. Once they cease to be employees of the Central Government or of any Government, they become employees of the statutory Board and the law as laid down now by the Supreme Court repeatedly is that the employees of the statutory corporations and statutory bodies like the one proposed to be set up under this Bill will not be civil servants. They will not be holding civil posts. They will not get the benefit of Art. 311 of the Constitution of India which safeguards the employment conditions of Government employees. Now they do not enjoy any longer or they would not enjoy any longer the protection of the Constitution of India, the safeguards that are provided and they become completely at the mercy of the Central Government. The Central Government now can change the terms and conditions if the Board approaches them and they may very well say, 'We approve of the terms and conditions' or may change them. Therefore, we want whatever has so far been enjoyed by them apart from the grievances, their grievances ought to be looked into expeditiously and they should be rectified and remedied should remain.

Why should the terms and conditions of the employees be left at the mercy of the Government?

There are various aspects of this Bill which we consider, require a deep consideration, and, above all, the viewpoints of the employees should also be taken into consideration. We have grave doubts whether they have at all been considered before this Bill has been framed. Therefore, we support Prof. Mukerjee's amendment to have the Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): I am distressed that in spite of my partiality to the Minister of Education, I am driven to have to criticise him very strongly in respect of repeated legislation which he has brought before this House, legislation which is generally brought in a hurry so that the Minister might report at leisure, legislation which perhaps makes it a point of excluding consultation with the House by way either of reference to the Select Committee or by circulation for eliciting public opinion or anything. Perhaps, being in an avuncular position I have to speak to him like what the Europeans say, a 'Dutch uncle', but I do not enjoy the experience. I have also to say the reason why I could put in my motion regarding eliciting of opinion so late was because I was out of town for three or four days and I discovered that this motion was right there for discussion yesterday and I had no other option but to send a belated notice.

I have heard from the Minister that he has at last condescended to give his attention to the Jha Committee's recommendations and bring up this legislation. I have had the privilege, or I do not know what, of having been a Member of the Jha Committee, and, because of that, I have desisted on so many occasions from asking questions in this House

about the National Library because I was waiting to see what the Government proposes to do about that Institution. From what I have seen so far, Sir, I have a feeling that—the idea which Jawaharlal Nehru had about the National Library, and Maulana Azad had when he inaugurated the ceremony of the acquisition of the Belvedere premises, the former residence of the Viceroy of India for the National Library, the dream which Abdul Kalam Azad had given expression to in those days,—has vanished a long time ago in the arid wastes of the Secretariat and the Jha Committee report and the earlier report to which I also happen to be a party are awaiting what Karl Marx once said, “the gnawing criticism of mice” and not the civilised consideration of a really perceptive Government. In regard to this institution, the National Library, this Bill has been formulated. As Mr. Chatterjee said, it is a bureaucratic measure, a piece of desk-work by a few people who happen to have no idea, no interest, in regard to a thing like the National Library.

And, that is why the first legislation that we are going to have on our statute-book on the National Library is what it is and the Minister proposes to rush it through this House. We do not know why the Minister comes at the fag end of the session with this kind of legislative measure. It is something which passes comprehension; but the way things go on in Parliament, it is better we give up trying to comprehend what happens and why it happens in this country.

The Minister has said, for instance, in regard to the two points which he pressed, that he has tried to follow the Jha Committee's recommendations and he has given an autonomous Board. Sir, the Jha Committee was composed of humble people, laymen, who may not have known all the intricacies of law. When they talked about autonomy, they only

intended that a national centre of scholarship should have the opportunity of autonomous functioning and that should be made sure of by Parliament. If we made a statement which was contradictory it might have rejoiced the hearts of the law advisers of the Ministry, but it is neither here nor there.

What the Jha Committee wanted was that this National Centre of Scholarship should be looked after properly. And, to have it done, it is necessary to have a Director of the proper character, the proper status and the proper calibre and a body which would look after it without being treated as a pettifogging Government Department, Supervised from Delhi or its hangers-on in different parts of the country. That was the idea with which this Committee asked for an autonomous body and they have now given us an autonomous body in this sort of sophisticated legislation which they consider to be right, which the Jha Committee had not thought of. At least one Joint Secretary of his Ministry functioning at that time had been a Member of this Committee and he had not pointed out that this anomaly or this contradiction was likely to arise out of the report. But, let us forget that. The Minister in his wisdom has given the National Library an autonomous body and he says: ‘I am following the dictates of the Jha Committee’. But what has he done? I am quoting from page 21 of this cyclostyled report. The Jha Committee's report has not even been printed, as far as I know. The Jha Committee's report has not even been supplied in its entirety to Members of Parliament or even to a former Member of the Committee itself. The Member Secretary of the Jha Committee who happens to be a favourite employee of this Ministry signed the report in front of all of us and he never indicated that he would give a note of dissent, but taking advantage of the generosity of Mr. Jha—a genuine gentleman of the old brand,—gave a

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note of dissent, made fantastic statements in that note of dissent to an extent that the Chairman Mr. Jha had to write a special note in order to correct the misunderstandings created by the Member Secretary, and then the Member Secretary had the gumption to produce another counter-note to Chairman Jha's report, which document has not been made available to us, let alone Members of Parliament or the members of the public. That is how the Jha Committee is treated. But let that apart, we are perhaps having to get used to this kind of activity on the part of certain busy-bodies in the administration.

The Jha Committee wanted a governing council exercising real authority, and they wanted eminent professors from universities, distinguished educationists and administrators of proved worth and of an academic bent of mind and scientists of repute. It is not merely that people who hold positions should be members of the council. This governing council should meet at least thrice a year. A third of the members should be replaced every year by the principle of rotation, allowing for regional and other representation. They should have the fullest liberty to function within the budget allotted. The selection should be made in such a manner that the various regions of the country and various interests are represented in the council with no preponderance given to any particular region. This was a very clear formulation by the committee in regard to what this autonomous body should be like. They have given us a body consisting of ten people, that is, the Secretary in the Ministry of Culture or whatever it is, the Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, six persons to be nominated by the Central Government of whom four shall be academicians of some sort, and one shall be a representative of the universities, and the other shall be from among persons who in the

opinion of the Central Government have knowledge of and experience in science and technology, one person to be nominated by the chairman of the UGC and the director of the library. Out of ten persons, three are more or less likely to be Government nominees of the usual brand who would just go to supervise things, just go to make sure that some rule or other in their book is observed, and seven other people would be there. How are they going to function? How can they run a library with a national character?

Sometimes, I have heard the allegation which is absolutely rotten and unfounded that because the National Library has been in Calcutta, some of these Calcutta people want to monopolise the show, and they want not only to retain the national library there but also they want to continue control of it. But that sort of slander passes muster in the corridors of Delhi. I know also how schemes have been prepared from time to time to shift the National Library altogether from Calcutta and to have it somewhere else, obviously in Delhi, where crores are there for the asking and you can spend millions of money for all sorts of projects. But at any rate, I am glad that Government says now that the National Library shall be at Calcutta.

But we have tried—and the committee was composed of not merely the Bengalis living in Calcutta, but people representing all parts of the country and the committee wanted to make sure that the library should be run by a representative council representing all the regions of the country and representing the totality of intellectual life of our country.

If we want the national library to be what it ought to be, and surely I expect Prof. S. Nurul Hasan to recognise and try as much as it lies in his power to see to it that we do have a national library as a proper centre for research and intellectual guidance then surely this national library requires not a committee con-

sisting of ten people of whom three are obviously Government people and seven are nominated, who have other assignments and who never know how and when to attend meetings. You cannot have a body consisting only of ten people who can run, for the purposes that you intend, the National Library. That is why we have got the executive council which they are going to have, formed in a completely indeterminate manner, and that would be done according to the behest not of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan as an academician, but at the behest of his advisers who want to keep things entirely under their thumb, things they do not know a thing about, things that they can never dream about, things of an intellectual nature of which they have not the slightest little apprehension; those things are now going to be controlled by people in Government who bring out this sort of legislation.

In regard to autonomy, this is what the Bill tries to do, distorting entirely the recommendation of the Jha Committee. In regard to the Director, my hon. friend, Shri Chatterjee, even though he is a trained lawyer, unfortunately failed to see how the Government have decided—and they are free to do so—to play a trick, a fraud, upon the Jha Committee's recommendation. Ostensibly claiming to satisfy the Jha Committee's desire, they have now given us a Director. And what does it say about the Director? This is in clause 13.

"The Central Government shall appoint a person, who in its opinion possesses academical qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished Librarian, as the Director of the Library".

The Jha Committee had said—I am quoting its own words, page 22, paragraph 41:

"The Committee recommends the appointment of a Director of the National Library who should also be *ex-officio* Chairman of the

Governing Council. The Director should be selected from amongst distinguished scholars with administrative competence. Professional librarians who have reached outstanding status and who command respect in the academic world should also be eligible for appointment to the post. His salary and status should be comparable with those of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities".

The stress here—I wish the Minister takes note of it; you will understand the distinction—is on the fact that we need for an institution like a National Library a Director who should be academically acceptable, who should be eminent, as a person who would be consulted respectfully by members of the academic world from different parts of the country. The Director of the National Library is one of the leaders of the intellectual life in this country, while we have seen what has happened. The rot in the National Library began when instead of comparatively imaginative people of intellectual stature and spiritual attainments, we got people belonging to a completely different mettle.

There was Mr. Chapman in the old British days who, at any rate, had the kind of width of mind to translate the Shakta and Vishnav lyrics into English, who had a sort of understanding and sympathy for Indian culture. We had the great Harinath De in the old days who died very young, who was the first Indian Librarian of this institution, who was a stupendous scholar, not only a linguist but a really encyclopaedic scholar. Since those days we got appointments of footing little people who, if they have got a certificate from a Library Association, imagine they know all the tricks of the library trade and, therefore, they can be head of an institution like the National Library.

That is why I was constrained to say during the Jha Committee proceedings that Moolay who came as Librarian was a misfortune and Shri Kalia who

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followed was a calamity. This kind of thing went on because people with no real understanding of library problems, no perception of the intellectual life of this country, no stature, personal or intellectual, which would be respected by people who come to consult the Library—these were ruling the roost. They want to come back by the back-door, these miserable people; the Member—Secretary, against whom things have had to be said in spite of the politeness we could muster in the Jha Committee's report, basking in the sunshine of the favour of Delhi bureaucrats, drawing the same pay and that sort of thing and hopes to come back, I expect, as Director of the Library with a heightened status..

That is why it merely says 'or':

"The Central Government shall appoint a person, who in its opinion possesses academical qualifications of distinction or is a distinguished Librarian, as the Director of the Library".

We have had distinguished Librarians. We wanted that to be a distinguished Librarian is no bar to be at the same time a very distinguished academician. Only the other day the Government had appointed—I do not want to name the persons—as Director of an institution high up in the hills, in the Himalayas, who was a distinguished Librarian as well as a distinguished academician. This country is not so poor in talent that we cannot have people who are good in both jobs, librarianship as well as academics. But there might be occasions when you do not get a purely technically qualified librarian, but you get a very wonderful person. The Library of Congress in Washington once appointed a poet called Archibald McLeish as Librarian of the Library of Congress, and he did a great deal to revolutionise the entire functioning of the Library of Congress. Do we not have any idea about the perspective of the development of our national library?

What is Prof. Nurul Hasan, if he has not entirely said good-bye to all his past accomplishments and aspirations, doing? What is he doing in regard to the development of the national library? Why is he a party to this kind of legislation which can come from the deadwood of the desks behind which sit all his minions but which has nothing whatever to do with the intellectual life of the country, which does not care to take note of all the ardour and the desire of the members of the Jha Committee who wanted to see in this national library a new movement? Why is there no mention of what the Jha Committee has said over and over again—that we want in this country a full-fledged effort to have national libraries where we would find the collections in all our regional languages? There is no reference in the Bill to the idea that the national library at Calcutta should be at the apex of the pyramid, so to speak, and there will be regional and national libraries. We are a large country which cannot be served perhaps by only one national library. There has to be a national library; one is there already; you need not dismantle it; you need not push it out. We can have the apex; we can have the different regional national libraries. But here there is nothing at all.

Mr. Chatterjee complained very rightly; where is any reference to what is to be done by these people? The Jha Committee tried to supply a few things; collect everything published in India. Nowhere is in this Bill any directive that all efforts should be made provided, of course, that it is within the range of possibility to collect everything published in India under one roof. Then we have to collect everything on India published abroad in different languages. We shall have to make special efforts to collect and preserve the valuable books, manuscripts and treasures of similar description which are in different places. We have not got anything like the Historical Records Commission in Britain, where they

go and collect these things from the treasure-houses of the different aristocratic families. We do not do these things.

We suggested also that the Indian National Bibliography has to be taken care of, which was neglected all the time. Only recently for a flare-up period, the Indian National Bibliography again began to be looked after, but for years the Indian National Bibliography which at one time won the applause of the UNESCO and other international organisations was just given the go-by. We have suggested at the Committee that the specialists should be assisted in their research work and for that provision has to be made. We have suggested the task of reprinting the valuable material and the acquisition of micro-films and other kinds of photo-copies of material from different countries abroad. We have wanted this library to be developed as an international publications exchange centre which every other country, every other mentionable country, has, but this—very large country with so much intellectual resources is not able to do so. There is no mention of anything of that sort here.

The Minister would not even send the Bill for elicitation of public opinion; he would not even send it to the Select Committee. The Minister would not like to consult anybody in regard to legislation which he,—God knows for what reasons—wishes to push through. Would the Heavens fall if this legislation is not passed by this House and the other House before you rise for Christmas? What happens? For more than three years they sat tight on the Jha Committee's report. Even now, the Jha Committee's report is rotting in the archives. Who would lose if you wait a little longer and bring up something which is different? But this sort of legislation is terrible. I do not understand. This Government is a peculiar kettle of fish. It is most queer and unintelligible. Have not they got other jobs

to do? What is their idea? If they wanted to do something about the national library, why not do it more sensibly or do other things, Mulki or anything you like? Do those things which to you seem to be more urgent. But if you are going to deal with the national library, deal with it in a circumspect, thoughtful fashion.

Sir, I am concluding.

I am concluding; perhaps I am taking too much time. I feel something very rotten is the situation of things in the National Library and this Government and its bureaucracy is absolutely incapable and unwilling to look after it; there is no doubt about it in the last few years. The Jha Committee reported in 1969. In 1969-70 the new acquisitions to the National Library according to the report which I have seen were 19,302. In 1970-71 that figure came down to 18,305 and in 1971-72 it came down further to 17,557. Books are multiplying and the Parliament Library under your direction is having to buy so much because so many more books are coming out these days but the National Library acquires less. Old and valuable acquisitions are going waste. The newspaper section in Esplanade, five kilometres from Belvadere, where most valuable material, brittle material, is there, is absolutely going to waste because people do not look after it. No attempt is made to look after it of course there is the question of employees being at logger heads; it needs sympathetic treatment. The joint council between employees and others is not being worked properly. There are so many other things that could be said but I would not try your patience any longer.

I would say with every emphasis at my disposal that if this Government has the slightest little interest, seriously speaking, in the National Library it should look after it properly and not deal with it in a lackadaisical, bureaucratic manner. It has given

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]
 the Jha Committee a slap in the face by interpreting its recommendations for autonomy and the appointment of an intellectually capable director by giving it a twist and turn which is entirely dishonest and it has done great disservice to Indian scholarship by making of the National Library Bill a putrid and bureaucratic document that it is. It is something which should be withdrawn by the Minister unless he can give an undertaking to the House that he is going to accept my motion for circulating this Bill for eliciting public opinion in the next three or four months or he agrees to a Select Committee of Members of the House who are good enough for any job of work to sit down with him during January and produce a Bill which could be passed into law in February. But this legislation which with any understanding of the intellectual requirements of our country. I cannot for one fraction of a moment persuade myself to be a party to, and that is why I am entirely opposed to the Bill as it has been formulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some other names and I shall call them later.....(Interruptions). I am not shutting out anybody. The Minister would like to intervene just for a little while; perhaps he has something to say in response to what Prof. Mukerjee has said.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I submit to you that if the Minister makes his intervention now, how are we to say something?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may say something later on.....(Interruptions). I am not shutting you out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not the usual procedure; the Minister wants to make certain observations or changes the piloting of the Bill; it can be after other Members have spoken.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood you. The Minister is not going to reply now. It is within

Parliamentary practice, I think, even for Members to intervene in the midst of another Member's submission. He could have got up and intervened while Prof. Mukerjee spoke. Now, before somebody else is called he has something to say and I have allowed him.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पष्टीकरण करना हो तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन रिलाई देना हो तो सभी सदस्यों की सुनने के बाद मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा करना चाहिए ।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN. I am not going to venture a reply to any of the points that have been made in this debate, although I would have had to offer at least some observations. I would like to accept the point that has been so forcefully made by the two hon. members. I seek your indulgence to move that the debate on this Bill be adjourned and tomorrow I shall bring before the House a motion for referring the Bill to a Joint Committee of the two Houses.

16.00 hrs.

I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Now tell me whether I was justified in raising it or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Justified in what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a motion comes tomorrow for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, naturally it is not desirable that any member should take part in the discussion. You know I have raised innumerable questions in relation to this Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even when a motion to refer a Bill to a Joint Committee is brought before the House, that does not prevent members from making observations and those observations will go to the Joint Committee for the guidance of the Committee. If your worry is that you are being debarred from making

Your observations, it is unfounded.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The motion is to adjourn the debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Adjourn it till tomorrow.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The practice in this House has been, whenever a motion is brought to refer a Bill to a Joint Committee, no member speaks. It is adopted in a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a wrong understanding of the procedure. If your worry is that you are being debarred from making your observations, I say your worry is unfounded. Kindly cool down. You will notice very often when the report from the Business Advisory Committee comes before the House, whenever a question arises that a Bill should be referred to a Joint Committee, there is always a note "May be disposed of without discussion". Why? It is because normally discussion takes place even on the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. That is the practice. (Interruption). Order please. This is my ruling. Because this is the practice, it is necessary to add a note that it may be disposed of without discussion. Very often it is the practice here and I know members do make observations on the motion and those observations go to the Joint Committee when it is appointed, for the guidance of the Joint Committee. I do not see how your worries are founded on anything. If this is your worry, it is baseless, when it comes up, I will assure you, you will be given full opportunity to make your observations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Whenever such motions come, it takes away the whole zest from the speaker to put forth his points. Neither the House takes it seriously nor the members can speak seriously. Therefore, my humble submission is that at least half an

hour or 45 minutes should be allotted for this and then it should be referred to a Select Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When there is a motion for reference to the Select Committee, I think your speech would have added importance both for the House and also the Select Committee. Therefore, you should be able to speak with more vigour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even when the discussion on a motion is adjourned, members should be allowed to express their mind. How can you suddenly adjourn discussion like this? Such a thing never happened. As soon as a motion is moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee, no member speaks; that is the convention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take it as my ruling that this is not the practice and you will not be debarred from speaking. I think you should be satisfied with this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a motion is brought forward that it has to be referred to a Select Committee, no sensible member of the House should take the time of the House in making suggestions. That is not the practice. So, I would humbly request you to give at least half an hour or 45 minutes for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have accepted this motion of the hon. Minister. The question is whether it should be put to vote or not. In response to the criticism made by Professor Mukerjee and other speakers, the hon. Minister desires to bring a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The motion before the House is whether the debate on this motion be adjourned or not. If he wants to speak on that he is at liberty to do that, but not on the main Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am happy to note that the hon. Education Minister has agreed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. But, as I have already said, as soon as that motion is brought before this House, no sensible member should try to speak on it. It should be adopted in a minute.

I raised innumerable questions in relation to the National Library on the floor of this House during the last Parliament and also this Parliament. There is some kind of hush-hush discussion going on as though some people want to use the National Library in Calcutta as a provincial library. It is not a fact. Although the National Library is located in Calcutta, it is the national library, the premier library in the whole of this country. This library was established in 1903 as the Imperial Library. In 1948 it was converted into National Library. It has a collection of 50 lakhs of books and manuscripts out of which about 2 lakhs of volumes were contributed by Asutosh Mukerjee, Ramdas Sen and others. This library was established by the citizens of Calcutta in 1836. It is a matter of tragedy, intellectual tragedy, that during the last 25 years of our independence only one public library has been established by the Central Government, and that is in Delhi. In Madras, in Bombay, there is no such kind of public library. Although, under the Delivery of Books Act, thousands of books are being submitted to the Government, to Bombay and Madras also, there is no such library, in the sense of National Library either in Bombay or in Madras.

In 1959, the Library Advisory Committee was set up. Though they submitted a report, the Government did not care to go through the report and implement its recommendations. No attention has been given to the institution of library in our country. We talk of net-work of libraries; we talk of education, research work and

scholarships; we talk of many things; we talk of intellectual equipment; we talk of intellectual development. But for any kind of intellectual development, it is absolutely essential that the network of such libraries should be there in different regional areas. Except the National Library in Calcutta and a recent one, public library, in Delhi, there is no National Library worth the name in any part of the country. For the last 25 years, we have neglected the intellectual development of the country. No research work can be properly done without such libraries.

I want to make one observation here. As my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee has said, it fails my comprehension as to how could such a Bill which is hybrid in concept, which is ill-drafted in most of the provisions adumbrated in the body of the Bill, be brought before the House. The governing body of the National Library has been conceived as an autonomous body. But out of 10, 9 persons will be nominated. The management will be worse than what my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee has said. That is also my apprehension. Mr. Kalia may be the controlling agent....

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I would request the hon. Member through you that the names may not please be mentioned in connection with the consideration of the motion as to whether the debate should be adjourned or not.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I never mention any name of any particular person. But the name of Mr. Kalia, from 'A' to 'Z', is there in the Jha Committee's Report.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If any of my officers is named like that, I would have to come to you to seek your protection because it is very embarrassing for me to sit here and listen to observations being made on a very simple motion which seeks to adjourn the debate till tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, it is the question of whether the debate on the Bill should be adjourned or not. That is a limited question. Even so, you have gone out of the way. Knowing your pent-up feelings, I listened to you. Secondly, it is never the practice to mention names of officers in the House. We shall bring down the prestige, the dignity of the House if we drag the officers into the floor of the House. I think, you should avoid doing that. Kindly don't mention any names. This House is too important to mention any name of a particular officer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is holding the key to the administration of the National Library even now. That is the whole problem....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is answerable to this House. Let him deal with the officer. Let us not elevate the officer to such an extent that he is so important that his name should be dragged into the floor of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I put one question to him? Whether the awareness of the hon. Minister was there when my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, categorically mention "Mr. Kalia is a calamity" or it was in hibernation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly don't proceed further.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let me say, Mr. 'X' or Mr. 'K'. But neither Mr. 'X' nor Mr. 'K' will explain the whole thing. Then, the Khosla Committee was appointed on the basis of the Jha Committee's recommendations. The credit goes to that gentleman, Mr. Keshvan who succeeded in revealing the National Library and, after him, another Librarian came, Mr. Mulay.....

AN HON. MEMBER: He is repeatedly mentioning the names.

श्री केशवन् गुहा (बनौलाबाद) :
सभापति महोदय, मूलनीय सदस्य बार बार एक प्रकार का नाम सदन में ले रहे हैं। सदन की मर्यादा कैसे रहेगी यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Whatever has gone on record has gone. Please do not proceed further with it. Avoid mentioning names.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: All right, Sir. I shall use 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. To whom the credit goes, even for that I will not be able to mention the name. To Mr. Kesavan goes the credit for having revealed the whole structure and the functioning of the National Library. After that one 'X' came, but he was most of the time absent. (Interruption) After 'X', came 'Y' and he created all the troubles in the National Library. Thousands of books were lost. It was the Deputy Librarian who pointed out to 'Y' that these thefts and pilferage of books should be stopped, certain mal-administration should be stopped, vindictiveness should be stopped, the bitter relations that 'Y' had developed with the employees should be stopped. There was trouble in the National Library. (Interruption). But when 'Y' was relieved of the post of Librarian according to the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and was kicked upstairs and made Librarian of the Central Government Library, the post of Librarian was left vacant. National intellectuals, national professors like Shri Suniti Kumar Chattopadhyaya, Shri Sathyen Ghosh, the Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta University, Jadavpur University and Ravindra Bharati, eminent historians like Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, all of them said that the Deputy Librarian is a 'living bibliography'—these are not by words; these are their words—and that he should be made the Librarian. Some of them said that such a scholar was rare in the National Library. But, unfortunately....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not speaking on the Bill. You are speaking on the working of the Library.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Injustice has been done to him, Sir. I want to put it on record. I am speaking consciously. I want to put it on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But that should be relevant to the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A great injustice has been done to that gentleman.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member is canvassing for the appointment of a particular individual, he might do it privately and might not take the time of the House for that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This Memorandum was sent by all national professors, eminent Vice Chancellors, and eminent scholars to the Education Minister—and not to me—but he did not take care. That gentleman, an erudite scholar, a 'living bibliography', was shunted out—not for his own fault—to become the Librarian of the Central Reference Library, with an equivalent status of Librarian. There was no library there, there were no books, no readers, no scholars; it was only a body for compilation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which Library you were referring to?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Central Reference Library.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not talking of that Library; we are talking of some other Library.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Deputy Librarian of the National Library was shunted out—not at all for his fault—to that place, although, as I mentioned

earlier, so many eminent, national scholars and professors made a request to the Central Government to make him the Librarian....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is very much like, as the Minister said, canvassing for a particular individual. This House should not be used for that purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not canvassing for anybody. A great injustice has been done to this scholar. Certainly, that is not my habit. Do you mean that all these scholars, all these National Professors, all these Vice-Chancellors were making propaganda for his appointment? They had not sent the memorandum to me, but to the Education Minister. Is this canvassing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Here, you are talking about one particular officer, what has been done to him and what he has done and so on.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is these eminent people who sent a memorandum requesting the Government to utilise the services of this erudite scholar.

Then, Sir, this is a measure which, as Prof. Mukerjee, said, is like certain bureaucrats functioning, certain bureaucrats deciding the fate of the National Library and the erudite scholar like the Deputy Librarian who was shunted to a place where he has no function to do....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Only last week, this question was raised and the Minister replied to it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the proposal of the hon. Member is that appointments be made by this hon. House then it would be entirely in order for a Member to say that so and so is a very deserving person.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the House. This House is the house of justice. This House is the house of the national forum. This House is the house of the national conscience and national weal. It is the duty of every Member to voice the injustice, if any, done against any eminent scholar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Not an individual case.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am recording my protest against the injustice done to an erudite scholar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is against the interests of the House. It is a shameful thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In conclusion, I will make a submission that if this Bill is referred to a Joint Select Committee, then the views of these scholars, readers and other educationists, the researchers and also the employees of the National Libraries could also be taken into consideration and the opinion of the Library Association of India, the opinion of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta and Bombay and similar other organizations and institutions that are dealing with library affairs all over the country should be taken into consideration.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय द्वारा जो बिल को प्रवर समिति को सौंपने का प्रस्ताव आया है उस से मुझ को एक कहावत याद आती है कि देर आयेद दुरुस्त आयेद । देर में आये, ठीक आये । अगर सुबह का भूला शाम को भर आ जाये तो भूला नहीं कहलाता । लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि इतने बड़े और महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकालय के बारे में, जिस को राष्ट्रीय

पुस्तकालय की संज्ञा दी जाती है, बिना सोचे विचारे जो विधेयक लाया गया है उस सृष्टि को ठीक करने के लिये यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है ।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों की खातिर कोई चीज मंजूर की जाय और उसके ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाय तो मैं भी पूरा बक्त लूंगा और हर एक बात का जवाब दूंगा ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं एक संरक्षण चाहूंगा कि जो सदस्य इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहें, उन्हें चूंकि यह विधेयक प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जा रहा है, इस लिये उम से रोका न जाये । उन्हें अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का पूरा अवसर मिलना चाहिये । कई बार हमने इस प्रकार की प्रैक्टिस देखी है कि जब कोई विधेयक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाता है तो इस सदन में उम पर विचार व्यक्त नहीं होते । मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी सदस्यों को इस के बारे में अपनी राय देने का अवसर दिया जाये । मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इस पर पूरा विचार विनिमय कर सकें और अपनी राय व्यक्त कर सकें ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As I said, there is nothing to bar Members from making observations even when a motion to refer a Bill to the Select Committee is there. As a matter of fact, very often Members express their views and they are referred to the Select Committee for its consideration. I have said so when I replied to Mr. Samar Guha's objection.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Now, the question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned".

The motion was adopted.

16.25½ hrs.

**RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND
TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKING)
BILL**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

16.26 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. is an old engineering Company which was established as a partnership firm in 1858 in Bombay. It has at present three workshops—in Bombay, Madras and Nagpur—employing a large number of skilled workmen. As an established engineering company, it has done valuable work for the construction of steel plants, thermal power stations, heavy engineering workshops and railway bridges and for the supply of railway points and crossings and machinery for the rubber and sugar industries.

The partnership firm was acquired by Shri Haridas Mundhra in 1947 and converted into a Limited Company in 1949. One of the Private Limited Companies of Mundhra Group was appointed as Managing Agents. Since

1956, there were complaints of mismanagement and in 1957, it was found that the Company had not held any general meeting for a long time and the filling of the accounts with the Registrar of Companies was in arrears. Several shareholders had not been paid their dividends and share certificates submitted by the Company for registration had not been returned to the persons concerned. The L.I.C., one of the major shareholders, applied to the Calcutta High Court in December, 1957 for the removal of the Directors and Managing Agents and for the appointment of a Special Officer to manage the affairs of the Company and make full enquiries into its affairs. The Special Officer was appointed on the 9th December, 1957.

Subsequent enquiries by the Special Officer revealed financial irregularities resulting in losses to the Company of more than Rs. 40 lakhs. It was also found that there were several claims for the same shares. Against a paid-up capital of Rs. 100 lakhs, shares to the value of Rs. 2,08,56,750 were produced to the Special Officer. The Special Officer rejected a large number of these claims and prepared a provisional register of shareholders. The holders of share certificates, whose claims were rejected, have filed suits against the Company for rectification of the Register and payment of damages by the Company in the alternative. These proceedings are still pending before the Calcutta High Court.

As the Company was doing valuable work for various Government projects, it was necessary for Government to extend from time to time assistance to the Company to meet its financial requirements. Government have up-to-date guaranteed loans given by the State Bank of India to the Company for the value of Rs. 217 lakhs and have also granted direct loans to the Company for

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Rs. 160 lakhs. It would not be in Government's interest to continue these facilities without making proper arrangements for the Company's long-term management as would ensure Government control over its operations.

Any arrangements for proper management can be made only after the disputes between the various shareholders are settled. These cases have been pending before the Calcutta High Court for a very long time and all attempts made by the Special Officer to arrive at a settlement have been infructuous. It is, therefore, expedient in the public interest to acquire the undertaking of the Company with its liabilities.

The Bill provides for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Company with its liabilities by the Government and the vesting of the same in a wholly Government-owned Company to be formed for the purpose. The Company has important orders on hand and in spite of the difficulties generally faced by the Industries since the recession, it has been able to improve production. The proper development of the Company would require substantial modernisation of its facilities. The take over of the undertaking of the Company and its vesting in a new Government company will help in the development, modernisation and expansion of the undertaking to meet priority production requirements.

It is necessary to ensure that the disputes between the shareholders are settled expeditiously. It is clear from enquiries made by the Special Officer that claims for more than Rs. 2 crores of shares had been received by him against only Rs. 1 crore received by the Company as contribution to its capital. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that genuine shareholders whose share represent the contribution to the capital of the company

should not be made to suffer. Hence, it is proposed to establish a Tribunal Government and they shall continue which will settle disputes regarding the shares expeditiously. It is also proposed that persons whose claims for shares are not accepted will have no claim against the Company, the Government or the new Company, but will only be free to proceed against the persons from whom they had acquired these documents for valuable considerations. It is necessary that the Tribunal is given proper assistance in its task of settling the shareholders' provided that a Custodian will be appointed for receiving the amount payable by the Government for the acquisition and reconstructing the share register under the orders of the Tribunal.

Sir, I move:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Generally, the provisions of this Bill are welcome, but I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the features of the Bill.

The main provision is for acquisition of the undertaking, as the title itself suggests. But if you would kindly see clause 3 of the Bill you will find that it provides for the vesting on the appointed day. The appointed day will be such date as the Central Government may by notification appoint. Before the vesting takes place, not only has a notification to be issued, but the old company's affairs have to be sorted out as it appears now.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The main stumbling block so far as this company is concerned is the issue of the various types of shares; some are described as spurious shares or fictitious shares. As a result of it, several proceedings have been pending in the Calcutta High Court, and a special officer had to be appointed. Until that matter is solved and until a list of real shareholders is prepared, there cannot be any question of the vesting because vesting here provides for payment of compensation.

Now, kindly come to clause 8. Therefore, the real object of this Bill at this stage seems to be to decide the disputes about the shareholders, which are there, and not for the vesting. Vesting cannot be done until that is resolved.

So far as compensation is concerned, which is now being described as amount clause 8 provides that:

"For the transfer, under section 3, of the undertaking of the company to the Central Government, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Custodian an amount of Rupees thirty lakhs."

Now, kindly come to clause 10 which says:

"The affairs of the old company shall be managed by a Custodian to be appointed by the Central Government in this behalf."

This refers to the old company.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clause 8 speaks of security.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I was reading from clause 10. So far as clause 8 is concerned, this amount is being given in the hands of the custodian, to be utilised in a certain specified manner, namely in such manner as the shareholders may decide. That is what is provided in sub-clause 2 of clause 12 which says:

"The Custodian shall receive the sum referred to in section 8 and shall deal with the said sum for meeting any liability which is incurred by the old company after the commencement of this Act, and the balance, if any, left after meeting the said liability, in accordance with the wishes of the members of the old company, expressed in a general meeting convened by the custodian, and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, shall, so far as may be, apply to such meeting."

"(3) The Custodian may, if the members of the old company so desire, distribute the balance referred to in sub-section (2) amongst such members in accordance with their rights and interests and thereafter apply to the court for the winding up of the old company by the court."

Therefore, until these disputes are resolved and the proper list of shareholders ascertained, the money will not be distributed. But money has to be distributed for payment of the liabilities. What are the liabilities? Under cl. 4 the Government are taking over all the liabilities. First of all, my question is: why are Government taking over the liabilities of the company? In the case of coal nationalisation, the law did not provide for taking over of the liabilities. Why in this case when there are genuine doubts about the regularity or method by which these liabilities were incurred? Without going into all that, why are Government taking over the liabilities?

A provision is being made for meeting these liabilities out of the funds of Rs. 30 lakhs, a huge sum, which is being given for meeting these liabilities. Secondly—and very important—this is for distribution or to be dealt with in a manner to be decided by the shareholders. Who are these shareholders? In this process, will the money go back to the old management.

What is the assurance that can be given by Government that by some circuitous process, by this shareholding—I do not know who are the shareholders—the money will not go back to the old management? I would request the Minister to deal with this in his reply.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI in the Chair]

The other point is about the employees. I find unfortunately this has become almost a standard practice with Government nowadays in such legislation to include a clause like cl. 7. They say in this clause that the employees will become the employees under the new company under Government and they shall continue in employment until their services are terminated or until the remuneration, terms or conditions of service are duly altered etc. etc. This power is being taken. Although the employees benefit by becoming employees under the new company and their services are better secured, why should this power be always taken to change the terms and conditions of their employment? Such changes can be made without consultation with anybody. Therefore, the Central Government are nowadays taking this power to bring the employees completely under their control so far as the terms and conditions, salary, emoluments etc. are concerned. No statutory protection is being given to them to ensure that their jobs will be continued. We submit this is a matter on which the attitude should be altered. In any case, such legislation should not be invoked for the purpose of dealing with the employees.

Otherwise, we are in agreement with the general objects of the Bill which we support, subject to the provision for payment of compensation which we say should not have been made. In the absence of a statutory provision ensuring directly that the money will be utilised for genuine purpose, money may go back to the

shareholders of whose identity we are not aware. This will really amount to improper use of this money.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस के सामने जो रिचर्डसन एंड क्रुडस लिमिटेड (उपक्रम का अर्जन और अन्तरण विधेयक रखा गया है, वह बिल जो बहुत अच्छा है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शासन की नींद पंद्रह साल के बाद खुली है। दिसम्बर 1957 में लाइफ इनशोरेंस कारपोरेशन ने कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में एक एप्लीकेशन दी थी जिसमें इस कम्पनी पर मिसमैनेजमेंट का आरोप लगाया गया था। उस एप्लीकेशन पर कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने कम्पनी का काम काज चलाने के लिए श्री इररेगुलेरिटीज और मिसमैनेजमेंट की जाँच करने के लिए एक स्पेशल आफीसर एपॉइंट किया।

वहाँ पर इतना बड़ा फाँड था और सन् 57 से शासन को मालूम होत हुए भी पन्द्रह साल तक शासन की नींद नहीं खुली। आज जा कर उन की नींद खुली है और यह बिल सामने आया है। फिर इस के साथ मैं जो हमारे पूर्व बक्ता ने कहा था 30 लाख रुपये के बारे में, उस के बारे में फाइनेशियल ममोरेण्डम में लिखा है :

"Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the payment of an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Central Government for the acquisition of the undertaking of Richardson and Cruddas Limited. The Bill, if enacted, would thus involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs on this head."

अब मेकजम 8 में उन्होंने इस का अर्थ अर्थानियत दी है :

"For the transfer, under section 3 of the Undertaking of the old company to the Central Government there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Custodian an amount of Rupees thirty lakhs."

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

ये 30 लाख रुपये काहे के लिये हैं? जो स्पूरियस शेरस होंगे या शेयर्स के जो झगड़े पड़े होंगे उस के वास्ते ये 30 लाख रुपये हैं क्या? और अभी श्री सोमनाथ चैटर्जी ने जो बातें कहीं उस से भी मैं सहमत हूँ क्योंकि क्लॉज 12 में दिया है:

"On the appointment of a Custodian, every person holding office, immediately before such appointment, as director or manager of the old company shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any decree or order of any court or tribunal, vacate such office."

एम्प्लाइज के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि उन के लिये कोई प्राविजन इस में नहीं है। जो प्राविजन है वह यह है:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee from the old company to the Central Government or the new company shall not entitle such officer or other employee to any compensation under that Act or other law, and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority."

इस के द्वारा वहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के वास्ते कोर्ट के दरवाजे बन्द कर दिए गए हैं। उन के जो क्लेमस होंगे या इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत जिस के लिये उन्हें कोर्ट में जाने का अधिकार था, वह अधिकार उन का समाप्त कर दिया है और कोर्ट के दरवाजे उन के लिए बन्द कर दिए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने का कारण क्या है। शेयर्स वगैरह के मामले में जो फ्राइ किया इस कम्पनी ने उस को भुगतेंगा कौन यह भी इस में नहीं बताया है। जो वहां के कर्मचारी लगे हैं इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट

के मातहत जो उन्हें रिलीफ मांगने का हक है वह हक भी इस सेक्शन के अंदर बन्द कर दिया है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का प्राविजन आप ने क्यों किया? रिचर्डसन कम्पनी द्वारा इतना फ्राइ किए जाने के बाद भी कर्मचारियों के लिये कोर्ट का दरवाजा बन्द करने का कारण क्या है? इस के बाद जो कोर्ट में पैडिंग कसेज हैं उन का निपटारा कौन करेगा?

"On and from the date on which the Tribunal is constituted, on suit or other legal proceeding shall be commenced, or if pending at the date of such constitution, shall be proceeded with, against the old company except with the leave of the Tribunal and subject to such terms as the Tribunal may impose."

यह प्रोविजन इस में नहीं है कि इस का निपटारा रिचर्डसन कम्पनी करेगी या कस्टोडियन करेगा या उस को पैसा कौन देगा?

कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह इतना हार्श सेक्शन इस में रखा है कि मैं इस सेक्शन का पूरी तरह से विरोध करता हूँ।

इस के साथ एक बात इस के उद्देश्य में यह लिखी है कि जो मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ है उस के लिये स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त हुआ है लेकिन जो कसेज कोर्ट में पैडिंग हैं उन का क्या होगा? जो आलरेडी कोर्ट में चल रहे हैं उन के बारे में क्या होगा? उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं दिया है। केवल यह लिखा है कि कस्टोडियन नियुक्त होगा वह इस का निर्णय करेगा। तो मैं यह समझता हूँ यह जो बिल आप लाए हैं इस में जो कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सेक्शन रखा है कि वह ट्रिब्यूनल में नहीं जा सकते हैं या कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकते हैं, तो इस सेक्शन का आप खुलासा करें कि वह जा सकते हैं या नहीं जा सकते हैं। क्लेमस वगैरह जो होंगे उन का निर्णय कौन लगा? इस का आपने अपने भाषण में खुलासा नहीं किया है, इस का भी खुलासा करें।

इन लोगों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि इस के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के वित्तमैनजमेंट को दुरुस्त करने के लिये प्राविजन किया गया है।

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA (Sangrur): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum; not even a fraction of the quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung. -- Now there is quorum. Shri E. R. Krishnan.

***SHRI K. R. KRISHNAN** (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Richardson and Cruddas Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

When I saw the name of Richardson and Cruddas, I was immediately reminded of the exit of the Central Minister hailing from Tamil Nadu, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, from the Central Council of Ministers. It was alleged at that he was indirectly responsible for different malpractices indulged by this firm. Since this Bill stands in the name of another Central Minister hailing from Tamil Nadu, Shri C. Subramaniam, the Minister of Industrial Development, I would like to caution him that this should not bring his downfall also. As he is trying to give a new lease of life to this dying concern, I take the liberty of saying these words of warning.

Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the payment of an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs by the Central Government for the acquisition of the undertaking of Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to whom this amount of Rs. 30 lakhs would be given. It does not end here. This company has been subjected to voluminous litigation arising out of

the issue of duplicate shares and claims of over Rs. 1 crore towards damages are pending. This amount of Rs. 1 crore is also to be paid by the Central Government after acquiring this company. An investment of Rs. 1.50 crores is also proposed to be made in the share capital of the company for the purpose of working capital, modernisation of the unit etc. When such huge amounts are involved in re-vitalising this unit, naturally I would like to know to whom Rs. 30 lakhs, as provided for in this Bill, would be given. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this point in his reply.

The very name of this unit reeks with all kinds of mismanagement and malpractices. In regard to certain issues connected with the Hindusthan Steel, some strictures were passed against Shri C. Subhamaniam by the Public Accounts Committee of this House. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to warn him that he should be very cautious in implementing the provisions of this Bill.

When I see huge sums provided for in this Bill, I am reminded of a popular Tamil Saying, *Andai Veetu Neive En Pendatti Kaiye*, which in essence means "Rob Peter to pay Paul". I have stated this because large amounts of public money are going to be invested in this unit known for all sorts of malpractices. Before I conclude, I would say that the Government should be extra cautious in bringing back to life this concern.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: Sir, I do not know why the hon. member who has just spoken has unnecessarily dragged in the names of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari or Mr. C. Subramaniam. I think the hon. members have not gone into the clauses very carefully. This Bill has been introduced for three purposes. This matter has been pending in the High Court for quite a long time. We feel this

[Shri Siddheshwar Prasad] is a company which has been doing something very important. Secondly, it has been providing employment to roughly 2500 people. Thirdly, if we want that the affairs of the company should be managed properly, there is no other way except to take it over and from a new company. Therefore, these are the objectives of the Bill. Hon. Members have supported this Bill unanimously. I would make it clear that on the one hand Government is going to appoint a tribunal which will go into all such matters which are pending since long. At the same time, Government is also having a Custodian to look into the affairs of the old company because of the controversial matter about the shares. Mr. Haridas Mundhra who was managing the affairs of this company issued certain spurious and duplicate shares. After this is determined, we will see that the genuine shareholders of the company are not punished. The Custodian is being given the necessary powers so that he may be in a position to take care of the claims of the genuine shareholders. There may be small shareholders also. I do not know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This amount of Rs. 30 lakhs will be utilised for payment of the liability. What is the amount of liability, we do not know. We do not know whether the bulk of this money will go back to the majority shareholders who have been in control of the company all along.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: All the suggestions made by hon. members will be taken care of by the Government at the appropriate time. There is an apprehension in the minds of hon. members that there may not be proper job security for the employees. It is the other way round. We have come forward with this Bill because we are very keen about the job security of the employees. Otherwise, we know that in the case of many other companies which were

mismanaged, they were closed and the fate of the workers, we know.

SHRI H. V. BADE: Under clause 7(3), the employee is not authorised to have any compensation and the doors of the courts are also closed to him.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I have made it very clear that all these things will be taken into consideration at the appropriate time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertaking of the Richardson and Cruddas Limited, for the reconstruction of the register of its members and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments. The question is:

"That clause 2 to 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 31 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: I move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

ALL INDIA SERVICES REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 5th December, 1972, be resumed now."

As hon. Members would recall, there was a debate on this motion and various legal and other points were raised. In deference to the wishes of the hon. Members, the consideration of the Bill was postponed so that in the meanwhile the matter could be examined in greater detail.

As my colleague, Shri Mohsin, had explained that day, the Bill seeks to fill in a legal lacuna. Some doubts were raised that the Bill seeks to change or regularise the old actions of persons and indemnifies those actions of the individuals which are not before the House. What we are doing is not indemnifying or regularising any action that was taken. We are merely regularising the fact that they were not placed before the House. No action which was taken is being regularised and no one is being indemnified as a result of that. It you kindly see clause 2 of the Bill, a part of it reads:

"...against all consequences whatever, if any, incorporated or to be incorporated by them, or the Central Government or any such officer, by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulations before Parliament."

This is all it seeks to do. Because we did not lay it before Parliament, only this omission has to be regularised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
By indemnification.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:
Indemnification takes place when you take a wrong action.

We are not indemnifying any action, wrong or improper or anything that was one by any person but the mere omission of not putting regulations on the Table of the House. Even this omission is not very material because it has been very rightly held by the court that this direction to put them

on the Table of the House is not mandatory. None of these regulations is illegal or does not have the force of law, merely because it was not put on the Table of the House.

17 hrs.

It is not that we are compelled to put them on the Table of the House. But as a matter of abundant caution, we have brought forward this Bill. Even if we do not put them on the Table of the House, they are valid even now.

On the last occasion, when this Bill was being discussed, it was thought that we were indemnifying or excusing all actions taken by persons under these regulations. It is not so. It is just for not laying them on the Table of the House. Nothing more.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): On that day, the Deputy-Speaker adjourned the debate on the Bill simply because the House does not know what are those regulations.

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : उसके लिए हमने सारे रेगुलेशंस जो ग्राज फॉर्स में हैं उनको सकुलिट कर दिया है माननीय सदस्यों को ताकि वे देखें कि किस प्रकार के रेगुलेशंस हैं उनका क्या विषय है और उनके बारे में अपना मत बना सकें कि किस प्रकार के रेगुलेशंस हैं जिनको इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए यह प्रस्ताव रख दिया जाये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Sir, the other day, we raised certain objections. We would like to speak now.

On that day, when the Bill was before the House, we raised certain objections. One is about any regulation that is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House. Supposing any particular officer has misinterpreted or by mistake or, has deliberately, utilised certain rules after which a person has gone to a court of law and

[Shri S. M. Banerjee] has won, naturally, if that is to be indemnified, that aggrieved person can never sue him in a court of law and he can never get justice.

I give another instance, where a particular decision of the Kerala High Court regarding certain Central Government employees who participated in the strike was in favour of the employees. Then, the Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also in its wisdom upheld the decision of the Kerala High Court. But still after the Supreme Court Judgement, the Government amended the Government Service Temporary Rules respectively from 1965. We really wanted to know whether this was a fact and the hon. Minister said that he was not prepared. Certain officers out of vengeance did not implement them ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put a question; don't make a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the Members have already spoken on the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On that day, we never spoke and we raised only objections....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing anybody to speak now. I am only allowing Members to put questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on that day, perhaps you were not present in the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was present in the House. The Members have already spoken on the Bill and the Minister wants to reply to it. You only ask a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know what is the utility of this Bill. Let him explain.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Kindly see the title of

the Bill—All India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill. The hon. Minister has said today that, for the purpose of giving validity to the regulations that have been framed under the All-India Services Act, 1951, it is not necessary to place the rules before parliament because it is not mandatory. If that is the legal advice Government has got so far as the validity of the rules is concerned, then nobody is concerned whether the rules have been placed before parliament or not. If that is so, who are being indemnified against and for what? The hon. Minister took great pains to say that they were indemnifying only against some omissions, they were trying to cover up the omissions that had been made. But that is not the correct interpretation of this Clause. This Clause is seeking to indemnify, not only as the name suggests, but also as the language suggests, the Central Government and all officers responsible for laying the regulations and who have not done so. Therefore, it is not only trying to give regularity or validity to the regulations which, according to the Minister himself, do not require validity because they were already valid, but they are indemnifying the Central Government and all officers responsible for not doing something....

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: For not placing them on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By not placing them on record, have the Central Government or their officers incurred any liability? If they have not incurred any liability, what are you indemnifying them against? This is an exercise in futility. If that is not required, why are you having this Bill passed? It is self-contradictory of the Minister to say on the one hand that it is not necessary but at the same time to try to have this bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As regards Mr. Banerjee's point, what he mentioned does not concern this Bill at all. The Supreme Court judgement, which he referred to, pertains to a case which does not arise out of the All-India Services Regulations Bill. It has nothing to do with the Bill that is before us...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 5 of the Temporary Services. (Interruption)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That was not under this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga. Only put a question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members have already spoken on this. Only the Minister was to reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On that day when Mr. Deputy-Speaker accepted the motion moved by Shri Mohsin, the discussions were adjourned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga.

श्री मूलबन्ध डाला (पाली) : जो रेगुलेशन या रूल आपने बनाए हैं जिनको कानून के अन्तर्गत मदन की टेबिल पर रखना चाहिए, आप कहते हैं कि रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ जो रूल बनाए हैं या रेगुलेशन बने हैं उनपर आपके डिपार्टमेंट, आपके आफिसर्स ने ऐक्ट अपना लिया है, उनको काम में लिया है और उसके बाद आप चाहते हैं कि उनको इन्डेम्नीफाई किया जाये तो यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the Minister want to give any reply?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Regarding the observation of Mr. S. M. Banerjee, I would like to submit that the action that was taken in that case does not arise out of this because these regulations were not made under the All India Services

Act. It is completely a different matter. He may raise it; but that is a different matter and we can reply to him on some other occasion. (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 5th December, 1972, be resumed now."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 7]

[17.14 hrs.

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engtl, Shri Biren
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kayde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Ch.
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Shebpujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of
 the division is:
 Ayes-83; Noes-9.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take
 up the further consideration of the
 following motion moved by Shri F. H.
 Mohsin on 5th December, 1972, name-
 ly:

"That the Bill to grant indemnity
 in respect of the failure to lay
 before Parliament certain regula-
 tions made under the All-India Ser-
 vices Act, 1951, and for certain other
 matters connected therewith, as
 passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken
 into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would
 like to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken already. You have spoken last time. I will not allow it. I will not allow a second time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But this is coming up again..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who have spoken once will not be given a second chance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister has also spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not apply to the case of the Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Minister spoke on the last occasion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any other Member who has not spoken may speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My submission is this, Sir. This Bill is wholly necessary, on the Minister's own statement. He himself said while we were discussing the last motion that this Bill is not intended for the purpose of validation of any regulation. I believe, I have rightly understood him. According to him, without the regulations having been placed before the House, the regulations are valid regulations. Therefore, this is not a validating Bill. Now, Sir, we wanted to have certain clarifications and there was no reply to them. What are the consequences from which now the Central Government and the officers are being shielded or being absolved? Kindly see the language. It says:

"The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under or in pursuance of any rule..and each of them, is hereby freed, discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences, whatsoever, if any, incurred or to be incurred by them or the Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf

to lay such regulation before Parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament."

So far as the first part is concerned, this is a provision for giving indemnity to those officers who had to take up this job namely, that of laying down all the regulations on the Table of the House. We want to know as to what the obligations are. We want to know as to what the consequences are. We want to know what their liabilities are. And, without knowing what are their liabilities, we are absolving them of something. And what is it against which we are absolving them? After all what are the consequences which will flow from them? Without knowing all these, we are giving them indemnity. If they do not require indemnity, why is it that you want to bring this Act into the statute book. Therefore, the real purpose is only to give something like a blanket charter to whatever has been done. The Central Government and other officers cannot be called into question. There can do whatever they like. For all these years, since 1955 onwards not a single explanation has been given why this has not been laid. Nobody has looked into this matter. Nobody has considered this matter.

If they are relying on the Supreme Court's decision, as the hon. Minister referred to, namely that they are not mandatory provisions and therefore they need not follow them, then why they are giving this indemnity. kindly see the All India Services Act, 1951, under which regulations are supposed to be framed. This is under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of those Rules. It says that the rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament within such and such time, in such and such manner. But, that has not been done. Why have they not done? No explanation was given. The only explanation given in the Statement of Object, and Reasons is on the point whether the regulations come within the definition of rules or

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

not—there were some doubts expressed. On those very points, they had some doubts. I would like to know as to when those doubts were resolved, and who resolved them. It is as if we are here only to 'ditto' what the Government wants.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that this Bill is wholly an unnecessary Bill according to the Minister's own admission. The House should be taken into confidence at least to this extent of saying as to what are the liabilities which are being incurred by the Central Government and what are the consequences that are following from them. Without knowing that, I think the House should not be asked to pass this measure, which in future may be used for what purpose we do not know.

So far as the last part is concerned, the hon. Minister, if I may say so, was not wholly correct in his reading of the Bill. The last part of clause 2 says:

"Every such regulation shall, for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before parliament and shall have effect and shall be deemed to have had effect accordingly."

Therefore, we shall be going 17 years back, and these regulations from 1955 onwards would be deemed to have been placed on the Table of the House as and when they were framed. Why does the hon. Minister want this? No explanation is forthcoming from the hon. Minister. If they have nothing to do with the validity, then why do they want to put it on the statute-book that they will be deemed to have been validly laid before Parliament? Therefore, let us not try to surrender ourselves to bureaucracy. Let the hon. Minister

at least point out the real object of this Bill and why this Bill has become necessary. According to the hon. Minister's own statement, I submit that this is a wholly unnecessary Bill and the House should not be a party to this.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The question has been put why this Bill has been brought forward. I have already said that it was thought at one time that only the rules made under the All India Services Act, 1951 were to be laid. Then, at a certain stage, it was thought that not only the rules but the regulation made under those rules also should be laid. That was the difficulty that was experienced.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): That was because of the Supreme Court judgement which had removed the distinction between rules and regulations.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That was the difficulty....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Somebody has pointed that out. But what is Government's reaction?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: To put everything beyond any shadow of doubt, we have been advised that we should in future make it clear that the regulations are also to be laid on the Table of the House

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who has advised?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: That is the main reason why this Bill has been brought forward here. There are precedents when such Bills had been brought....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Which are those precedents? Let him please tell us.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We are supporting the good measures, but we cannot support all measures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Which are the precedents?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister reply to his question. Let him not interrupt so often....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may be tired, Sir, but I am not tired. He said that there were precedents. I want to know what those precedents are.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are old precedents of the British law as well as our Indian law....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What were the precedents in our Parliament? I am not concerned with the British law. We are not the British Parliament here.....

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have explained the purpose of the Bill and I have nothing more to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it look nice on the part of the hon. Member to speak in this manner? He has put the question, and the hon. Minister is replying....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then, I rise on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall see if there is quorum or not, and if there is no quorum, I shall have the bell rung. The hon. Member has put the question, and the hon. Minister is replying. He should not get up again and again and put obstructions....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister said that there were certain precedents. I asked him what those precedents were. What is the obstruction in this matter?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why should the hon. Member say that I am feeling tired? If he is feeling tired, he may

not sit beyond 5 p.m. But I am not at this command. Does he want that I should not be here after 5 p.m.?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never said so. I said that you might be tired....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): If the Bill is passed under your chairmanship, what will the people say afterwards?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have already explained the purpose of the Bill, and I have nothing more to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Let the lobbies be cleared." The question is:

"That the Bill to grant indemnity in respect of the failure to lay before Parliament certain regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain other matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8 [17.28 hours.]

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Appalanaidu, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Engti, Shri Biren
Ganga Devi, Shrimati

Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar.
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kelar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Paratap Singh, Shri
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Rai Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Ram Prakash, shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama

Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
 Redy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shankar Dev, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Nawaj Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddheswar Prasad, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the Division is:

Ayes 73; Noes 10.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clauses. I shall put all the clauses together to vote.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to speak on clause 2. Where is the rule that I cannot speak on clause 2?

*The following members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Dharamgaj Singh and K. Chikkalingaiah;

NOES: Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya

MR. CHAIRMAN: When did I stop him from speaking? Why is he taking up this attitude? If he wants to speak, he may.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want each clause to be taken up separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the half hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be taken up at 5.30 P.M. Shri Banerjee can begin.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to oppose clause 2..

MR. CHAIRMAN: He can continue tomorrow. After 5 P.M. Shri Banerjee should take some rest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of personal explanation. I have never cast any aspersion on you. You are one of the most-respected persons. After so much work, I feel tired. You are older than me.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION REVISION OF PAY-SCALES IN KHADI GRAMODYOG BHAWAN NEW DELHI

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 3293 के संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय को वास्तविकता से परिचित नहीं कराया गया था जिससे कि उनका जवाब आधार-रहित और तथ्य-रहित है। पहला प्रश्न था कि क्या खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों को 30 और 40 रुपये बेसिक सेलरी मिल रही है? आपने कहा कि—नो सर। मेरे पास पन्द्रह आदमियों का नाम है जो कि मैं सभा पटल पर रखने की तैयार हूँ जिनको कि 30 से लेकर 35 और 36 रुपये तक की तनखाह मिलती है। दूसरा प्रश्न था कि खादी कमीशन के ट्रेडिंग विभाग में सेक्रेड पे कमीशन की सारी सुविधाएं

उनको दी गई हैं, लेकिन यह भी तथ्य-रहित है। वहां पर डीयरनेस पे एलाउंस उनको नहीं दिया गया है और सेक्रेड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1963 से लागू है, अब तक यह नहीं दिया गया। खादी कमीशन के अन्दर कमीशन का कहना है कि हमारे यहाँ दो तरह के कर्मचारी हैं—एक ट्रेड ऐक्टिविटीज में और एक रेगुलर। ट्रेड ऐक्टिविटीज में वह कर्मचारी हैं जो कि बीड़-धूप करते हैं, बिक्री करते हैं, रंगाई का काम करते हैं, उत्पादन के केन्द्रों में जाते हैं और उनकी मेहनत और उनकी कमाई पर खादी भवन कई लाख का फायदा करता है। तो जो काम करने वाले हैं, जिन के धर्म, जिनकी मेहनत और जिनकी बुद्धि से लाभ होता है उनको कम दिया जा रहा है, उन्हें नुकसान पहुंचाया जा रहा है और जो लोग कुछ काम नहीं करते हैं उनको रेगुलर किया गया है। 1963 से सेक्रेड पे कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन लागू है। हमारा कहना है कि जब कि पे स्केल रेगुलर एम्प्लॉईज का 30 रुपये से 70 रुपये कर दिया गया तो खादी कमीशन द्वारा उनका स्केल जो ट्रेडिंग ऐक्टिविटी में है 30 से बढ़ाकर 70 कर दिया जाना चाहिए और उनको रेगुलर एम्प्लॉयी मानना चाहिए। साथ ही डीयरनेस पे एलाउंस भी उनको मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां पर आपके खादी भवन में एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई है। हमारी सरकार का मंशा है कि वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट में दिया जाना चाहिए, प्रबन्ध समिति में कर्मचारियों को रखा जाना चाहिए। वहां पर एक सवाल था कि ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में कौन-कौन लोग

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

हैं तो उसमें सिर्फ एक नाम आया—युद्धवीर सिंह कोई हैं जो उसके चेयरमैन हैं और बाकी और किसी मेम्बर का नाम नहीं दिया गया और न कभी उसकी मीटिंग होती है। दुनिया भर के हर एक कामों में वह बाधा डालती है। कर्मचारियों का कोई प्रतिनिधि उसमें नहीं है। खादी भवन में एक बार 21 हजार की चोरी हुई। फर्स्ट मई, 1972 को 21 हजार रुपये गायब हुए, तब से आज तक सोए हुए हैं तो यह हालत है कि जो मजदूर काम करने वाला है, श्रम करता है, बुद्धि लगाता है उसको तो कोई देखने वाला नहीं है, उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है, उसे क्लास फोर एम्प्लॉई करके रखा गया है। (ध्यवधान) मैं . . . में खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें केवल तीन ही प्वाइंट्स हैं। पे स्केल हैं, डीअरनेस एलाउंस है, नान-पेमेंट आफ ग्रेच्यूटी है। उसी पर आप बोलिए। ज्यादा आगे मत जाइए।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : सेकेंड पे कमीशन की बात को ही मैं ला रहा था। यहां पर कहा है :

"The Commission has decided to adopt different scales of pay in respect of staff engaged in trading activities but allowances and other benefits are the same as admissible to regular employees of the Commission to whom the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have been made applicable except in the case of contributory provident fund."

तो हमारा वह कहना है कि सेकेंड पे कमीशन ने जो कहा है कि अदर बेनीफिट देने हैं वह भी उन को नहीं दे रहे हैं और ट्रेडिंग एक्टिविटीज में जो काम करने वाले हैं उन के स्केल

में तथा रेगुलर जो हैं उनके स्केल में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है जब कि काम करने वाले वही हैं। तो हमारा यही कहना है कि सेकेंड पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1963 से लागू है, उसमें रेगुलर एम्प्लॉईज के लिए 30 से 70 रुपये हुआ वह इनको भी मिलना चाहिए और डियरनेस इनको 1963 से मिलनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा जो करप्शन है, भ्रष्टाचार है, उसके अन्दर जो वर्कर्स का पार्टिसिपेशन मैनेजमेंट में नहीं है उसके लिए एक पालियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाई जाय जो सारी चीजों की जांच करे, कर्मचारियों को न्याय दिलावे और सेकेंड पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को इम्प्लीमेंट करावे।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I want to seek the following clarifications, from the hon. Minister: Why the Commission has decided to pay different pay scales in respect of the staff engaged in trading activities and why they are not being considered at par with other employees although they belong to the same institutions? What are the difficulties of the Government to treat these employees as regular employees and make their service conditions similar to the other employees of the Commission? These are clarifications that I seek from the hon. Minister.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

सभापति जी, खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के या खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के बतनमान हैं, विभिन्न प्रकार की उनकी श्रणियां हैं जो मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्वयं स्वीकार किया है। वहां पर एक तो ट्रेडिंग में काम करने वाले हैं, दूसरे रेगुलर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन एक व्यापारिक संस्था

है, उनका सारे का सारा कार्य एक दूध है। रेगुलर कर्मचारियों में और ट्रेडिंग कर्मचारियों में यह भेद क्यों है? और रेगुलर को अधिक और ट्रेडिंग में काम करने वालों को कम वेतनमान दिया जाना कहाँ तक संगत है?

दूसरे, क्या यह सही है कि अब तक वहाँ पर इस प्रकार के कर्मचारी हैं लगभग 41 जिनकी संख्या है जिन्हें आज भी 30 और 40 रुपये के बीच में ही वेतन मिलता है? उनको न्यूनतम वेतन की जो सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल रही है।

एक और प्रश्न मैं करना चाहूंगा कि क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के तथा खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन से संबंधित कर्मचारियों के लिए क्या वे सभी इंडस्ट्रियल लाज लागू हैं क्योंकि यह एक इंडस्ट्री है, जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स के लिए लागू होने चाहिए और वे सभी सुविधाएं ग्रेज्युटी, प्राविडेंट फंड और बोनस इत्यादि की सुविधाएं क्या उन्हें मिल रही हैं और नहीं मिल रही हैं तो शासन द्वारा सहायता या अशुभान प्राप्त इस संस्था के अन्दर ये सभी सुविधाएं मिलें, असमानता समाप्त हो इसके बारे में शासन ने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं और क्या कार्यवाही की है? आज भी इस संस्थान से सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अपने खादी घर के अन्दर यह गड़बड़ कैसे चल सकती है क्यों कि सारा हमारा सामान ही खादी घर से शुरू हुआ। सवाल यह है कि आज भी क्या वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को 60 रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है।

एक सदस्य : 40।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : 40 से शुरू किया है 60 तक मिलता है.... (धमकाते हुए).... 30 भी मिलता है। तो क्या यह न्यूनतम वेतन आज के जमाने में जीवन निर्वाह के लिए काफी है?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न है कि यह आप के यहाँ पर ट्रेडिंग स्टाफ कितने घरों से रेगुलर काम कर रहा है और फिर भी आप उस को रेगुलर स्टाफ की तुलना में कम क्यों देते हैं और उनसे उन को अलग क्यों किया हुआ है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आप उन को पगार और अन्य सुविधाएं क्यों नहीं देते हैं?

तीसरा सवाल—जो भी वहाँ पर एल डी सी, यू डी सी की तनख्वाहों में और रेगुलर स्टाफ की तनख्वाहों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है वह अन्तर कैसे कम किया जा सकता है और यह क्यों नहीं किया जाता है?

इसके अलावा ऐडवाइजरों कमेटी जिस के अन्दर मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व न हो, कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व न हो वह कैसे चल सकती है?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना) मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। इन्होंने कोई शापन आप को दिया है और यदि दिया है तो उस की मुख्य मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं?

दूसरे मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि समान वेतन हो आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए सारे देश भर में क्योंकि खादी ग्रामोद्योग को आप बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पैसा देते हैं लेकिन हर एक प्रदेश

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

में बेतन अथवा अलग स्तर का है तो सभी प्रदेशों के अन्दर बेतन ठीक प्रकार का हो, समान बेतन हो जैसे अन्य जगहों में है, उस के लिए क्या कोई ऐसी पालिसी निश्चित करना चाहते हैं? यदि कमीशन नहीं मानता है तो उन को दी जाने वाली जो मदद है उसे आप बन्द करने को तैयार हैं जब तक वे इस बात को पूरा नहीं करते हैं?

तीसरी बात—यहां दिल्ली का जो खादी भवन है, उस में प्रशासन व्यवस्था के लिये एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उस में किसी भी कर्मचारी को नहीं लिया गया, जब कि ऐसा बचन दिया गया था।

सभापति महोदय : आज के सवाल में यह सवाल नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर अंत में आयेगा।

सभापति महोदय : जब भी आये, लेकिन इस में नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस कमेटी में हर प्रकार की कठिनाई पर विचार करने के लिये कितां भी कर्मचारी को नहीं लिया गया।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग करीगन एक परिवारिज खाता है, जिस में सब से अधिक अंशधार और बेईमानी है। केन्द्र सब से अधिक पैसा इस को देता है, देश को सारी सम्पत्ति इस में खत्म होती है लेकिन यहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन को ठीक प्रकार का बेतन नहीं मिलता। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस के लिये कोई कदम उठावगी, यदि हां, तो कब तक इस का निर्णय लेगी?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन में जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उन के ऊपर जो आरोप लगाया है, वह सर्वथा निराधार है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के कार्यकर्ता बड़ी निष्ठा और कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे हैं ...

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : (प्रटना) : इन्होंने वहां के व्यवस्थापकों के लिये कहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चुनाव में काम करने वाले वहां घस जाते हैं—वह परवरिश खाता है।

सभापति महोदय : सभी मंत्रियों ने एक एक ही सवाल पूछा है—आप उन की पे के बारे में कहिये।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या यह व्यापारिक संस्थान है? यदि व्यापारिक संस्थान है तो वहां पर दो प्रकार की श्रेणियां क्यों रखी हैं? और दो प्रकार के भिन्न बेतनमान हैं जिसके कारण एक प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को न्यूनतम बेतन भी नहीं मिलता है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मजदूरों के बारे में कहिये, लेकिन प्रबंधक मजदूर नहीं हैं..... व्यवधान....

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी आपने श्री कछवाय जी को ध्यान से सुना होता तो इस प्रकार की चर्चा नहीं होती।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जहां तक खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन, दिल्ली का सवाल है, इस में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं—प्रश्न उन के बेतन के सम्बन्ध में था

वेतन-मान के सम्बन्ध में नहीं था। उन्होंने पूछा था कि उन को उतना वेतन नहीं है, जिसका कि मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था वहां जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन को सब मिला कर न्यूनतम 147 रुपये 50 मिलते

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह मंहगाई भत्ता समेत है, वेतन नहीं है। उन का वेतन क्या है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : उन का मूल वेतन क्या है। इस में मंहगाई भत्ता जोड़िये। उन को इतना कम वेतन मिलता है, कि आप का कुत्ता भी उस से ज्यादा खा जाता है। सभापति महोदय, ये सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, मंहगाई जोड़ कर बना रहे हैं, इस से लोगों में भ्रम फैलेगा।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद सभापति जी, मैंने आंकड़े दिये हैं

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : उन को 40 रुपये से भी कम मूल वेतन मिल रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : यहां पर प्रश्न कुल वेतन का है। यदि प्रश्न वेतन-मान का भी हो तो भी यदि आप मेरी बात सुन लेंगे तो यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होगा। यह सही है कि वहां जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उन का वेतन-मान 30 रुपये 50 पैसे है, लेकिन इस के अनावा कर्मचारियों को जो राशि मिलती है, वह सब मिला कर न्यूनतम वेतन, पूरा पै-पैक 147 रुपये 50 पैसे होता है।.....

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : जो ट्रेडिंग कर्मचारी मान जाते हैं, आज उन को भी कम से कम 170 रुपये मिले इस हेतु कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, ? आज उन्हें बहुत ओझा भौतन मिल रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। दूसरी बात जिस की तरफ मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि खादी कमीशन और खादी भवन दोनों एक ही चीज नहीं हैं। वहां जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन का काम दूसरे ढंग का है। खादी भवन एक ऐसी संस्था है जो दूसरी व्यापारिक संस्थाओं से भिन्न है। उन का काम करने का ढंग दूसरा है, वहां जो कर्मचारी चुने जाते हैं वे दूसरे आधार पर चुने जाते हैं—इसलिये उन का अलग वेतन-मान है . . .

..... (व्यवधान) जहां तक खादी कमीशन का सवाल है . . .

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : खादी कमीशन में दो तरह की कैटेगरी बना दी है, वहां भ्रम-भाव हो रहा है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक भवन का सवाल है—खादी भवन के कर्मचारियों का वेतन-मान होना चाहिये, इसके लिये खादी कमीशन ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है और अभी जो परिस्थिति है, इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर खादी भवन में जो कर्मचारी काम करने हैं, उन के वेतन-मान के सम्बन्ध में उचित और उचित फैसला शीघ्र से शीघ्र किया जायेगा :

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी, ये प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं। ट्रेडिंग स्टॉक और रेगुलर स्टॉक में फर्क है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जहां तक वेतन आयोग की तिकारियों का सवाल है—खादी कमीशन एक ऐसी संस्था है जो मुनाफे के लिये काम नहीं करती है। मुनाफे के लिये काम करने वाली संस्थाओं पर जो नियम लागू होते हैं, वे इस पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

आप को पता है कि खादी कमीशन में काम करने वाले लोगों में—जो सब से ज्यादा वेतन दिया जाता है और जो सब से कम वेतन दिया जाता है, उस में कम से कम फर्क रखने की जाती है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जीव में इन्टरलैट मल कीजिये ।

श्री हुकम अम्ब कछवाय : आदरणीय सभापति जी, ये खान-बूझ कर सदन को भ्रमराह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर खादी कमीशन ने जो फैसला किया है, उस का उल्लेख मैंने अभी किया है—खादी भवन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान के बारे में रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और इन सारी बातों पर फैसला किया जायगा ।

जहां तक दूसरा प्रश्न उठाया गया है—जिसकी ओर माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है—जब तीसरे वेतन आयोग

की रिपोर्ट मिलेगी तो हम उम्मीद करते हैं खादी कमीशन उन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें उठाई हैं, उन को भी ध्यान में रखकर उन सिफारिशों पर भी विचार करेगा । जो कभी इस समय उठाई गई है जो कि सम्भव है कि उस के बारे में हमारे पास कोई भी जानकारी नहीं है, उसे भी विचार में लाया जा सकता है ।

के कर्मचारी सही ढंग से और संतुष्ट हो कर काम कर सकेंगे । यदि ऐसी कोई और शिकायत माननीय सदस्य हमारे ध्यान में लायेंगे तो मैं खादी कमीशन से उन पर विचार करने के लिये कहूंगा ।

17.49½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR): 'Sir, I beg to present the
Twenty-second Report of the Business
Advisory Committee.

17.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, De-
cember 21, 1972/Agrahayana 30, 1894
(Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 21, 1972/

Agrahayana 30th 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. H. P. Sharma.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Q. No. 541.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, may I submit Q. No. 541 and Q. No. 547 may be taken up together because both these Questions cover the same subject?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik—not here. I find so far as Q. No. 547 is concerned, both the Members, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik and Shri Birender Singh Rao, in whose name the Question stands are not present. Both of them are absent.

Decision to set up Mini-Steel Plants in Public and Joint Sectors

*541. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: —

(a) whether Government have finally decided to license five mini-steel plants in the public and joint sectors, rather than in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken and the capacity of the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). No final

decisions have been taken on the pending applications received for setting up of scrap-based electric-furnace cum continuous-casting units for manufacture of steel ingots/billets.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Sir, when the question of this inordinate delay in coming to a final decision about pending applications for setting up of these mini-plants came up before the Estimates Committee last year, the Government went on record to say that there has been a delay, of long as a year and a half. But when a pointed question was put to the Government, why such a long delay has been there, the Government came out with the answer that the question of development of this industry has been under consideration from the policy point of view.

Now, another year has gone by and the answer of the Government is that no final decision has been taken about it. The Government should decide one way or the other. This answer that no decision has yet been taken really controverts the evidence given before the Estimates Committee also.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The letters of intent in relation to applications that have been made much earlier, that is, 22 applications in all excepting one in respect of which questions have been answered both in this House and in the Rajya Sabha, were granted in the year 1971 and 72. The question is that there were subsequent applications, a large number, as many as 103 such applications, and we had to determine the amount of scrap available before coming

to a decision about the grant of licences. We set up a Working Group on the availability of ferro-scrap and it has made its recommendations that licences should be granted to the extent of the production of 200,000 tonnes a year. That is to say, the amount of scrap available would only satisfy or rather would meet the needs of producing units to produce 200,000 tonnes a year. Having received the report of that Working Group, we are now taking a final decision as to whom such licences should be granted.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Do I understand Government's position correctly that all the pending applications have been processed and a decision has been taken and that the pending decision refers only to subsequent applications?

Again, in regard to part (b) of the Question, regarding the time when the units will go into production to which they have already granted letters of intent, the Government's reply was—I am quoting from the 20th Report of the Estimates Committee—that electric furnaces have already been ordered and will be commissioned mostly in 1972, in earlier part of 1972. Can the Government give a factual position as to whether the assurance that they will be commissioned by 1972 has been implemented and, if so, what is the actual position today?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Regarding that, I will have to ask the hon. Member to put a separate Question, or, if he writes to me, I can give him the reply. I am not sure what stage they have reached. The hon. Member may remember, earlier, in this House as well as in the other House, the question has been answered that these plants have been permitted to import continuous-casting units from outside. They will come into production at the earliest. At the moment, I do not have the facts with me as to how many have actually come into production. If the hon. Member would put a separate Question, I can give that information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mukhtiar Singh Malik, your name was called to put your Question along with this Question but you

were not present at that time. Your Question is also linked with this Question. You can put it now.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
Q. No. 547.

Applications for Grant of Licences for Mini Steel Plants

***547. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications, state-wise, received by the Government during the last one year for the grant of licences for setting up Mini-Steel Plants in the country; and

(b) the names of firms who have applied for such plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) A statement indicating applications (state-wise) received from December, 1971 up-to-date for setting up electric-furnace cum continuous-casting plants for manufacture of steel ingots/billets has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4112/72.]

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: The Minister has already informed the House that action is being taken on the applications received by the Government. I would like to ask him if he is in a position to fix any date by which these applications are likely to be disposed of.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I expect that at the latest within a month, we should be able to take a decision regarding how many of these 103 applications can be granted. But, I think, it would be only proper for me to tell the House that out of these 103 applications, probably, only 4 can be granted this year because the total production which the Committee has advised us for which scrap would be available is 200,000 tonnes. Our policy is to grant licences to units for producing 500,00 tonnes each per

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister in his reply has said that the number of licences cannot be increased because of the scarcity of scrap. Is it not a fact that hundred thousand tonnes of scrap are being exported to Japan while our own plants are starving because of non-availability of scrap?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: The hon. Member is not correctly informed. That was the position earlier. We are not now exporting ferrous scrap.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know from the Government whether Government has laid down any definition of mini-steel plants? My question arises because the question refers to mini-steel plants under public and private sectors. There are two questions on this. That is why I am asking this. What is the definition of mini-steel plant?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Government, to my knowledge, has never used the description of mini-steel plant. Government has always referred to units manufacturing mild steel ingots or billets in electric furnaces through either conventional or continuous casting process, using ferrous scrap as their principal raw material. That is the correct definition according to the Government.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What is the maximum capital investment allowed to be invested in regard to the mini-steel plants?

MR. SPEAKER: Your question should also be a mini-question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the Government whether they are considering this aspect, that is, whether they are considering to increase the existing production of the steel plants that are already in operation, but not fully utilised,....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I could not follow the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is a certain complaint that there is large quantity of unutilised capacity in the existing steel plants.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask a question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Before considering new applications, I want to know whether Government has any plan to see that there is no unutilised capacity in existing plants.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: With all respect to the hon. Member who put the question, I do not think there is any connection between the question of licensing some of these new plants and under-utilisation in the major integrated steel plants. We consume as much steel as is produced. We want to see that the utilisation in the integrated steel plant is increased, to the maximum extent possible. We would also like to make the maximum use of scrap that is available in order to increase the production of steel.

Setting up of new International Control Commission for Indo-China

542. **SHRI P. *GANGADEB:**

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKOD-KAR:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move for setting up of a new Four-Nation International Control Commission for Indo-China;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) whether India is still functioning as a Member of International Control Commission for Indo-China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Nothing definite is known as yet about the proposed International Control Commission for Vietnam and India has not been formally apprised of the position.

(b) It is a matter to be decided primarily by the consent and agreement of the parties concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the recent escalation in the Vietnam war, I would like to know from the Minister as to what role the Government is envisaging for the International Control Commission.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: As regards India's views on the escalation of the Vietnam war, they are very well-known to the House. The House also knows that the International Control Commission functions for establishing peace. But then when war is going on in Vietnam, there is very little that the ICC can do in that connection.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: I would like to know whether, on the basis of the experience gained by India as member of the ICC for Indo-China, Government proposes to have new ICC with changes and modification in the terms of reference etc. so that they can play an effective role for restoring peace in Vietnam.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This is a matter which concerns the parties concerned. It has nothing to do with India at all. As regards our stand, it is well-known to the House. We can become Member only when there is consent from both the sides.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: If war is going on in Vietnam and that is the reason of the Control Commission not functioning, what is the attitude of our Government vis-a-vis the new proposed International Control Commission, the Four Nation Commission?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: First of all, we do not know anything about this new commission, and whether it will be set up or not. It all depends on the negotiations at present being carried on between the two parties. We do not really know what the outcome of those negotiations will be, and so, we cannot really comment at this juncture.

श्री सुदम बिहारी बाजपेयी : हिन्द चीन के बारे में जिस नये कमिशन के निर्माण की

बर्चा हो रही है, उस के सम्बन्ध में अनेक देशों के नाम लिये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन में भारत का नाम नहीं है। क्या इस का कारण यह है कि हनोई के साथ अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्धों का ऊँचा स्तर दिखला कर हम ने यह भावना पैदा कर दी है कि सारे विवाद में हम तटस्थ नहीं हैं, हम ने एक पक्ष का साथ देने का फैसला कर लिया है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह सही है कि हमें अफगानिस्तान मालूम हुआ है कि तीन चार देशों के नाम हैं जो उस के मेम्बर होने वाले हैं और यह भी सही है कि उन में हिन्दुस्तान का जिक्र नहीं है। उस की जो बजह मालूम होती है वह यह है कि हमारे नाम पर कुछ कट्टीबंद को ऐतराज है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let them not join it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From the same unofficial sources which have brought to the notice of the Government that there is a proposal under discussion to set up a new commission, may I know whether Government have also learnt that the main opposition to the name of India being considered is coming from the United States of America? Is that the reason why the Government of India are so eager not to come out in condemnation of this escalation of bombing, and they are only expressing distress at the bombing? There were 20,000 tonnes of bombs which have been dropped on Hanoi on one day, namely yesterday, and hundreds of persons have been killed. I want to know whether the present attitude of the Government of only expressing distress has anything to do with their aspirations also to be included in any new commission which may be set up, and the reason that they would not comment on it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is India begging to be included in the commission, in other words?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: So far, we have not been asked by any

any policy to become a member of this commission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My question was that is this the reason why Government has decided to speak in mute tones about the new bombing? They have not expressed their condemnation or anything of that sort.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: About the question of bombing, the House already knows that the Foreign Minister has made a statement in the House. We have expressed our distress and anguish and disappointment. What more do the Members want?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is anguish and distress?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He wants the Government to do it every day.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: May I ask one more question?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already gone up to the limit, namely two supplementary questions.

Recognition of Daitary Iron Ore Mines Labour Union

*543. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daitary Iron Ore Mines Labour Union, Orissa has been recommended by the Labour Ministry for recognition; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management informed the Government that since two persons have claimed to be the General Secretaries of the Union they should be advised as to with whom they should correspond in the matter. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Orissa as well as the concerned Central Organisation of Workers of the Daitary

Iron Ore Mines Labour Union have been requested to indicate who is the real General Secretary of the Union.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: It has been admitted by the Ministry that the Daitary Mines Labour Union had been recognised by the Central Regional Labour Commissioner nine months ago. The question is whether any recommendation has been made to the management for giving recognition to this particular labour union. The answer is that because there are two general secretaries, therefore they are considering the person with whom they should correspond. But that is not the question, the main point is that the management is now playing the game of divide-and-rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask a question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I am coming to it. Without explanation, how can I ask a question?

There is also another rival Union headed by a Congress MLA who is hand in glove with the Mahtab group and that group is against the present Ministry. The management wants to create a rift between these two unions....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not been approving of these long preambles and introductions. Ask a straight question seeking information, not giving it.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Some things have been suppressed. Therefore, I ask the hon. Minister whether any specific steps have been taken to accord recognition to the Daitary Mines Labour Union. If so on what date, and what are the contents of such direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): There is no justification in saying that the authorities are interested in dividing the unions and ruling over them.

On the contrary, at the present juncture, unions are dividing themselves by shifting their loyalties. In this case, the same thing has happened. In such a position, the reply has quite clearly indicated that we must ascertain at the present juncture who is the man representing the particular Union, because we had verification before and on that basis we can deal with him.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Again the main question has been evaded. The question of two General Secretaries has been reported by the management to the Government. I want to know whether that matter has been inquired into, because at the time when the Labour Ministry accorded recognition to the particular Union, they found that a particular General Secretary was there. If there is another report that there is another General Secretary of the same Union, has the Labour Ministry made any inquiry to find out who is the second Secretary who is claiming also to be the General Secretary. I want to know specifically whether any inquiry has been made by the Ministry?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As I have already indicated, if the loyalties of the Union Secretary shift, we will have to make inquiries. We have made inquiries. On the basis of verification and inquiry, proper action will be taken.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My question is, who are the two Secretaries? Who is the second Secretary whose name has been submitted and whether the credentials of that particular Secretary have been gone into?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Two names have been furnished to us. One is Shri C. R. Puruthal and the other Shri R. N. Das, Unofficially. I have come to know that Shri R. N. Das, who was officially Secretary has resigned. Still inquiry is going on. The date for inquiry is 27 December, 1972.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Government have to be satisfied

as to which Union carries the majority of workers with it. Now there are two Unions.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly cut out introductions.

SHRI SHAYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The verification part is the most important. When the verification was made, the Union was an INTUC Union. Now one year has passed. In the meantime, all the workers when they found that the Union has become an AITUC Union, en masse resigned. In the present context of the situation, do Government propose to have any fresh verification to satisfy themselves as to which Union carries the majority of workers.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Verification has taken place and we do not intend to go in for another verification. We have already passed orders to the management to recognise the Daitary Ore Mines Union.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : मान्यता का सवाल यूनियनों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ होता है न कि सेक्रेट्रियों के साथ। पत्रव्यवहार सेक्रेट्रियों के अलावा अध्यक्षों द्वारा भी किया जा सकता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Actually, there was inter-union rivalry and, therefore, it was necessary to know as to who is actually the general secretary looking after the affairs of the union. Accordingly, we addressed the letter to the Registrar of Trade Unions and also to the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यूनियनों के जो झगड़े होते हैं वे अधिकतर मान्यता के प्रश्न को लेकर ही होते हैं। प्रसन्न बात मान्यता की होती है और इसी कारण से झगड़े प्रारम्भ होते हैं। जिस यूनियन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक है उसको सरकार रखाव में आ कर मान्यता देना नहीं चाहती है यह साफ बात है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार इस

बात के लिए तैयार है कि किस यूनिन की सदस्य संख्या कितनी है इसकी बैलट द्वारा जांच करवा ली जाए और उसके बाद उस आधार पर मान्यता दे दी जाए ?

सैद्धियों की जो बात है उसके बारे में आपने जो कहा है यह वहाँ की सरकार के दबाव में आ कर कहा है और उन्होंने आपको जानकारी गलत दी है, गुमराह करने लिए दी है। उस में कोई सार नहीं है। जिस यूनिन की सदस्य संख्या अधिक है उसको मान्यता देनी चाहिये। कांग्रेस के एम एल ए जिस यूनिन के प्रधान हैं उसकी सदस्य संख्या कम है, बहुत कम है। क्या उसके दबाव में आकर ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: As Mr. Balgovind Verma just now indicated, we have already passed orders. The hon. Member should remember one thing. If, today, the verification is complete and the next day some people change their loyalties are we to order a fresh verification? We are not going to follow this practice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बैलट के माध्यम से मान्यता मिले क्या इस प्रथा को आप चालू करने वाले हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. Kindly sit down. Next question.

Compulsory Insurance Scheme for all Armed Forces

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*544. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring all the Armed Forces under the Compulsory Insurance Scheme financed by Government of India; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No. Sir there is no such proposal under examination of Government. However, a draft scheme named "Army Insurance-cum-Savings Fund" for officers and personnel of the Army has been received by Government recently for consideration.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: As the Government's answer is in the negative, may I know the reasons why such a scheme is not being undertaken, and whether the army insurance-cum-savings fund draft scheme which has just been mentioned will cover all the three wings including the low-paid persons?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have given the answer in the negative because there is no proposal to bring the armed forces under the compulsory insurance scheme. This scheme that has been received from the army headquarters is related to the army personnel only for the time being, but it is being considered whether the air and naval headquarters will also formulate this scheme, and when such schemes are formulated by them they will also be considered along with this, and I am sure the same kind of decision will be taken on the other two schemes. This scheme which has been received from the army headquarters, as I indicated, is under consideration.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: May I know how long they will take for the schemes to come into reality?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We realise the importance of this scheme, and therefore we are trying to expedite the consideration of it, but both the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Defence have to consider and concur on the subject. Therefore, it will take a little time, but we shall try our best to advance and quickly finalise our views on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vekaria—absent. Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What will be the total cost in the form of premium if all the personnel of the defence forces are to be covered by this insurance scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is exactly what is being worked out. I can give you the figures individually, but if it embraces all the three defence services, then it might be quite a formidable sum. This scheme has been worked out in co-operation with the LIC, and the proposed scheme caters for a contribution of Rs. 30 per month for each officer and Rs. 5 per month for each of the personnel below officer rank, for a life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 for officers and Rs. 5,000 for the latter.

सरकारी विभागों में ठेका श्रमिक प्रणाली

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*545. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गोडा :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के नियन्त्रण में आने वाले विभागों में श्रमिक ठेका प्रणाली को समाप्त करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the appropriate Government may, after consultation with the Central Board or a State Board as the case may be, prohibit employment of contract labour in any process, operation or other work in any establishment. There is however, no separate Scheme for the purpose in respect of Government-controlled Departments.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1970 में ठेका श्रम अधिनियम पास होने के बाद आज भी अनेक सरकारी विभागों में ठेका पद्धति चालू है, जिस के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम मजदूरी दी जाती है। उदाहरण के लिए रेलवेज में बहुत से कान ठेके पर दिये जाते हैं, जहां मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी से भी कम मजदूरी मिलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकारी विभाग इस कानून का पालन नहीं करते हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा: श्रीमन्, मेरे ब्याल में माननीय सदस्य ने कानट्रेक्ट लेबर एक्ट को देखा नहीं है। वह एक्ट कानट्रेक्ट लेबर को अवैलिड नहीं करता है। हम ने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि हम कानट्रेक्ट लेबर को बिल्कुल अवैलिड कर देंगे। हम ने कहा है कि हम उसको रेगुलेट करेंगे। इस के अनुसार जो भी फर्ज या कानट्रेक्टर बीस श्रावमियों को काम पर लगाये हुए हैं और कानट्रेक्ट पर काम करा रहे हैं, उन पर कुछ बन्धन हैं। उन को लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है और रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना पड़ता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक नहीं दिया गया है। यह साफ है कि सरकार ठेका पद्धति को समाप्त करने जा रही है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकारी विभागों में वह चल रही है और उस के अन्तर्गत मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ठेका पद्धति को समाप्त नहीं किया है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : इस बारे में एक एक्साइजरी कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिस की मीटिंग 14 जून, 1972 को हुई थी।

उस ने इस सारे मामले पर विचार किया और उस के बाद यह नोट किया गया कि दो तीन मिलाई स्टील प्लांट के अन्तर्गत राजहारा में और नेशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत बैलाडिला आयरन और प्रोजेक्ट में कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर की व्यवस्था को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा। मिलाई स्टील प्लांट और नेशनल मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। वहां जो लेबरजें लगे हुए थे, उन को डिपार्टमेंटलाइज कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा और भी विचार हुआ था, लेकिन और विभागों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में हम जानकारी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। अगर हमें मालूम होगा कि वहां मजदूरों को वाजिब मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही है, और वहां समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो हम कदम उठावेंगे।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मन्त्री महोदय के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि सरकारी विभाग आज भी डेका एक्ट को लागू कर रहे हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने एन०एम० डी०सी० और मिलाई का उदाहरण दिया है। ऐसे और भी विभाग हो सकते हैं जहाँ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन के खिलाफ कोई कदम उठाया गया है या उठाने का विचार है। जो इस अधिनियम का पालन नहीं करते हैं।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : हमने उन तमाम सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों से सूचना मांगी है, जहाँ कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर लगा हुआ है। अगर हमें मालूम हुआ कि कहीं कोई अन्याय हो रहा है, तो हम जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: In view of the fact that the contract labourers are at the mercy of the contractors and the present labour legislation like the Minimum Wages Act and the Bonus Act do not attract contract

labour within its purview, is there any proposal in the Ministry to bring the contract labourers within the purview of a comprehensive legislation?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Contract Labour Regulation Abolition Act is already there. There is no need for another legislation and therefore we are trying to control the contractors as well as other industries also. So far 1728 principal employers have been registered and licenses have been issued.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब लम्बे चौड़े फिगरज में पड़ गये हैं। मेम्बर साहब ने वह नहीं पूछा है। उन्होंने जो सिम्पल सवाल पूछा है, उस का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड जैसी जमातों में जो काम दिया जाता है, उस के लिए दरअसल ठेकेदारों की पांच सतह, कतारें, बनी हुई हैं—जो काम किसी ठेकेदार को दिया जाता है, वह दूसरे ठेकेदार को दे देता है और दूसरा तीसरे को दे देता है, आदि? क्या सरकार इस पद्धति को बन्द करने के लिए कोई उपाय सोच रही है, ताकि श्रमिकों से उस संस्थान का सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये, अन्यथा उस का अस्तित्व क्या है?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: At the present stage of our economy, we do not intend to prohibit contract labour.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: I am talking of five layers of contract labour.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: If there are certain conditions under which the contract labour can be employed, we do not intend to prohibit that.

MR. SPEAKER: Some of the contractors employ other sub-contractors. He wants to know whether there is any intention to stop that.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: All the contractors are controlled under this Act. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension on that ground.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If he does not know the answer, he should ask for time. In Hindustan Construction Limited there are five layers of contractors. Is that going to be ended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): We have no information on the point how many layers of contractors there are in the Hindustan Construction Company. We will get that information. As my colleague has stated, even if there are sub-contractors, they are covered by this Act. So, regulation is there.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The hon. Minister just now said that there are 1,700 contractors in this country. May I know why government departments like railways, defence and P&T employ contractors? Could they not take up the works departmentally? Is it the intention of the government that the workers should be deprived of their rightful wage, because the contractors always pay the workers less?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Wherever it is possible, the departments have been advised to discontinue the contract system. But it depends on their judgment. As my colleague has said, at the present stage of development, it is not always possible to absorb them and make them departmental workers.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Why should government employ contractors? What are the circumstances in which it is not possible to do the work departmentally?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Even the railways have been advised that they should not get the work done on a contract basis. But it is ultimately their decision and their judgment as to whether they want contract labour or get the work done departmentally.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Even 25 years after Congress rule there is regular looting and plundering of contract labour. Government have passed an Act for the regulation of contract labour. May I know whether government have even assessed what is the total number of contract labour in the public sector, including railways?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान शिक्षा-यत किया करते हैं कि फलां पार्टों का नाम लिया गया है। ऐसी बातों से ही भगड़ा होता है। मैं आप को मना नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन बाद में आप यह न कहें कि दूसरी तरफ से किसी पार्टी के बारे में कुछ कहा गया है।

I advise all of you not to mention names of parties in this fashion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They say that their policy is to abolish contract labour. Have they made an assessment of contract labour?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, we have no definite figures with us as to who have got themselves registered by them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: From the figures of registered contractors given by the hon. Deputy Minister, their number does not seem to be very large. The reason is that many contractors' firms have not registered themselves. Is there any proposal under the consideration of the government to advise at least all public sector enterprises to employ only registered contractors so that they may be brought under the purview of the Bill? This has been passed. Otherwise, the Bill would be observed more in breach than in its proper implementation. Is there any such proposal under the consideration of the Government? Have they contacted the public sector authorities? If so, what has been their response in this regard?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The public sector undertakings have been advised to employ only such contractors who have got themselves registered. But, so far as the private sector is concerned, there is some trouble.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Are they employing only registered contractors?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I think they are.

बिहार सरकार को भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी द्वारा देय रायल्टी

* 546. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या उत्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी की ओर बिहार सरकार का 3. 58 करोड़ रु० रायल्टी के रूप में बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके भुगतान के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है, जिससे राज्य की सूखे की स्थिति पर काबू पाया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Bharat Coking Coal Limited has paid the royalty dues to the Government of Bihar from the time of take over of the coking coal mines. Under Section 9 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, every liability of the previous owners of the coking coal mines in relation to any period before the take over is the liability of the previous owners and shall be

enforceable against them and not against the Central Government or Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Section 23 of the Act provides that the sums due to the State Government as royalty, rent, or dead rent shall be given priority over all other unsecured debts, not being the amounts advanced by the Central Government or the Custodian for the management of the coking coal mines. The Government of Bihar had requested that since the ways and means position of the State Government was critical and resources had to be mobilised for development programmes and for meeting the severe drought situation, the Central Government may ensure that all the arrear royalties are paid in this year itself. The State Government's attention has been drawn to the relevant provisions of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and they have been advised to file their claim for arrears of royalty before the Commissioner of Payments appointed under the Act.

श्री एम० एस० पुरती : अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री के वक्तव्य से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार रायल्टी की प्रदायगी से संबंधित उत्तरदायित्व से बचना चाहती है और जो प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स हैं उन पर ही उस का भार डालना चाहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार कोकिंग कोल माइन्स को अपने हाथ में ले रही थी उस समय क्या उन्हें जानकारी थी कि बिहार राज्य के प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स के ऊपर रायल्टी की काफी रकम बकाया पड़ी हुई है? अगर जानकारी थी तो क्या उस समय उनका यह दायित्व नहीं था कि प्राइवेट माइन ओनर्स से वह रकम राज्य सरकार को प्रदा करानी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात का इत्म था कि बिहार सरकार की रायल्टी की रकम बहुत सारी बकाया है। लेकिन जो कोकिंग कोल माइन्स नेशनलाइजेशन ऐक्ट बनाया गया उस में यह बात साफ कर दी गई है कि जिस तारीख से कोकिंग कोल माइन्स ली गई हैं उस से पहले का खितना

बकाया है उस के लिए कमिशनर आफ पेमेंट निकर कर दिया गया है और वह भी पहले से प्रोनर्स माइन्स के हैं वही उस के देनदार हैं। भारत कोकिंग कोल माइन्स उस का जिम्मेदार नहीं है। बिहार सरकार को अगर कोई क्लेम देने है तो वह कमिशनर आफ पेमेंट को दे दें।

श्री एम०एस० पुरती : क्या बिहार सरकार से रायल्टी के दावा फल आ चुके हैं ? यदि हां, तो रायल्टी की प्रदायगी के संबंध में सरकार, कौन सा उचित कदम उठाना चाहती है। भिन्न कि बिहार सरकार जो संकट के जंजाल में फंसी हुई है वह मुक्त हो सके ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : केन्द्रीय सरकार की पूरी हमदर्दी बिहार सरकार के संकट में फंसे होने के नाते उन के साथ है.... (व्यवधान).... नहीं, केवल जवानी नहीं है। भारत कोकिंग कोल माइन्स ने 50 लाख रुपये जो सावकाश कर्ज के थे वह उन्हें दिए हैं और हाल ही में उन को 2 करोड़ रुपया और दे दिया गया है। हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी उन के साथ है और जो कुछ भी हम कर सकते हैं। वह कर रहे हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपने उत्तर में कहा कि कोकिंग कोल माइन्स का नेशनलाइजेशन हो रहा था उस समय यह बात कह दी गई थी कि कोल माइन्स प्रोनर्स इस की प्रदायगी करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जब उन फर्मों को कम्पेन्सेशन दिया तो क्यों नहीं उस में से बिहार सरकार की रायल्टी की रकम काट दी और क्यों नहीं डायरेक्ट पेमेंट कर दिया ? इसके साथ साथ क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार सरकार के माइन्स मिनिस्टर बार बार आपसे मिले हैं और आप ने आश्वासन भी दिए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Whatever assurances that

have been given to the Bihar Government have been fully honoured by Central Government. Not a paise has been paid to any of the mine-owners till now. Whatever amount that was due to the mine-owners as compensation has been assessed, inserted in the Coking Coal Mines Nationalisation Act and deposited to the account of the Commissioner of Payments and it will not be paid to the mine-owners until the total amount due by way of provident fund dues, etc. to the workers and royalty to the Government has been paid...

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH : Rs. 3.58 crores....

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Whatever be the amount, whether it is Rs. 3.58 crores or any other amount, it is for the Bihar Government to assess that amount and make an application to the Commissioner of Payments. The Commissioner of Payments will give a decision as to what is the correct amount and no money will be paid to the mine-owners until whatever amount is due as royalty to the Bihar Government or any other Government is paid.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जब से आपने भारत कोकिंग कोल को अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से सरकार ने रायल्टी का पैसा दे दिया है। इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप के अपने हाथ में लेने से पहले मालिकों के पास रायल्टी की कितनी राशि बकाया थी और उस में से कितनी राशि आपने बिहार सरकार को दिलवाई है। मैं आप के हाथ में आने से पहले के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : भारत कोकिंग कोल की माइन्स का अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेने से पहले 4.34 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था। उस में से 50 लाख रुपया भारत कोकिंग कोल बिहार सरकार को दे चुकी है। बाकी के

लिए, वैसाकि कभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है—क्या ने किसी भी साइन बोर्ड को कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया है, जब से तमाम काम-काज इन से ले लिए जायेंगे तब मुआवजा दिया जायगा।

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : जब पैसा आप के पास है तो उन को दे दीजिए, आप क्यों नहीं देते हैं, इसमें क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री आहलबाबा सा : कमिश्नर एक्वाइट कर दिया गया है, तमाम कलेम्ब उस के सामने जायेंगे, उसके बाद वह फैसला करेगा।

Ban on Over-Flights of U.S. Army Aircrafts

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*549. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have imposed ban on over-flights by U. S. Army Aircraft on India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such over-flights have been allowed to other countries; and

(d) if so, to which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No ban has been imposed by Government on flights by US military aircraft over India. However, the 1949 Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning the flights of US military aircraft through India for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with the Diplomatic Mission has been terminated.

(b) Under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, there is no obligation on Government to permit facilities for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with diplomatic missions.

Government does not normally allow, as a matter of policy, flights by foreign military aircraft over Indian territory, except in very special cases, which are considered on their merits. This rule is applicable to all foreign military aircraft and not only to those of any particular country.

(c) Yes, Sir. Any country which has friendly relations with India may seek permission for its military aircraft to overfly or transit Indian territory.

(d) In the recent past, permission has been given to military aircraft belonging, among others, to the USA, the UK, France, Burma, Canada, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Federal Republic of Germany and Nepal to overfly or transit through Indian territory.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In the beginning of his answer, the Minister has stated that it has not been cancelled. But, later on, he says that the 1949 agreement between the Government of India and USA Government concerning flights for carriage of goods, mail and personnel connected with the Diplomatic Mission has been terminated. I cannot understand why it was terminated, what was the reason or are there any political reasons for this termination?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There is no political reason whatsoever for the termination of this agreement. This agreement was entered into in the context of the circumstances that prevailed then, but, in the changed conditions, the Government felt that there was no need to continue this agreement and so terminated it with a view to bring about a uniform policy in regard to all countries.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: From his answer I understand that under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961,

there is no obligation on the part of the Government to permit facilities for carriage of goods, etc. At the same time, in the last part of the answer, he has stated that permission has been given to countries like USA, France, Burma, Canada, Iran, etc. I want to know as to what is the necessity for the Government to permit the USA Government again to over-fly our country.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: There appears to be a little confusion in the mind of the hon. Member. We have allowed military aircraft of USA and other countries to overfly our country, but not to service their missions in this country or elsewhere or to carry any goods etc., for them. These were military aircraft passing over this country and we gave them permission on reciprocal basis. What we have banned are military aircraft, coming to India carrying supplies to the missions and other establishments in this country. That was banned. But the over flights are not banned in this country. Any friendly country can ask for such permission and permission is given on the basis of merit.

श्री सारनन्दे राय : क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले 10 सालों में भारत सरकार ने नार्थ वियतनाम पर बम्बार्डमेंट करने के लिए या हथियार ले जाने के लिए साउथ वियतनाम को अमरीका के जो सैनिक दिमान जाते रहे हैं उन को जाने की आज्ञा दी है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : सब से पहले तो मैं यह बात साफ कर दूँ कि कोई भी मिलिट्री एयर-क्राफ्ट लड़ाई के हथियार ले कर या लड़ाई के लिए सैनिकों को लेकर हमारे मुक्त के ऊपर से नहीं जा सकता। जिन जहाजों को इजाजत दी गई है, ये वे जहाज थे जिन में न मिलिट्री परसोनल थे और न लड़ाई का सामान था।

Return of Former Bangladesh Refugees to India

*550. **SHRI PILOO MODY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of such former refugees from Bangladesh as have returned to India during the last two months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): According to the information so far received from the State Governments and the rehabilitation projects in India, about 1400 families of migrants, who had come to India prior to the 25th March, 1971 and had gone over to Bangladesh after its liberation have returned to India during the last two months.

Delay in Implementation of Kudremukh Iron Project in Mysore

*551. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay has been reported in the implementation of Kudremukh Iron Project in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have approved the Kudremukh Project, in principle. However, an investment decision and sanction to the project can be given only after satisfactory arrangements are made with regard to the marketing of the iron ore slurry from Kudremukh. The question of delay in the implementation of the project does not arise at this stage.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What is the total cost of the project?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Approximately Rs. 174 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will it be a Central project or will the State also contribute something?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is a Central project with foreign collaboration.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would you link it up with the iron ore reserves in Calicut?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: No, Sir.
Industrial Cables (India) Limited

***552. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Office of M/s Industrial Cables (India) Limited in New Delhi has violated the Bonus Ordinance by paying only 4 per cent Bonus for the year ending 31st October, 1971 to its ex-employees; and

(b) whether the Central Government are collecting this information for legal action against this firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 778 on the 16th November, 1972, the matter falls in the State sphere. It is for the Government of Punjab to verify the complaint and take such action as may be deemed necessary. The matter has been brought to their notice.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : इनका सारा आफिस दिल्ली में है, लेकिन इसकी जांच करने के लिये हमें राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करना पड़ रहा है—यह कैसी बात है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है? जब आप के कर्मचारी जांच के लिये जीवन-तारा बिल्डिंग गये तो उनको खिला पिला कर वापस खीटा दिया गया और उन्होंने यहाँ लिख कर भेज दिया कि यह राज्य सरकार से सम्बन्धित मामला है—यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। व राष्ट्रपति के अध्यादेश के अनुसार 3020 LS.—2.

उनको 14 परसेन्ट बोनस मिलना चाहिये, तो उनको 4 परसेन्ट बोनस दिया गया, यदि आप चाहें तो मैं उन कर्मचारियों को पेश कर सकती हूँ जिन्हें 4 परसेन्ट बोनस मिला है—यह कैसी बात है?

श्री बालगोबिन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, इसमें कम्पनी का हेड आफिस राजपुरा पंजाब में स्थित है इसलिये पंजाब गवर्नमेंट एप्रोप्रिएट एयारिटी होने के नाते से कार्यवाही कर सकती है। हाँ, उनका आफिस एक दिल्ली में है और हमारे मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से बातचीत की है और उनसे मालूम हुआ है कि मैसर्स इंडस्ट्रियल केबल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड ने अपने एम्प्लायर्ज को 4 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से बोनस दिया है और 10 परसेन्ट के हिसाब से एक्सप्रेशिया पेमेन्ट इस साल किया है। बाकी इसके रिकार्ड्स जो है वह राजपुरा में मेनटेन होते हैं इसलिये उसके बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है, हमने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में लिखा है (स्थग-धान)।

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने लोगों को 4 परसेन्ट दिया गया और क्यों दिया गया और अभी तक इसके बारे में आपने पूरी जांच कराई है या नहीं? अगर नहीं कराई है तो क्यों नहीं कराई है?

श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा : मैंने कहा कि 4 परसेन्ट दिया गया है और वर्तमान इम्पलाईज को 10 परसेन्ट एक्स-प्रेशिया भी दिया है। इस के बारे में हमने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है। क्योंकि वह एप्रोप्रिएट गवर्नमेंट है इसलिये उनको चाहिये कि आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें, यदि कोई उल्लंघन किया गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reduction in Retirement Age of workers

***548. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the age of retirement of workers to 50 years and allow the benefits in order to ease the unemployment in the country except in some exceptional cases like the Research cadres; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) . Does not arise.

Ratio of Promotion between Promoters and Direct Recruits

*553. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to put the ratio of Officers selected through direct recruitment and those through promotion on at least fifty-fifty basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

भारत और इसरायल "पड़ोसी" राष्ट्रों के लिए
संभावित शक्तिशाली प्राणविक खतरे

*554. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या विदेश
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका और सोवियत संघ के संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनों द्वारा दो वर्ष तक किए गए अध्ययनों के बाद दोनों देशों के संयुक्त हस्ताक्षरों से वाशिंगटन में एक रिपोर्ट जारी की गई है कि जिसमें "पड़ोसी राष्ट्रों के लिये संभावित शक्तिशाली खतरों" के रूप में भारत और इसरायल के नामों का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अमरीका की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था और सोवियत संघ की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था ने एटमी हथियारों के अधिक उत्पादन के प्रश्न पर समानान्तर अध्ययन का प्रकाशन कर दिया है। ये अध्ययन उन विभिन्न संभव समर्थक उपायों से सम्बन्धित है जिनका उद्देश्य अणु-अस्त्र अनु-त्पादन संधि को सुदृढ़ करने और उस संधि का अधिक समर्थन प्राप्त करना है। अमरीका की संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था की रिपोर्ट में भारत तथा इसराइल को अत्यन्त महत्व के दो 'प्रवेशकारी' देश बताया गया है जिन्होंने अणु-अस्त्र अनुत्पादन संधि पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं। सोवियत संघ संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्था की रिपोर्ट में भारत का कोई स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है लेकिन इसराइल के बारे में केवल इतना कहा गया है कि उस पर प्रभाव डालना चाहिये और अणु-अस्त्र अनुत्पादन संधि पर उसका समर्थन सर्वप्रथम प्राप्त करना चाहिये।

भारत सरकार ने बार-बार यह घोषणा की है कि उसकी नीति अणु-शक्ति का केवल शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये है।

Expenditure on Meetings of C.B.T. of E.P.F. Organisation

*555. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a heavy expenditure is being incurred for holding the C.B.T. meetings of E.P.F. organisation; specially in the places of sight-seeing like Simla Ooty, Goa and Darjeeling;

(b) whether the decisions of this body are only recommendatory and are examined again by the Government; and

(c) if so, the use of holding such meetings and the reasons why these meetings are not being held in Delhi in view of the bad economic problems of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the meetings of the Central Board of Trustees are normally held quarterly at Delhi or at one of the Regional Headquarters and sometimes in other places also. The venue of a meeting is decided by the Chairman in consultation with the Trustees present at the previous meeting and is fixed having regard to the convenience of the Trustees and the invitations received from various State Government representatives for holding the meeting in their respective States. There would be some economy in expenditure if the meetings are held in Delhi. However, this is an all-India Organisation and holding of Board meetings at State Headquarters (on the invitation of the State Government) does give the Trustees an opportunity of discussing with the State Government and its officials the problems relating to the Organisation in the particular State. The financial economy in holding Board meetings at New Delhi is to be set off against this advantage.

The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder specify clearly the powers of the Central Board of Trustees and those exercisable by the Central Government. Certain decisions of the Central Board of Trustees are recommendatory, where the approval of the Central Government is required under the provisions of the Act and the Scheme, but where the Central Board of Trustees is the competent authority to decide certain issues under the powers flowing from the Act and the Schemes, such decisions are not recommendatory in nature. 1

Agreement with Canadian Firm for Development of Hindustan Copper Limited

*556. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been reached with the Canadian firm of consulting Engineers (Watt Griffis and McQuat) for the development of Hindustan Copper Limited Rakha Project to Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM): (a) An Agreement, being the Memorandum of Understanding, between the Government of India and the Government of Canada, providing for the services of Canadian Consulting Engineers, for a Feasibility Study of the Rakha Copper Mines in Bihar, has been signed on the 23rd November, 1972. On the basis of this Agreement, Hindustan Copper Limited will enter into a suitable contract with the Canadian firm of Consulting Engineers M/s. Watt Griffis and McOut.

(b) The main features of the Memorandum of Understanding are as below:

(i) A Feasibility Study will be undertaken with a view to providing recommendations on which to effect mine development and to supplying preliminary engineering studies of production operations at the Rakha Copper Mine site;

(ii) As part of its contribution under its cooperative assistance programme to India, the Government of Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency, will provide an amount not to exceed three hundred thousand Canadian dollars.

(\$ 30,000) to pay for the services of the Canadian Consultant team which will undertake the aforementioned study; and

- (iii) It is estimated that the project will require 10 months to complete.

N.S.C.O's. call for Expelling Uganda from Commonwealth

***557. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:**

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Standing Conference Organisation grouping about 80 Asian Organisations have called for expulsion of Uganda from the Commonwealth and stop the aid also; and

(b) if so, the reaction of British Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are not aware of any action having been taken by the British Government on the Resolution of the Standing Conference.

Employment provident to Ex-Servicemen of Kerala by Board set up for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

***558. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of employment provided to the ex-servicemen from Kerala by the Board set up for the welfare of ex-servicemen; and

(b) whether the number of those ex-servicemen of Kerala who have been provided with employment is much less as compared to the number of ex-servicemen of other States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As in other States, the State and District Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Boards in Kerala assist ex-servicemen in securing employment in Government, public and private organisations. The Government of Kerala have sanctioned some concessions in regard to age, education and priority in favour of ex-servicemen securing employment under State Government. The percentage of ex-servicemen employed related to the number registered with Employment Exchanges in Kerala compares favourably with similar figures in other States.

Enquiry into sale of Relief Materials by Indian Red Cross Society by C.B.J.

***559. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 73 on the 16th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the reports about selling of Indian Red Cross Society's relief materials in open market in India and Bangladesh have been enquired into by the CBI; and

(b) if so, the findings of the C.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society, which is an autonomous organisation, has denied allegations with regard to the reported sale

of relief materials received by them. Further, investigations into allegations against the Society and its employees, who are not public servants, do not fall within the purview of the C.B.I.

Reservation of Posts in Departments of Ministry of Defence

*560. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a requisite reservation of posts in all the categories and classes of employees in all departments under his Ministry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every category and class of service in each department under his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government orders relating to reservation of posts tenable by civilian employees, for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are applicable to the various Departments under the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Members of Parliament sent as Delegates to U.N.O. during last three years

5249. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of Members of Parliament who were sent as delegates to the U.N.O. in the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the criteria of their selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Members of Parliament who were included in the Indian delegations to the 25th, 26th and 27th sessions of the United Nations

General Assembly in 1970, 1971 and 1972 respectively were the following:—

1970

XXV Session

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shri Mohan Dharia | Alternate Representative |
| 2. Shri A. P. Sharma | -do- |
| 3. Shri S. A. Aga | -do- |
| 4. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi | -do- |
| 5. Shri G. S. Reddy | -do- |

1971

XXVI Session

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bipin Pal Das | Alternate Representative |
| 2. Shri Md. Usman Arif | -do- |
| 3. Shri P. Ganga Reddy | -do- |
| 4. Shri Prabodh Chandra | -do- |
| 5. Shri Rudra Pratap Singh | -do- |
| 6. Shri Zulfikar Ali Khan | Addl. Alternate |

1972

XXVII Session

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shri N. R. Laskar | Alternate Representative |
| 2. Shri B. P. Maurya | -do- |
| 3. Shri C. M. Stephen | -do- |
| 4. Shri V. B. Raju | -do- |
| 5. Shri M. G. Reddy | -do- |

Members of the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently, the main criterion is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

Supply of Tin Plates to Tin Can Manufacturing Units

5250. SHRI K. SURYANRAYANA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 17th August, 1972 and state:

(a) whether some of the Vanaspati manufacturers who were issued C.O.B. licences for the fabrication of tin containers placed an indent on the Hindustan Steel Limited, Calcutta who after accepting the indent asked these firms to open a letter of Credit;

(b) whether despite these firms opening Letters of Credit as far back as September, 1972, the supply against the indent has not been made by the Hindustan Steel Limited, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity for which indent was placed by these firms and the quantity supplied or being actually supplied and the reasons for the non-supply of the remaining quantity; and

(d) the action which Government propose to take to set matter right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment of Retired Employees of Indian Supply Service

5251. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Statement

S, No,	Name and designation	Whether he had official dealings with the Company	Whether previous sanction for taking up employment was obtained
1	2	3	4
1	Shri S.T. Thadani, Ex. Additional Director General, DGS&D,	No	Yes
2	Shri Manmohan Singh, Ex. Director DGS&D,	No	Yes
3	Shri J.S. Mathur, Ex. Additional Director General, DGS&D,	No	Yes

Indian P.O.W.'s in Chinese Custody

5252. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of our Army Personnel are imprisoned in Chinese custody and the Government of India are not aware of it and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the number of our soldiers who are still in Chinese custody?

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the Officers of the rank of Director and above of the Indian Supply Service who took up jobs as Consultants, whole-time or part-time employees, with private Companies within two years of their retirement from Government service;

(b) the number of cases in which the Officers had official dealings with those firms; and

(c) the cases in which Government sanction was obtained before undertaking such employment?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information concerning the period for last 10 years is laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government are not aware of any Army personnel being still held in Chinese custody.

Steel Plant at Vijayanagram

5253. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step for the location of Steel Plant at Vijayanagram; and

(b) if so, the exact location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Preliminary work such as demarcation of the plant area, topographical surveys, testing of soil samples, survey for railway exchange yard and sidings, preparation of water supply schemes etc., has been completed. About 1,800 hectares (4,500 acres) of land have been acquired so far.

(b) The location of the plant is at Tonnagalu in Bellary District, Mysore State.

वर्ष 1972-73 में विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों पर अनुमानित व्यय

5254. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक एवं वजेट सम्बन्धी नियंत्रण में आने वाले विदेश-स्थित भारतीय मिशनों और केन्द्रों का वर्ष 1972-73 का अनुमानित खर्च 1282.08 लाख रुपये है :

हिन्द महासागर में चीन की पनडुब्बियां

5255. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 25 जुलाई, 1972 के विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित नौसेनाध्यक्ष श्री एम० एम० नन्दा के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि चीन ने हिन्द महासागर में पनडुब्बियां भेजी हैं ; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) तथा (ख). 24-7-1972 को नई दिल्ली दक्षिण रोटरी क्लब में हमारे समुद्री हितों के विषय पर भाषण के दौरान एडमिरल नन्दा ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि ऐसी सम्भावना है कि चीन हिन्द महासागर में अपनी पनडुब्बियां नियोजित करे। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के अन्तर्गत सब देशों के जलयानों को (जिनमें युद्धपोत भी शामिल हैं) देश की समुद्री सीमा के बाहर कहीं भी आने-जाने की स्वतन्त्रता है। तथापि, हिन्द महासागर को तनाव से मुक्त रखने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के विचार भली भांति विदित हैं तथा उन्हें अनेकों बार सदन में व्यक्त किया जा चुका है।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा क्षति पहुँचाई गई भारतीय सम्पत्ति

5256. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1971 के भारत पाकिस्तान के युद्ध के बाद पाकिस्तानी सेना ने पाकिस्तानी अधिकृत भारतीय क्षेत्र में भारतीय सम्पत्ति को भारी क्षति पहुँचाई है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार हुई क्षति का भारतीय मुद्रा में अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) तथा (ख). यह विदित है कि पाकिस्तान के द्वारा अधिकृत क्षेत्र में भारतीय सम्पत्ति को पाकिस्तानी सेना ने तथा भिविलियनों ने क्षति पहुँचाई है, परन्तु पाकिस्तान के द्वारा उम क्षेत्र को खाली करने के उपरान्त ही हानि की पूरी मात्रा का पता चल सकता है ।

(ग) अधिकृत क्षेत्रों में संपत्ति को और आगे क्षति पहुंचाने से रोकने का प्रश्न सेना मुख्यालय ने जी० एच० व्हा० पाकिस्तान के माथ उठाया था। ऐसा पता चला है कि पाकिस्तानी प्राधिकारियों ने अपनी सेनाओं को इस सम्बन्ध में उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई विमान-यात्रा

5257. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा की गई विमान यात्रा के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1974 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972 में राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा वायु सेना के विमानों का 151 बार उपयोग किये जाने के कारण सरकार को देय व्यय की बकाया राशि का इस बीच भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) उसकी वसूली के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री से कोई बकाया राशि नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). इन दोनों के सम्बन्ध में रु० 4,77,698.95 के विच भेजे गये हैं। इनमें से रु० 4,27,153.09 की राशि वसूल हो चुकी है। शेष रु० 50,545.86 की बकाया राशि के लिये राज्य सरकारों और सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों से वसूली की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों के दौरे

5258. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों के दौरों के बारे में 10 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1746 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के कुछ विभागों और मंत्रालयों से अपेक्षित सूचना अभी नहीं मिली है। जब सारी सामग्री आ जायेगी तो अपेक्षित सूचना को संकलित करके पेश की जायेगी।

Replacement of Sea Hawk Fighters of INS Vikrant with Modified Version Gnats

5259. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government noticed the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 4th November, 1972 under the caption "which ships for what roles", if so, the reaction thereto; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the possibility of replacing the present Sea Hawk fighters in the INS Vikrant with a modified version of Gnats and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen the reports appearing in the "Economic and Political Weekly" dated the 4th November, 1972 under the caption "which Ships for what Roles", and have no comments.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Action against Management of Surda Copper Mine

5260. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 24th November, 1972 in fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4163 on the 27th April, 1972 regarding the collapse of Surda Copper Mines in District Singhbhum (Bihar) and state the action Government propose to take against the management of the mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The Director General of Mines Safety who conducted the enquiry has stated that the accident had been considered to be the cumulative effect of various errors of judgement. Management appears to have acted in good faith and consequently no body had been individually considered responsible. No action is therefore, contemplated against the management for this accident. Management however, have been directed to make arrangements for filling the voids at an early date.

Application of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act on Coal Mines

5261. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industries (Development Regulations) Act does not apply to the coal-mines which have been registered under the Act without maintaining specific production capacity/capacities;

(b) whether they can produce unlimited quantities of coalcoke;

(c) if not, the exact policies/regulations governing their production;

(d) whether there are such mines in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, their names and their productions in 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Act applies to all coal mines whether registered or licensed under the Act.

(b) and (c) Industrial undertakings including coal mines which have been registered or in respect of which a licence or permission has been issued are required under Section 13(1)(d) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to obtain a licence before effecting substantial expansion of the undertaking.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Retirement Age of Lieutenant Colonel of Territorial Army

5262. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the age at which the Lieutenant Colonels in the Territorial Army holding staff appointments are retired?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): All Territorial Army Officers holding the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel are retired on attaining the age of 52 years, except those belonging to the Army Medical Corps (TA), in whose case the retirement age is 57 years.

Requirement of Minimum Service for Posting to N.C.C. Unit

5263. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of years of minimum service which a Territorial Army Officer must put in before he qualifies for being posted to a N.C.C. Unit; and

(b) the criteria adopted in the case of a regular Army Officer who is posted to N.C.C. Units?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). At least 7 years Commissioned service.

(b) Posting of Army Officer to N.C.C. Units is treated as posting within the Service. Officers with 2 years Command experience are considered for such postings.

Promotion to the Rank of Lieutenant Colonels

5264. **SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Territorial Army Officers of the rank of Major are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels in staff appointments only and are not given command of any unit; and

(b) the number of regular army officers who have passed the Staff College examinations and have not been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As the officers of the Territorial Army are not trained in the Indian Military Academy or Officers' Training School and as they do not have sufficient knowledge about other arms/services, they are not given command appointments in the rank of Lt. Col. They are, however, given staff appointments in that rank.

(b) During the last 5 years out of 935 Staff College graduates who were considered for promotion to the rank of Acting Lt. Col. 864 were selected. Out of the balance 71, only 20 have been finally superseded and the cases of 51 will be further reviewed.

Grant of Commissions in Territorial Army to Educated Unemployed

5265. **SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the grant of Commissions in the Territorial Army to the educated unemployed;

(b) whether Government are promoting such officers to the rank of Lieutenant Colonels in the Territorial Army so that they make it their career; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose giving pensionary benefits to such Officers who have put in 20 years' service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As far as possible only educationally qualified persons with regular civil vocations are granted commissions in the Territorial Army.

(b) Territorial Army Officers who fulfil the prescribed service conditions are considered for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

(c) As the Territorial Army is essentially a part-time voluntary organisation the officers are not entitled to pensionary benefits. A terminal gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each completed year of aggregate embodied service subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,000 is given to the officers as terminal benefit.

Misappropriation of Fire-Wood in Mana Camp

5266. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fire-wood amounting to Rs. 46,000 was misappropriated in Mana Camp and Audit raised objection in this regard and blame was put on the residents of the Kendri Camp for such misappropriation;

(b) if so, whether Government investigated the matter to find out the truth; and

(c) whether all records regarding Kendri Camp have been changed; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir. There has not been any misappropriation of firewood in the Kendri Camp. There had, however,

been a loss of 6395 quintals of firewood valued at Rs. 55,380 due to large scale pilferage of firewood from the firewood dump of the camp by the evacuees in August, 1971 and subsequently in September, 1971 when there was a serious disturbance in the camp. There has been no audit objection so far.

(b) During February-March 1972, it was, however, possible for the camp authorities to locate about 2075 quintals of firewood valued at Rs. 17,969 in possession of the evacuees. This quantity was made good by short issues of firewood to the evacuee families, who were in possession of extra firewood, bringing down the total loss to 4320 quintals valued at Rs. 37,411.

(c) No, Sir.

Termination of Services of Employees in Mana Camp

5267. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of more than 250 class III and class IV employees were terminated under Rule 5 of Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules 1965 in Mana Camp; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir. The number of employees whose services were terminated since inception of the Mana Camp in 1964, under Rule 5 of Central Civil Services (Temporary Services) Rules, 1965 is 97 and not 250.

(b) Each case was investigated by the Chief Commandant Mana and orders for termination of the services were issued by him after thorough scrutiny. Application of this rule for terminating the services of Class III and Class IV employees is resorted to only in exceptional circumstances. Such cases are also reviewed in the Department of Rehabilitation as and when any representation is received from the affected persons.

Confirmation of Employees in Mana Camp

5268. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 70 per cent of employees of the Mana Group of Camps have completed 8 years service, but quite a few of them have been declared as quasi permanent ignoring claims of many senior employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which all those employees will be declared permanent/quasi-permanent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 22 per cent of the employees of the Mana Group of camps have completed 8 years service. No employee has been declared quasi-permanent ignoring claims of senior eligible employees.

Some of the employees of the Mana Group of Camps could not, however, be declared quasi-permanent because they do not fulfil certain essential conditions such as satisfactory performance and conduct reports, prescribed educational or technical qualifications, Indian Citizenship Certificate in the case of migrant employees and qualifying in the prescribed type tests, etc.

Besides, cases of some categories of employees could not be considered for quasi-permanency as the Recruitment Rules in respect of the posts held by them could be finalised only recently. Cases of such employees are now being processed and are expected to be finalised shortly.

According to the Government of India policy, 50 per cent of the posts (other than Class IV posts) in non-permanent Departments as have existed for not less than 10 years and are not proposed to be wound up in the foreseeable future may be made permanent provided the posts have been in continuous existence for a

period of 5 years or more and are required indefinitely. The Mana Group of Transit Centres do not yet fulfil these conditions. The question of conversion of posts into permanent ones in that organization and declaration of employees as permanent against such posts will be taken at the appropriate time in accordance with the policy stated above.

Permission for Entry in Mana Camp

5269. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Mana Camp all persons coming from other Centres of the same Camp are required to take special permission for entering including the staff members and migrants' family members; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). No. Sir. There is no special permit system for inter-camp movement of staff members and new migrants in the Mana Group of Transit Centres. However, the outsiders including friends and the relatives of the staff members and the new migrant families in the camp are required to obtain permission and to furnish their details to Mana Police Station as required by the District authorities before their entry into the Mana Group of Transit Centres for security reasons.

Talks between Foreign Ministers of India and France for Economic and Cultural Cooperation

5270. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks between the Foreign Ministers of India and France were held recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the field of foreign relations, economic and cultural cooperation; and

(c) the broad outlines of the agreement arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH): (a) The Minister delegate to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, High Excellency Mr. Andre Bettencourt came to India at the head of his country's delegation to the Annual Bilateral consultations between India and France. The Indian delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs.

(b) and (c). The consultations were held on the 5th and 6th of December, 1972, and they covered a wide range of subjects, including the world situation, European political perspectives, matters relating to EEC, the situation in the sub-continent and Indo-French bilateral relations in political, economic and cultural fields. Such bilateral consultations are confidential in nature and it is not customary to disclose the details of the discussions.

Aid From U.N. Refugee Relief Department for Relief of Tibetan Refugees

5271. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1526 on the 23rd November, 1972, and state:

(a) the number of Tibetan refugees who left India during the last three years;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Refugee Relief Department of the United Nations for giving to India for the relief of Tibetan refugees;

(c) the amount received so far and the reasons for not receiving the full amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) whether the U.N. has changed its attitude regarding giving this money to India after the entry of China in the U.N. and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) During the last three years ending 30th November, 1972, 378 Tibetan refugees left for Canada and Switzerland for permanent settlement.

(b) In October, 1968, the Government of India agreed to accept the offer of financial assistance made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India. The UNHCR stationed a Representative in New Delhi in 1969. So far, agreements between the Government of India and the UNHCR amounting to US \$ 544,156.67 have been concluded for various projects. Apart from this the UNHCR has also been giving aid direct to a foreign official agency and to two Indian non-official agencies for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees in India. The value of such aid given since 1969 is about U.S. \$ 317000. Aid had also been given by UNHCR to various agencies prior to 1969.

(c) The Government of India have received aid in full in accordance with the agreements.

(d) No, Sir.

Roads and Cantonments Constructed by China in Occupied Territory of India

5272. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the roads and cantonments constructed by China in the occupied territory of India;

(b) the particulars of roads constructed and cantonments established by China in the occupied territory of India since the hostilities with Pakistan in December, 1971;

(c) whether a protest in this regard has been lodged with the United Nations; and

(d) if so, the attitude of the United Nations towards this and if no protest has been lodged, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) As the House is aware, a part of the main highway linking Sinkiang with Tibet passes through the area under Chinese control. The Chinese are known to have constructed some feeder roads and established some border posts.

(b) Government are not aware of any fresh constructional activity since December, 1971.

(c) and (d). It is Government's policy to try to find peaceful solution of outstanding problems bilaterally.

Decision Regarding Seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers Vis-a-vis Regular Commissioned Officers

5273. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the seniority of Emergency Commissioned Officers vis-a-vis Regular Commissioned Officers who have passed out together from the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Emergency Commissioned Officers and Permanent Commissioned Officers take seniority with reference to the date of substantive rank held.

Explosion in Bokaro Steel Plant

5274. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a major explosion in the Bokaro Steel Plant recently;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to life and property caused thereby and the reasons for the explosion;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted and if so, the conclusions arrived at by such an inquiry; and

(d) whether similar accidents have occurred in Bokaro Steel Plant in the past also and if so, a brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There has been no major explosion in the Bokaro Steel Plant. However, on 27th November, 1972 there was some leakage of Blast Furnace gas through a valve in the Gas Cleaning Plant which affected twenty-eight employees in an adjacent area. One of them succumbed to the effect of the gas. Of the remaining twenty-seven, twenty-five have been discharged from the hospital after treatment. Two are still confined to the hospital for rest and observation. There has been no damage to property.

(c) A high powered Committee has been appointed by Bokaro Steel Ltd., to enquire into the causes of the accident. Its report is awaited.

(d) No, Sir.

Compensation to share holders of Mines taken over by Government

5275. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Shareholders' Association have represented to Government about the compensation in respect of the mines taken over or nationalised in the years 1971-72;

(b) if so, the names of the Associations and the mines and the dates on which representations were received; and

(c) Government's reaction to these representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Some shareholders of M/s. Shethia Milling and Manufacturing Company

whose New Dharmaband coking coal mine was taken over had represented that the amount payable to the company under the Coking Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, was not adequate.

(c) The amount of compensation payable in respect of each coking coal mine/coke oven plant which was taken over by Government has been specified in the Act of Parliament.

Territorial Army Decoration Presented to Territorial Army Officer by the Army Chief

5276. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Territorial Army decoration was presented to a Territorial Army officer by the Chief of the Army Staff; and

(b) the number of officers who have been awarded these decorations but the same have not been presented to them at the ceremonial parade?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 57 T.A. officers have been awarded T.A. decorations so far. Out of these, the decorations have already been presented to 8 officers by the Chief of the Army Staff, and the rest are yet to be presented. Army Headquarters are now considering the question of presentation of this decoration to the remaining 49 T.A. officers either by the Chief of Army Staff or by the Governors/Heads of States at ceremonial parades.

Meeting of Representative of U.N. Secretary-General with President of Uganda on Explosion of Asians

5277. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N. Secretary-General's representative, Dr. Robert Gardner dis-

cussed with General Amin, President of Uganda, the question of expulsion of Asians including Indians from Uganda; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.N. Secretary-General received a letter from President Amin giving 'inter alia' certain assurances in respect of the departing non-citizen Asians to the effect that they will be permitted to take away personal belongings as well as reasonable amounts of cash with them, their property left behind will not be seized without compensation and they will not be maltreated.

Helicopters for Defence Purposes

5278. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helicopters, transport types and of other types, used for defence purposes manufactured in India; and

(b) whether we are self-reliant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHAKAN SHUKLA): (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (Bangalore Division) are at present manufacturing the general type Alouette III and SA-315 Helicopters under licences from M/s. SNIAS of France. It is not in public interest to reveal the annual production of helicopters.

(b) No, Sir. Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of helicopter is difficult to achieve in the foreseeable future, but every effort will be made to achieve maximum indigenisation.

Andhra Pradesh Government's Scheme Regarding Diversion of Godavari Water

5279. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a scheme for diverting Godavari water for industries of Visakhapatnam and also sought a loan therefor;

(b) whether the State Government have also requested the release of Rs. 50 lakh for taking up detailed surveys and investigations of this scheme; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As a final decision is yet to be taken on the capacity and product mix of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project, the water supply scheme would need to be re-examined. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been apprised of the position.

Sainik Schools as Members of Indian Public School Conference

5280. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Sainik Schools, run by Government are members of the Indian Public School Conference, an all India Organisation of public schools; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for Government to allow the Government-owned institutions to join this Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Sainik Schools are controlled by the Sainik Schools Society which is an autonomous.

and registered body. These schools are members of the Indian Public School Conference. As Sainik Schools are run on the model of Public Schools, their membership in the Indian Public Schools Conference has been considered desirable to keep abreast with the latest trends in Educational and other fields of Public School education.

Development of Nuclear Weapons to Meet the Risk of Nuclear Confrontation with China

5281. SHRI ARJUN SETHI;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken decision for a faster space programme which would grow at the rate of nearly 100 per cent per annum and in the next three years its budget will grow faster in order to build the research and development capability for a nuclear weapons technology; and

(b) the reaction of the Government over the news item published in the recent issue of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) that in the present pattern of world politics India has inevitably to follow China in building up independent national force to cover the risks of a nuclear confrontation with China by the end of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The broad outlines of the space programme proposed for implementation during the decade 1970-80 have been set out in the publication "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A Profile for the Decade 1970-80", issued by the Department of Atomic Energy. I need not remind the House of Government's policy to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

(b) Government have seen the publication referred to, but have no comments on the Author's views and assessment contained in the article.

Import and Export of Steel Scrap

5282. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import steel scrap;

(b) if so, the rates settled; and

(c) whether India is also exporting scrap to other countries and if so, the price of the scrap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Import of Heavy melting scrap is being made through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

(b) The C & F price works out to U.S. \$ 59 (Rs. 430 approx.) at the rate of \$1 (Rs. 7.27) per tonne.

(c) Yes, Sir. The policy permits export of certain varieties of Ferrous Scrap the availability of which is in excess of indigenous off take. The price for cost iron borings is \$ 33.00 to 35.50 (Rs. 240—258 approx.) C & F BT Japan and for Mill Scale Scrap \$ 16.00—17.50 (Rs. 116—127) C & F FO Japan.

Profits Earned by Indian Iron and Steel Company

5283. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a net increase in the profit of Indian Iron and Steel Company after its take-over by Government; and

(b) if so, the dividend proposed to be announced by Government to the share holders of the Company for 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company was taken over by the Government on 14th July, 1972. The working

results during the months after to the take-over are better than those of April, May, June and July, 1972.

(b) The working results for the period after the take-over are not relevant for declaration of dividend for 1971-72. During 1971-72, the Company has incurred a loss and no dividend has been declared.

Development of Two New Planes for Civilian Traffic

5284. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two new planes for civilian traffic have been developed by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the purpose for which they will be used and the programme drawn for their manufacture, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Renewal of Contract to supply Communication Equipment by American Commercial Firms

5285. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have pressed American Commercial Firms, which had contracted to supply communication equipment to be installed in the Northern borders either to renew the supply or suffer termination of the contract; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of American Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and 3020 L.S.—3.

(b). We have not pressed American Commercial Firms. Both they and we are aware of the fact that the extension of the U.S. embargo to communication equipment has made it impossible for the contractual obligations to be fulfilled.

Land and Housing Facilities to Disabled Servicemen

5286. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of providing housing facilities and land allotment to the disabled servicemen;

(b) whether Government have sounded the State Governments about this proposal;

(c) if so, the response from the State Governments; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The provision of necessary accommodation and land is part of the facilities agreed to by State Governments. Such allotments would be made keeping in view the individual needs and the general desirability of providing such facilities in environments familiar and convenient to the families concerned. The response from the State Governments has been satisfactory. The present position as indicated by State Governments is given below:—

Andhra Pradesh: Land has been reserved in villages from where they have been recruited at the rate of 2.50 acres of wet or 5 acres of dry land for each. 100 acres of developed land in Kothapalli Project, Vicarabad Taluk have also been reserved for allotment to disabled soldiers.

Bihar: 270 flats at Patna have been reserved for families of those killed/disabled in the last war.

Further, where necessary, plans have been made for construction of accommodation in places of their choice. 5 acres of agricultural land is being allotted to each of them in case they desire to settle on land. 12 decimals of additional homestead land will also be allotted to those who have no dwelling house.

Gujarat: The State Government have agreed to provide the necessary facilities.

Assam: 21,000 bighas of land has been reserved for the settlement of families of servicemen killed disabled as also landless ex-servicemen. Provision of suitable accommodation to them is under consideration of the State Government.

Delhi: The DDA are allotting plots to the permanently disabled at subsidised rates. Flats under the middle/low income groups are also being allotted at subsidised rates/subsidised rents.

Haryana: The State Government is considering the request of the Ministry of Defence for providing suitable accommodation to each permanently disabled.

Himachal Pradesh: Under consideration of the State Government.

Jammu and Kashmir: Under consideration of the State Government.

Kerala: House sites and houses will be given free by State Housing Board to disabled soldiers who have no houses of their own. They are also entitled to preference in the matter of allotment of unoccupied land. 10 per cent of land available for assignment is being reserved for assignment to them. Provision has also been made for making

disabled defence personnel and families of those killed in action owning land upto 1 acre and family income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 per annum eligible for assignment in relaxation of the rules.

Maharashtra: Land is being granted in rural areas to the families of those killed/disabled in the operations. An area of 10,000 hectares out of the Government waste, forest and giravat lands as also benefitted zones of projects have been reserved for them. Each grantee is eligible for 4 hectares of dry crop or 2 hectares of reasonably irrigated or paddy or 1 hectare of perennially irrigated land. The grantee is also eligible for residential plots of 200 sq. meters wherever suitable residential Government plots are available either in the rural areas or in the new gaothans.

Mysore: 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of rain-fed land or 8 acres of dry land are being allotted to the permanently disabled. Suitable accommodation built by the State will also be allotted.

Manipur: 2.50 acres of agricultural and 0.2 acres of homestead land is being allotted to those permanently disabled servicemen in the Indo-Pak war of 1971 who are landless. The question of allotment of suitable accommodation has been agreed to in principle and is under consideration of the State Government.

Orissa: Under consideration of the State Government.

Punjab: Under consideration of the State Government.

Rajasthan: 12½ bigas of irrigated land or 25 bigas of unirrigated land is being assigned to each

permanently disabled serviceman from Rajasthan, either near their homes or in block allotments in Ganganagar. Reservation of residential plots have been made in the major towns. The question of providing suitable accommodation for them is under discussion with the State Government.

Tamil Nadu: 1.5 acres of wet or 3 acres of dry land is being allotted to those permanently disabled. Residential plots are also being granted to them. The question of providing suitable accommodation is under discussion with them.

Uttar Pradesh: Land is being assigned on a priority basis to disabled servicemen who are landless out of the surplus Gaon Sabha land and land declared surplus under the UP Land Ceiling Act. 15 per cent of homing plots developed by local bodies are also reserved for them.

West Bengal: Agricultural and homestead land has been earmarked in each district. Each family is entitled to 2 acres of agricultural land and 10 Kathas of homestead land free of Salami provided they do not already own land.

Tripura: 2 standard acres of land will be allotted to those who are landless.

Mizoram: Agricultural land is being allotted to disabled soldiers desirous of taking up Bhum cultivation. The State Government has agreed in principle to spend Rs. 3,500 per house for families of those disabled.

Arunachal: Under consideration of the Government.

Meghalaya: Under consideration of the Government.

2. Wounded servicemen who are still undergoing treatment in various hospitals continue to be in service until discharge. Their disability percentages are in the process of determination. If any of them belong to States which have not formally announced these concessions, the matter will be taken up with them on a priority basis.

Authentic History of INA of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

5287. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to write an authentic history of INA of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the historians who have been entrusted with the task;

(c) the source of materials likely to be used for the purpose; and

(d) when the work on INA is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The draft of a narrative account of the INA had been prepared by the Historical Section of this Ministry. The material for this draft had been taken from published and unpublished sources. The draft is being revised in the light of additional material which has since come to the notice. Effort is being made to expedite the revision.

खाद्य सामग्री के असंतोषजनक वितरण के
बारे में सेंट्रल बंगलादेश एण्ड कमेटी तथा
इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी के विरुद्ध
शिकायतें

5288. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
क्या अन्न और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शरणार्थियों को असंतोषजनक
खाद्य सामग्री वितरित किये जाने के बारे में

मेन्ट्रल बंगलादेश ऐंड कमेटी तथा इण्डियन रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी के विरुद्ध शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच कराई है ; और यदि हां, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

अम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० आहिलकर) : (क) भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसायटी और बंगला देश राहत सहायता समिति स्वायत्त संगठन है। इन संगठनों द्वारा शरणार्थियों को खाद्यानों के असन्तोष-प्रद वितरण सम्बन्धी आरोपों के बारे में विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सिंहभूम (बिहार) से बोकारो इस्पात परियोजना के लिए लोह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज खरीदने का प्रस्ताव

3289. श्री मजुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के खान मंत्री द्वारा इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार के सिंहभूम में ही काफी मात्रा में लोह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज मिलता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार

निगम के माध्यम से उड़ीसा से यह माल क्यों खरीदा जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिए बिहार के सिंहभूम में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर लोह-अयस्क और मैंगनीज खरीदने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से केवल मैंगनीज अयस्क ही खरीदा जाता है जिसे निगम बहुत से स्रोतों से माल खरीदती है।

(ग) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के प्रथम चरण के लिए आवश्यक लोह-अयस्क की आपूर्ति के लिए बिहार की किरौबुरू खदानों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। इस्पात कारखाने के द्वितीय चरण में लोह-अयस्क की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए मेघाताबुरू की खानों का विकास करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। अब भी इस्पात कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक अयस्क डलों की आपूर्ति किरौबुरू की खानों से की जा रही है इस खान की विस्तार योजना पूरी हो जाने से इस स्रोत से बारीक लोह-अयस्क की कुछ मात्रा उपलब्ध हो जायेगी। फिर भी चूंकि यह खान बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की बारीक लोह अयस्क की कुल आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं कर सकेगी अतः जब तक मेघाताबुरू का विकास पूरा नहीं हो जाता तब तक बारीक अयस्क की कुछ मात्रा अन्य स्रोतों से ली जाती रहेगी।

Cut in Power Supply to Defence Units of States

5290. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat and Madras power cut has been applied to defence units also; if so, the names of the States;

(b) what are the defence units affected and whether this will greatly harm the defence measures;

(c) if so, whether Centre has directed the State Governments not to apply power cut to the defence units in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIJAYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Power cut has affected some of the Defence Production units in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Union territories of Chandigarh and Goa.

(b) The defence units affected are Bharat Electronics, Bharat Earth Movers, Hindustan Aeronautics, located at Bangalore and Kanpur, Praga Tools, Secunderabad and ordnance factories situated in the above-mentioned States.

(c) and (d). The Ministry of Defence requested the Government of Mysore, where some of the important Defence production units are located, to restore the power cut. They have relaxed the cut in one unit and have agreed to review the position in the case of other units.

इस्पात का रक्षित भण्डार बनाना

5291. श्री श्रीकृष्ण प्रदत्त : क्या इस्पात और खान भन्नी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में क्या 50 हजार टन इस्पात का रक्षित भण्डार बनाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसका वितरण किस प्रकार किया जाएगा और यह रक्षित भण्डार कब तक बना दिया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग). रक्षित भण्डार बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है लेकिन इस्पात बैंक योजना में प्राथमिक इकाइयों की अत्यावश्यक आवश्यकताओं को उनके बैंड आयात लाइसेंस/लाइसेंस/रिलीज आर्डर पर बैंक से पूरा करने के लिए इस्पात की क्रिटिकल मर्चें का स्टॉक बनाने की व्यवस्था है। यह बैंक हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के परिचालन नियंत्रण में काम करेगा। यह बैंक इस्पात की उन क्रिटिकल श्रेणियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करेगा जिनकी सामान्य आयात नीति के अधीन आयात की प्रतीक्षा नहीं की जा सकती और इस प्रकार विभिन्न आयोजनाओं के निष्पादन में होने वाले लम्बे तथा मंहंगे पड़ने वाले बिलम्ब से बचा जा सकता है। चूंकि बैंक इन मर्चों की आपूर्ति आयात लाइसेंस/रिलीज आर्डर पर करेगा अतः बैंक इनका प्रयोग स्टॉक के पुनर्भरण के लिए करेगा। स्टील .

बैंक स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा दिये गये 15 करोड़ रुपये के रिबोलिवस क्रेडिट से आयात का प्रबन्ध कर रहा है । सरकार ने इस ऋण की गारंटी दी है । बैंक से सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र लाइसेंस धारी/रिलीज आर्डर धारी बैंक से सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकता है ।

Excess Production of Aluminium by Hindalco

5292. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the HINDALCO has been producing aluminium in excess of the permissible limits by using a third unit installed against the permitted capacity of two units and thereby evading lakhs of rupees due on account of Central Excise and Sales Tax by showing the production much less than the actual production; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to stop the leakage of taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The question presumably refers to the production of aluminium wire rods by Hindustan Aluminium Corporation. Government have investigated the matter. The Company had operated during the period 25th May, 1969 to 5th August, 1969 the third properzi machine and produced 988 tonnes of aluminium wire rods from the same. The Company had developed the third properzi machine indigenously and had put it on trial runs during the aforesaid period. The investigation did not reveal that the Company had operated the third properzi machine during any other period. The production from the third machine had also been included in the production records. Further, an independent inquiry made by the Excise authorities did not establish any excise evasion by the Company.

Delay in sitting up of an Aluminium Industry by the Singhania Group

5293. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded permission to Singhania Group of Industries for establishing an Aluminium Industry in Jeypore (Koraput District) of Orissa;

(b) whether the project is in a stagnant position after the preliminaries were undertaken; and

(c) if so, the bottleneck in completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Company has stated that it has made substantial progress in implementing the industrial licence granted to them for this project. They have, however, to get the rail siding at the project site sanctioned by the Railways. Also, the Company apprehends that the projected return on the capital that would have to be invested in the new project would not be adequate and have therefore represented to Government that new aluminium plants set up with larger capital outlay should be given favourable treatment from the point of view of increased selling price and excise duty rebate as compared to the existing units.

युद्धबन्दियों द्वारा गड़बड़ करने शिबिरों से भाग निकलने के प्रयत्न

5294. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों ने कितनी बार गड़बड़ करके जेल अधिकारियों

नहीं परेशान किया अथवा कितनी बार भाग निकलने के प्रयत्न किए; और

(ख) कितने युद्धबन्दी भाग निकले और उनको दुबारा हिरासत में न ले सकने के क्या कारण थे ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों द्वारा कैम्पों से भाग निकलने के अभी तक कुल 20 बार प्रयत्न हुए हैं। इसके सिवा कैम्पों के अन्दर उपद्रव करने की 3 घटनाएं हुई हैं।

(ख) कुल 61 युद्धबंदियों ने भाग निकलने का प्रयत्न किया। इनमें से 34 पकड़ लिए गए, 17 मारे गए और 20 लापता हैं।

Office of Defence Forces caught by C.B.I.

5295. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class 1 Officers of Defence Forces caught by C. B. I. for corruption during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 45, 42 and 19 Officers during 1970, 1971 and 1972 (upto 1st December, 1972), respectively.

(b) Prosecution is in progress in Courts against 5 Officers. In the remaining cases, where departmental action had been recommended by the CBI as a result of their investigations, suitable action has been or is being taken under the respective Service Acts/Rules governing the Service Officers.

Production of Coal before and after Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

5296. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coking coal has gone down ever since the nationalisation of coking coal mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the production of coking coal in the last three years before nationalisation and after it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of coking coal from the mines under the control of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited during the period October 1971 to September 1972 was 10,130,000 tonnes as compared to 10,575,000 tonnes during the 12 months immediately before nationalisation, namely October 1970 to September 1971. During October and November, 1972 the production of coking coal has been 807,000 and 837,000 tonnes respectively. The production of coking coal has thus been maintained more or less at the same level.

(b) The main reasons for the decline in production are wagon shortage reorganisation measures following nationalisation, power supply and industrial relations.

(c) The production of coking coal/from all resources in the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Production (in million tonnes)
1969-70	18.10
1970-71	17.85
1971-72	16.23 (Provisional)
1972-73 (7 months)	9.38 (Provisional)

Composition and Functions of Iron Ore Board

5297. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iron Ore Board has since been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, the number of Indians serving on the Board and the names of its Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have decided to set up an Iron Ore Board.

(b) The composition of the Board, which will consist of Indians only, is presently under consideration of the Government. Government have, however, decided to appoint Shri R. C. Dutt as the Honorary Chairman of the Board.

Resolution in U.N. to keep Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace

5298. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-
THAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Pakistan and other Nations have proposed and submitted a resolution in U.N. Assembly that major World Powers should make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace;

(b) if so, the main features of the Resolution; and

(c) when was this discussed in the U.N. Assembly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. A draft Resolution entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace" was tabled in the United Nations by 27 countries including India Sri Lanka Tanzania and Pakistan.

(b) The Resolution, among other things, (i) called upon the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, the Permanent Members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to support the concept that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace; and (ii) decided to establish an ad hoc committee of not more than 15 members to study the implications of the proposal with special reference to the practical measures that may be taken in furtherance of the objectives of the Resolution.

(c) The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Resolution on 6th December, 1972, with

72 countries voting in favour, none opposing and 35 abstaining. The resolution has since been adopted by the General Assembly with 95 votes in favour, none against and 33 abstentions.

Dropping of Terms 'Chinese Refugees' and 'Textile Refugees' from U.N. Annual Report

5299. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms "Chinese refugees" and "Tibetan refugees" have been dropped from the Annual U.N. Refugee Report;

(b) whether China is still not satisfied and wants U.N. to drop relief to such people; and

(c) if so, whether India has objected to Chinese proposal of dropping the relief to the Tibetan refugees and whether this will adversely affect the Tibetan refugees in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) and (b). During the 53rd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and subsequently at the 23rd session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and at the 27th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Chinese representative demanded, in similar statements, that the office of the UNHCR should "immediately and completely stop all the illegal activities on the question of so-called 'Tibetan Refugees' and 'Chinese Refugees' and 'abolish the organs for these illegal activities, and delete all the related parts from the report.'"

The report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the 27th session of the UN General Assembly does not contain the terms "Chinese Refugee" or "Tibetan Refugees". Instead the term 'refugees' is used in the relevant

portions.

(c) India has continued to extend full support to the UNHCR programme of assistance to the Tibetan refugees in India. The UNHCR has not indicated any intention to discontinue or reduce these activities.

Survey of Indian Engineering Association regarding output of Industries

5300. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Indian Engineering Association regarding the limited output of industries;

(b) if so, whether shortage of steel is the main factor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the steel products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Shortage of steel is mentioned alongwith other factors.

(c) The availability of steel was short of the demand in respect of several categories till recently. The steps taken to meet the situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements, better industrial relations, improved maintenance etc., a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply, regulation of exports, streamlining of distribution system prevention of misuse of allocation of steel, release of substantial quantities of re-rollable material, which had been held up by Court injunctions and similar steps.

Repatriation of sick and wounded Pak P.O.Ws.

5301. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of sick and wounded Pak. P.O.Ws. in India and

out of these how many repatriated to Pakistan so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The number of sick and wounded prisoners entitled to repatriation varies depending upon the nature and degree of their sickness and their admission to and discharge from hospitals. Therefore, no exact figure of such persons can be given at any one time.

522 sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war have so far been repatriated to Pakistan.

Rehabilitation of Indian Repatriated from Sri Lanka

5302. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians repatriated from Sri Lanka during 1971-72 and 1972-73 so far and the total amount spent on their rehabilitation; and

(b) the total number of Indians still left in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The information is given below:—

Year	No. of persons arrived	Total amount released to State Governments for relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka
		Rs
1971-72	29,463	139.00 lakhs.
1972-73 (upto 30th November, 1972)	24,565	14.13 lakhs*

*Further amount of Rs. 153.99 lakhs is expected to be released by 31-3-1973.

(b) The Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964 provides *inter alias*:—

(1) The declared objective of the Agreement is that all persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who have not been recognised either as citizens of Ceylon or as citizens of India should become citizens either of Ceylon or of India.

(2) The number of such persons is approximately 975,000 as of date. This figure does not include illicit immigrants and Indian passport holders.

(3) 300,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number will be granted Ceylon citizenship by the Government of Ceylon; the Government of India will accept repatriation to India of 525,000 of these persons together with the natural increase in that number. The Government of India will confer citizenship on these persons.

(4) The status and future of the remaining 150,000 of these persons will be the subject matter of a separate agreement between the two Governments.

(5) The Government of India will accept repatriation of the persons to be repatriated within a period of 15 years from the date of this agreement according to a programme as evenly phased as possible.

79,025 repatriates have arrived in India upto 30th November, 1972.

देश में लोहे और इस्पात की मांग और सप्लाई

5303. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लोहे और इस्पात की वर्तमान मांग और सप्लाई कितनी है ; और

(ख) इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और

(ख) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अनुमान लगाया है कि विक्रय इस्पात पिण्ड की कुल मांग 1973 में 14 लाख टन तथा 1980 में 22 लाख टन होगी । इस समय वार्षिक मांग लगभग 10 लाख टन है । देश में कच्चे लोहे की कोई कमी नहीं है ।

राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुसार तैयार साधारण इस्पात की मांग 1975 में 76 लाख टन तथा 1980 में 129 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है । इस आधार पर 1972-73 में लगभग 62 लाख टन मांग होने का अनुमान है । अभी हाल तक कई श्रेणियों के इस्पात की उपलब्धि मांग से कम थी । स्थिति को सामना करने के लिए किए गए उपायों में प्रौद्योगिकी में सुधार द्वारा देशीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि के प्रयत्न, मालिक मजदूर सम्बन्धों में सुधार, बेहतर रख-रखाव, काफी उदार आयात नीति विशेषकर उन श्रेणियों के बारे में जिनकी सप्लाई अपर्याप्त है निर्यात का विनियमन, वितरण प्रणाली को सुप्रवाही बनाना, इस्पात के आवंटन के दुरुपयोग को रोकना, पुनर्बलन योग्य माल, जो न्यायालय के आदेश के कारण काफी रुका पड़ा था की काफी मात्रा में उपलब्धि तथा विद्युत भट्टियां लगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन आदि शामिल है । इन उपायों का प्रभाव होना आरम्भ हो गया है । जैसा कि गत कुछ महीनों में जायस्ट, चैनल, एगल आदि

कई श्रेणियाँ के इस्पात के खुले बाजार के मूल्यों में कमी आने से स्पष्ट है । आशा है बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के चालू हो जाने तथा वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानों को अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता के 90 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन करने लगने से इस्पात के उत्पादन में आराम निर्भरता लगभग प्राप्त हो जायेगी ।

नट-बोल्ट बनाने वाले कारखानों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

**5304. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय
श्री रामरत्न शर्मा :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे कस्बों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित नटबोल्ट आदि बनाने वाले लघु कारखानों को आवेदन देने पर आजकल कितने महीनों में इस्पात मिल जाता है ;

(ख) इस सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया में यह आवेदन-पत्र कुल कितने कार्यालयों और अधिकारियों के पास कितनी कितनी बार घूमता है ;

(ग) क्या लघु उद्योगों के लिये इस प्रक्रिया को इतना सरल बनाया जाएगा कि जिला उद्योग-अधिकारियों द्वारा मांग स्वीकृत किये जाने के बाद उन्हें 10 दिन में ही कच्चा माल मिल सके; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक कर दिया जायेगा, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (घ) सम्भवतः अभिप्रायः नट और बोल्ट तैयार

करने वाले लघु उद्योग एककों से है । वर्तमान इस्पात प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कारखानों को इस्पात की सप्लाई या तो अपने-अपने राज्यों के लघु उद्योग निगमों की मार्फत होती है अथवा वे अपने-अपने राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश पर मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादकों के स्टॉक याडों से होती है । प्रथमतः उनको निगम से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना होता है अन्यथा उन्हें स्टॉकयार्ड से माल लेने के लिये राज्य के उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश प्राप्त करनी होती है ।

कोयले का उत्पादन और इस्पात कारखानों को इसका वितरण

**5305. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री रामरत्न शर्मा :**

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शहडोल जिले में कोयलाखानों का प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से, कोयले के उत्पादन में, इस्पात कारखानों के लिए कोयले के वितरण में तथा खान कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि की सुविधाओं में क्या सुधार हुआ है या किया जाने वाला है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : सरकार ने शहडोल जिले में खानों का प्रबन्ध ग्रहण नहीं किया है ।

Setting up an Enquiry Committee to go into sale of Relief Materials for Bangladesh Refugees

5306. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether material intended for the relief of Bangladesh has been seized while being sold at many places;

(b) whether an enquiry committee had also been set up for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the report of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

भारतीय श्रम अध्ययन संस्थान के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रोत्साहन

5307. श्री एन० एस० पुरती :
श्री मनमोहन प्रधान :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय श्रम अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है; और

(ख) प्रशिक्षण पाने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; जिससे कि अधिकाधिक श्रमिक इसमें रुचि ले सकें ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के. खाडिलकर): (क) 1967-68 से 1971-72 के दौरान किया गया वार्षिक अंशित खर्च 3,43,978.97 रुपये है ।

(ख) यह संस्थान केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों इत्यादि में श्रम प्रशासन का कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों को सेवा में रहते हुए विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण देता है । प्रशिक्षणार्थी श्रमिक नहीं हैं, और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Refugees from Bangladesh

5308. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of families have arrived in West Bengal during the last four-five months from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the arrangements Government of India have made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that persons who had migrated to India from the erstwhile East Pakistan before the 25th March, 1971 and had gone back to Bangladesh after its liberation, would not be repatriated to that country as they were not Bangladesh nationals. The Government of India have decided to take back the above mentioned category of refugees after proper verification. These persons are being moved to the Central Camp at Mana near Raipur (M.P.) where they are presently being given necessary relief assistance.

Retrenchment in Indian Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi

5309. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi recently staged a *dharna* in front of the residence of the Managing Director of the Company; if so, the main demands of the employees; and

(b) whether these employees have been retrenched from service under the pretext of loss as a result of cut in power supply to the company ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). According

to the information made available by the Delhi Administration some retrenched employees of the Indian Aluminium Cable Company Limited, New Delhi staged a *dharna* in front of the residence of the Managing Director of the Company to protest against their retrenchment. The employees concerned are reported to have been retrenched by the management due to the cut in power supply to its factories in Haryana and the re-organisation in its sister concerns. The dispute over retrenchment has, however, been resolved by the parties and the employees concerned are reported to have cleared their accounts with the management.

Ordnance Factories not Working to Full Capacity

5310. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Ordnance Factories are not working to full capacity; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. The Ordnance Factories are generally working to full capacity. They cater to the needs of the Services and other Government Departments/Civil Indentors.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Issue of licences for exploitation of mineral wealth of Palamau in Bihar

5311. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to issue licences for exploitation of mineral wealth of Palamau (Bihar) to Sons of Soil first, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether local persons are not getting licences for exploitation of any mineral wealth; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the particulars of licences issued for Bauxite iron ores and lime-stone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Leases for exploitation of minerals are granted by the State Governments concerned, in accordance with the provisions of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

(b) and (c). There is no specific provision in the above mentioned Act/Rules for giving preference to local persons. If local persons apply for grant of mineral concession, their applications are considered on merits. 2 leases for bauxite, 8 leases for iron ore and 12 leases for lime-stone were granted by the Government of Bihar in Palamau upto 1970 out of which 5 leases have been granted to local people.

Common Mess for Officers and Jawans

5312. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to have a common mess for the Officers and Jawans and change in the rules oriented towards more facilities for jawans and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir, Rules in existence provide for adequate mess facilities for the jawans and these facilities are improved from time to time.

Acquisition of Land for Defence Cantonment near Gauhati

5313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the land at Amechand, near Gauhati in Assam was acquired for Defence cantonment and what amount had to be paid therefor in total and per bigha rate; and

(b) whether the land was volunteered, acquired with the ready consent of the owner or had to be acquired compulsorily.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) An area of 885.372 acres of private land in village Amechand was acquired in November/December, 1961, at a total cost of Rs. 31.96 lakhs. The per bigha rates varied from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 900/-. For land falling on road sides, additional compensation of Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- per bigha was granted as compensation.

(b) The land was acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with the consent of the owners.

इस्पात की छड़ी, तारों, सिल्लियों और पटरियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय

5314. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस्पात की छड़ों, तारों, सिल्लियों और पटरियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). 22-7-1972 से निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के मूल्यों में प्रत्येक के सामने दी गई राशि की वृद्धि हुई है :-

(1) बिलेट—80 रुपये प्रति टन

(2) छड़ और गोल छड़—85 रुपये प्रति टन

(3) डब्ले और रेल की पटरी—50 रुपये प्रति टन

उपरलिखित वृद्धि इस्पात के मुख्य उत्पादकों के अभ्यावेदनों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करने के पश्चात् की गई थी। मुख्य उत्पादकों ने अपने अभ्यावेदनों में मूल्य वृद्धि के उन विभिन्न कारणों का उल्लेख किया था जिन पर सरकार ने 30 दिसम्बर, 1971 को इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की स्वीकृति देते हुए विचार नहीं किया था तथा जिनमें तबसे लेकर मूल्य वृद्धि के अन्य कारणों का भी उल्लेख किया गया था।

Office Buildings and Staff Quarters for E.P.F.O.

5315. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the E.P.F. Authority purchased two plots of land in New Delhi for the construction of Office building and Staff Quarters for the Staff and Officers working in the Central Office/Regional P.F. Office of the organisation;

(b) whether heavy amount was paid to the D.D.A. for this; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not constructing the buildings as well as staff quarters and spending a large amount on rent for them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) to (c). A lot of land measuring about 5 acres has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 12.12 lakhs near Malviya Nagar from the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of staff quarters. Another small plot of about 0.219 acre has been allotted at a cost of Rs. 6.8 lakhs by the Ministry of Works and Housing to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Barakhamba Lane for the construction of Office building.

Layout and development plans for the construction of staff quarters have been prepared and submitted to the Delhi Development Authority for approval which is still awaited. As regards office building, plans for the construction of a multi-storeyed office building on the basis of the original stipulation of F.A.R. were prepared and submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for their approval. The Committee desired to have a 'No objection Certificate' from the Land and Development Officer, Ministry of Works and Housing in the light of the recent restrictions imposed on the construction of tall buildings in and around Connaught Place area. As suggested by the Ministry of Works and Housing, revised plans restricting the height of the building to about 120 feet have been drawn and submitted to them for issuing no objection certificate. As soon as clearance is received from that Ministry, the revised plans will be submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for their approval.

Promotion Class IV Staff as Clerks in E.P.F.O.

5316. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees has decided to allow promotion

in the cadre of L.D.C. to the non-qualified Class IV staff of the E.P.F. Organisation;

(b) whether the test prescribed for them is very tough; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prescribe a simple test for them so that the spirit of such relaxation could be maintained?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees' Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) According to the Staff Service Regulations, Class IV staff, both matriculates and non-matriculates with certain prescribed service conditions are eligible to compete for the prescribed quota of posts of Lower Division Clerks reserved for departmental promotion of Class IV staff.

(b) and (c). The syllabus prescribed is not very tough but is intended to ensure that the successful candidates can handle the job on promotion with a minimum standard of efficiency.

Admission to Children and Dependents of Ex-Servicemen and Army Personnel in Profession and Vocational Institutions

5317. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured that there is an adequate reservation of seats, relaxation of age and relaxation in the minimum percentage of marks for admission of the children and the dependents of the Army personnel and the Ex-servicemen in the professional and vocational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the concession available in the connection; and

(c) the names of the States the Universities and the Medical and Engineering colleges where such concessions have been granted and those where these have not been granted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A certain number of seats in Medical and

Dental Colleges were reserved and allotted upto 1972 to wards of servicemen/Ex-servicemen. From 1973 on wards, these seats would be allocated to the wards of deceased/disabled servicemen. There is no reservation for the children/dependents of servicemen in so far as Industrial Training Institutes are concerned. However, 5 seats are reserved for ex-servicemen in each Industrial Training Institute. In addition, 1,000 personnel during the last year of their service and thereafter are assigned to Industrial Training Institute against reserved vacancies for training. As far as Medical/Dental studies are concerned, the children of the deceased/disabled servicemen have to secure at least 50 per cent in competitive examinations for admission to Medical/Dental Colleges, in compulsory subjects like English, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. In so far as ITIs are concerned, no relaxation has been provided to the ex-servicemen in educational qualifications and age limit. In case of war-widows seeking admission to the ITIs, an age relaxation upto 45 years has been provided.

(c) Concessions/Relaxation provided to ex-Servicemen and their dependents vary from State to State. Time and effort involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results.

79 Countries' Pact on Pollution

5318. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pact was signed by the Delegates from 79 countries on the 14th November, 1972 in London to control the dumping of wastes into sea and save the world's oceans from pollution; and

(b) if so, the contents thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An Inter-governmental Conference on the Convention on the Dumping of Wastes at Sea was held in London from 30th October to 13th November, 1972.

The Final Act of the Conference was signed by 61 countries on 13th November, 1972.

The Conference resulted in the adoption of a Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter. The Convention will be open for signature from 29th December, 1972 to 31st December, 1973.

80 countries participated in the Conference, while 12 more sent observers.

(b) The Convention provides for contracting parties to promote individually and collectively the effective control of all sources of pollution of the marine environment. It provides for countries with common interests to enter into regional agreements consistent with the Convention. It also includes the promotion of training of scientific and technical personnel, supply of equipment and facilities for research and monitoring and the disposal and treatment of waste and other measures to prevent or mitigate pollution caused by dumping so that the aims and purposes of the Convention are strengthened.

Idle Capacity in Barrackpur Aeronautics

5319. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barrackpur Aeronautics did commendable repairing and other works during 1965 and 1971 wars;

(b) whether this aeronautical engineering unit is now practically without work;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to utilise its installed capacity;

(d) whether a new aeronautical Factory has been opened at Lucknow although the Barrackpur units installed capacity remained idle; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Barrackpore branch factory of HAL continues to undertake overhaul of Dakota aircraft but there has been some reduction in work-load because of reduction of Dakota holdings of the IAF. To meet the situation efforts are being made to find additional work for this factory.

(d) and (e). A new factory for manufacture of aircraft accessories and components is being built at Lucknow. As Barrackpore Factory was established only for undertaking overhaul of Dakota aircraft and not for manufacturing aircraft or their accessories, it was not feasible for that factory to undertake accessories manufacture which requires sophisticated machinery and equipment, as well as technical expertise of a different type.

Employment Targets During Fourth Plan

5820. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for employment opportunity during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the targets fixed are likely to be achieved; if not, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). In this connection reference is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to parts (a) and (b) of unstarred question No. 1376 dated 22-11-1972 in Lok Sabha by the Planning Minister.

Indian and Foreign Capital Investment in Durgapur Steel Plant

5321. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capital investment made by Government in the Durgapur Steel Plant so far;

(b) the total amount of interest paid by Government so far on the foreign capital invested therein; and

(c) the estimated additional amount of foreign capital likely to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No direct capital investment has been made by Government in Durgapur Steel Plant which is a unit of Hindustan Steel Limited. All the capital investment has been made in Hindustan Steel Limited who allot funds to the units in accordance with their requirements. The capital expenditure as on the 31st March, 72 on the Durgapur Steel Plant, financed from funds invested in Hindustan Steel Limited by Government is Rs. 234.7 crores consisting of Rs. 134.9 crores as equity and Rs. 99.8 crores as Government loan.

(b) No foreign capital has been invested in Durgapur Steel Plant.

(c) Does not arise.

Trial of Two Kashmiris who Hijacked Indian Airlines Plane to Lahore

5222. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has ordered the trial of two Kashmiris before a Special Court, held for hijacking the Indian Airlines plane to Lahore and burning it at the airport; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan Government had intimated to the International Court of Justice that the "hijackers and their accomplices were being tried before a Special Court headed by a Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan." Government how-

ever, do not have authentic information regarding the present state of the trial.

Agitation by Dandakarnaya Employees

5323. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in Dadakarnaya undertook agitation including fast for remedy of their grievances;

(b) if so, the main grievances of the employees and their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the Staff Associations submitted a Charter of Demands comprising 69 demands, while another Association submitted another Charter of Demands comprising of 38 demands to the Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project, Koraput. One of the Associations started a relay hunger strike, followed by individual strike but this was called off on 15-12-1972.

(b) The main grievances listed in these Charters are :

(i) Retrenchment of workcharged staff;

(ii) Bringing of officers from Central and State Governments on deputation to the Dandakaranya Project;

(iii) Conversion of 50 per cent of the temporary posts into permanent ones;

(iv) Restoration of the cut in Project allowance; and

(v) Providing rent free accommodation to all Project employees etc.

(c) Meetings have been arranged with the representatives of the two Associations separately to discuss their alleged grievances.

Introduction of Instrument at Laser Beam for Military Purposes

5324. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Defence Organisations are keeping abreast with the information regarding introduction of new instrument of Laser Beam for military purposes;

(b) if so, the facts about the various aspects of use of Laser Beam for military objectives;

(c) whether Indian Defence Organisations have outlined concrete projects for utilisation of newly discovered beam; and

(d) if so, the main features thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the published literature it will be seen that laser systems have many uses for defence. Laser can be used for accurate range finding, target seeking, guidance and control, communication, blinding of eyes and micro drilling of holes. The use of laser in the medical area for welding of retina is one of its important applications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Defence R & D Organisation has already undertaken investigational problems on the development of some laser borne systems. Our activities in this area are going to be expanded in the next few years. It is not in the public interest to disclose more details at this stage.

Strike-Hit Newspaper of Jullundur

5325. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the indefinite strike by the employees of all the 12 newspapers published from Jullundur have been taken note of by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demands made by the Joint Action Committee of the Newspaper employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. The State Industrial Relations Machinery is seized of it; the State Labour Minister has already held several discussions with the parties and is continuing efforts to promote an amicable settlement.

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों को लागू करना

5326. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने गृह मंत्रालय के 22 दिसम्बर, 1959 और 30 अप्रैल, 1962 के पत्रों में दिए गए अनुदेशों को तुरन्त लागू न कर 11 मार्च 1965 को लागू किया था; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त पत्रों में दिए गए अनुदेश प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में ही लागू किए गए थे; रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक विभाग, आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर में 1955 में इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा अब क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अनुदेशों को तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :
(क) और (ख). गृह मंत्रालय कार्यालय शापन संख्या 9-11-55-आर० पी० एस०, दिनांक 22-12-1959 तथा 9-4-60-स्थापना (घ), दिनांक 20-4-1961 में दिए गए बरिष्ठता के सिद्धांतों को श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 के अफसरों के लिए रक्षा मंत्रालय की निम्नतर विरचनाओं के लिए जिनमें आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर भी शामिल है 11-3-1965 से लागू कर दिया गया है । गृह मंत्रालय के आदेश रक्षा सिविलियनों पर स्वतः ही लागू हो जाते हैं तथा उनके लिए लागू करने का प्रश्न सविस्तार सेना मुख्यालयों तथा सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ विचार कर लिया जाता है । आर्मी आर्डनेन्स कोर के श्रेणी 1 तथा श्रेणी 2 के कर्मचारियों की संख्या को सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) तथा (ख) में संदर्भित सिद्धांतों को रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत निम्नतर विरचनाओं के श्रेणी 3 तथा श्रेणी 4 के कर्मचारियों पर (आईनेन्स फैक्टरीज संगठन को छोड़कर) लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जो सिविलियन पदों पर पुनर्नियुक्त हुए हैं तथा रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में अधिष्ठाता तथा अभाव समायोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत बंकायित रोजगार के रूप में खपाए गए अधिष्ठाता सिविलियन कर्मचारियों पर इसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों तथा भवन निर्माण प्रयोजनों हेतु इस्पात का आवंटन

5327. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों के लिए लोहे तथा इस्पात की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में सरकारी तौर पर कोई अध्ययन कराया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको 1971-72 में भवन निर्माण हेतु लोहे का आवंटन

किया गया तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितने कितने लोहे का आवंटन किया गया तथा उसका आधार क्या था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किये जाते हैं। मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादकों से इस्पात के प्रेषणों का विनियमन इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति करती है जो इस्पात के अन्तः उपयोग, उपलब्धि और स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रखती है। इस बात को देखते हुए राज्यवार आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जाता है।

लघु उद्योग एककों को इस्पात की सप्लाई अधिकतम अपने अपने राज्यों के लघु उद्योग निगमों के माध्यम से की जाती है। अपने अपने राज्य के निगम अपने अपने राज्यों में स्थित एककों की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान स्वयं लगाते हैं और अपनी समस्त मांग संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति को भेज देते हैं जो माल प्राप्त होता है उसे कारपोरेशन अपने डिपुओं की मार्फत बांट देते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Stay by Pakistan Civilians in Pak High Commission Premises in India

5328. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Pakistan civilians are still putting up in the Pak High Commission premises in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting them to stay in India; and

(c) whether these civilians were actually engaged, prior to hostilities, in sabotage work in India and if so, the reasons for not launching prosecution against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). 12 Pakistani civilians who had entered India illegally from Bangladesh, before December 3, 1971, are continuing to stay in the premises of the former Pakistan High Commission which are now under the charge of the Embassy of Switzerland, New Delhi.

(b) Since these Pakistani nationals had entered India illegally, they cannot be allowed to leave India until they come out of the Mission premises and submit themselves to our jurisdiction.

(c) Government have not received any report to the effect that these Pakistani civilians were engaged in any sabotage work in India.

**Selection of Civilian Technical Officers/
Civilian Instructors Signal in Defence
Science Services**

5329. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civilian Technical Officers/Civilian Instructors Signal (C.G.Os.) in Defence Science Service had been selected and approved by U.P.S.C. in 1962.

(b) if so, whether the persons who had been selected by the UPSC have been

retained by the Defence as Signal Instructors in the Corps of Signals; and

(c) if so, whether these persons who have been retained by Defence have been made permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). Yes, Sir, In 1962 the U.P.S.C. agreed to the absorption of the Civilian Technical Officers/Civilian Gazetted Officers (Instructional) in the Defence Science Service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Not yet.

**कोयले का उत्पादन और इस्पात उद्योगों को
इसका वितरण**

5330. श्री लालजी भाई :

श्री श्रीलाल लाज बरवा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा बिहार की कोयला खानों का प्रबंध अपने हाथ में लिए जाने के बाद कोयले के उत्पादन, इस्पात कारखानों को इस के वितरण और खान श्रमिकों की मजूदारी के बारे में क्या सुधार किए गए हैं या करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : कोककारी कोयले के संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए और धातुकर्मीय उद्योग की बढ़ती हुई अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति के लिए अपेक्षित वैज्ञानिक विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोककारी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध ग्रहण किया गया था। इस उद्देश्य को देखते हुए, झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयला खानों को पुनर्गठित और पुनर्निर्मित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संबंध

में पौलंड के विशेषज्ञों को, जिनके शीघ्र ही देश में आने की सम्भावना है सहायता से साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जायेगी। राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उत्पादन और इस्पात संयंत्रों को की जाने वाली आपूर्तियों में सुधार के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों कार्यान्वित की गई हैं और प्रत्येक कर्मकार को श्रेणी एक की निम्नतम आश्वासित मजदूरी दी जाती है और विवाहव्यय सूत्री से संबंधित महंगाई को भी अन्तर मजदूरी बोर्ड द्वारा सुझावित दरों पर संदत्त किया जाता है। अनेक संविदा कर्मकारों को नियमित रूप से नियोजित किया गया है।

Benefits to Temporary Workers in G.S.I.

5331. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contingent workers of Geological Survey of India deployed at various camps throughout the country do not get their monthly salary regularly;

(b) whether they are not entitled to essential benefits such as leave, medical facilities and Provident Fund; and

(c) whether there is lot of irregularity in making services of these workers permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). There is no report from any camp of the Geological Survey of India about irregularity in respect of receipt of monthly wages by the contingent staff excepting a report received from Western Region Office about non-receipt of monthly wages of contingent staff attached to ground water drilling rigs under transfer to the Central Ground Water Board. Payment of wages to these contingent employees is now being arranged by the Western Region Office of the Geological Survey of India on receipt of certified countersigned Muster Roll from the local authorities of the Central Ground Water Board.

(b) The contingent employees of the Geological Survey of India are granted benefit of leave with wages etc., wherever admissible, if accordance with the provisions of the Mines Act and Factories Act.

(c) There is no provision to make the contingent employees of the Geological Survey of India permanent straightway. However, their absorption against regular posts is being made as far as possible according to seniority in service and subject to their suitability otherwise.

राजस्थान के विभिन्न भागों में खनिज सर्वेक्षण

5332. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों में विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने खनिज कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं !

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के विभिन्न जिलों के अन्य पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिज पाए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां सर्वेक्षण करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रधानमन्त्री में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एलटी 4113/72]

(ख) और (ग) : भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को सम्मिलित कर विभिन्न भागों में व्यवस्थित भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण और खनन समन्वेषण पहले से ही कर रहा है। काम के पूरा हो जाने पर ही खनिजों की उपलब्धता का पता लग सकेगा।

Demand and Production of Aluminium Sheets

5333. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for aluminium sheets in the country could not be fulfilled; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the target for their production during the Fourth Plan period; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to attain self-sufficiency in production of Aluminium sheets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). No separate licence is issued for the production of aluminium sheets alone. Licences are issued for rolled products, which include aluminium sheets, circles, strips and slugs etc. The demand for aluminium rolled products is at present estimated at 74,000 tonnes per annum, against which the existing capacity is of the order of 77,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The target for production of rolled products by the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74) is about 81,000 tonnes p.a.

(c) Excepting to a marginal extent, the country is self-sufficient in the production of aluminium rolled products.

बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर अधिकतम सीमा लगाना

5334. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए सभी केन्द्रीय, राज्य, सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की आय की अधिकतम सीमा कम करने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) : जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on Refugees from Bangladesh and West Pakistan

5335. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount spent, head-wise, for lodging and boarding of the refugees from Bangladesh and West Pakistan, separately?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): The accounting of expenditure has not yet been finalised. However, a statement showing estimated expendi-

STATEMENT

Expenditure of Relief to Refugees from Bangladesh.

	Rs./Crores
Basic food Rations, value of other items in cash or kind including daily cash allowance	134.82
Shelter	57.97
Heddings	0.04
Water Supply and sanitation	6.25
Vehicles	7.10
Transport charges (Running expenses)	3.00
Blankets	3.60
Utensils	1.43
Clothing	4.32
Medicines	7.37
Baby Food, milk powder, CSM/WSB, tinned stuff and other food items	15.00
Operation Life Line (Nutrition scheme)	2.67
Rehabilitation expenses	40.93
Miscellaneous (including administrative expenses)	18.54
	<hr/> 303.04
Outstanding liabilities	20.00
	<hr/> 323.04

Statement of Expenditure on relief Facilities to Pak Nationals who had sought Shelter in India after the hostilities of December 1971

Rs /Lakhs

Total expenditure incurred so far on provision of relief facilities (Head-wise expenditure figure is not available) 93.00

Visit of Delegation of Royal Thailand Navy to India

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir,

5336. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ten Member delegation of the Royal Thai Navy visited India on the 25th November; and

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit?

(b) The purpose of the visit was to study naval training facilities and defence production facilities in the country with a view to utilise training facilities in India for the Royal Thailand Navy as well as explore the possibilities of procuring some naval spares/stores.

Restrictions on Foreign Business in Thailand

5337. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Thailand have imposed restriction on the foreign business in that country;

(b) the extent to which the Indian business interests have been affected there on account of this order; and

(c) the steps taken to secure protection of the business interests of Indians in Thailand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). Yes, Sir. The Government of Thailand issued on 24th November 1972 National Executive Council Announcement No. 281 imposing restrictions on foreign business in Thailand.

(b) and (c). It is difficult at this stage to assess precisely the extent to which Indian business interests will be affected, and further clarifications and information about the manner in which the provisions of the decree will be implemented are awaited. The Government of Thailand has stated that the purpose of the Announcement is to maintain the balance of power in national trade as well as economy between Thai nationals and foreigners and also to make business operations by aliens contribute as much benefit to the nation as possible. The measures are not, however, expected to impose undue restrictions on the business interests of Indian nationals. Government are watching the situation to ensure adequate protection of the legitimate business interests of Indians in Thailand.

Expansion of Hindustan Zinc Plant at Udaipur

5338. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Smelter Unit, Udaipur is likely to be expanded;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir. The Zinc Smelter of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., at Debari (near Udaipur) is being expanded from 18,000 to 36,000 tonnes per annum with facilities for corresponding increase in production of bye-products and matching mining facilities.

(b) The Zinc Smelter is being expanded to increase indigenous production of zinc metal and thus reduce dependence on imports.

(c) The expansion is likely to materialise in 1975.

Production of Steel per Head in Foreign Countries and in India

5339. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steel per head produced by Japan, Russia and America; and

(b) the steel per head produced by public sector Mills and the Tatas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b).

<i>Production per Head per annum in got Tonnes</i>	
Japan (1971)	280
USA (1971)	244
Bhilai (1971-72)	76
Durgapur (1971-72)	36
Rourkela (1971-72)	41
TISCO (1971-72)	60

Notes: (1) Information for USSR is not available.

(2) For Japan and USA, ingot production has been divided by the number employed in the Iron and Steel Industry as a whole, including foundry and forge units.

(3) Ingot production plus 25 percent of saleable pig iron has been divided by the number employed in the works for Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela.

(4) For TISCO calculation is based on the production during 1971-72 and the employment figures for 1970-71.

A comparison between Steel Plants in India and abroad in terms of labour productivity is, however, not easy to make because of various differences in respect of equipment and technology, product-mix, capacity utilisation of the production units, state of maintenance of the equipment, extent of work done through out-side agencies, hours of work, leave entitlement absenteeism etc.

Increasing Production at Existing Steel Plants before setting up any new Steel Plants

5340. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government do not propose to set-up any more steel mills till such time the production in the existing steel mills rises upto 75 per cent of the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): No, Sir. While it is of paramount importance that the production in the existing steel plants should be increased to optimum levels and every effort is being made to achieve this objective, it is also necessary to increase the installed capacity to meet the rapid growth in the demands for steel.

Appointment of Consultants for three New Steel Plants

5341. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the appointment of consultants for the three new steel plants; and

(b) if so, the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). For the preparation of the techno-economic feasibility reports on the three new steel plants, Consultants were appointed and they have completed their assignment. The question of award of the further stages of consultancy work is under consideration.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan in U.N.

5342. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has stepped up propaganda offensive against India in the United Nations;

(b) the steps taken by India to counteract the propaganda; and

(c) the reaction of the various members of the United Nations to such propaganda by Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)

to (c). Pakistan has been projecting its point of view on issues such as admission of Bangladesh and return of Prisoners of War by way of statements, publicity hand-outs and intensive lobbying with delegations. At the same time, desirability of peace in the sub-continent and implementation of Simla Agreement have also been emphasised.

The Indian representatives have taken all necessary measures to present the correct picture. The Simla Agreement and efforts being made in search of durable peace have been widely welcomed in the U.N. The general impression among members of the U.N. is that the situation in the sub-continent is improving despite various difficulties.

Study Potential Deposits of Bisanatham Gold Mine at Chittor

5343. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study of the mine dumps by G.S.I. at Bisanatham Gold mines of Chittor district Andhra Pradesh has indicated that it is worth-while to reopen the mine since the ore is fairly rich in Scheelite (Tungsten ore); and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The survey carried by the Geological Survey of India during 1965-67 has indicated the presence of about 157 tonnes of Scheelite in the mine dumps and waste rock around Bisanatham mine. As the quantity is too small, it can be obtained only as a byproduct during mining of gold. At present there is no intention to open the defunct Bisanatham mines. If and when gold mining is re-opened at Bisanatham, attention will be given to the recovery of Scheelite as a byproduct.

Programme for Exploitation of Reserves for Production of Asbestos in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh

5433. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether asbestos produced in the Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh is of best quality available in the country; and

(b) the estimated reserves, the progress in the exploitation, the present programme for full exploitation of the above mineral?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Good quality of chrysotile asbestos is found in Pullvendra taluk of Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Total reserves of chrysotile estimated till the end of 1971 in Pulivendla belt are placed at 26,977 tonnes. This area is being exploited both by public and private sectors.

Exploitation of Flux-Grade Lime-stone Reserves at Kamalapuram, Yerraguntha and Bhogasamudram areas of Cuddapah District

5345. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether, in view of establishing a Steel Plant at Hospet, the Government are contemplating to take steps to prospect and exploit the reserves of flux-grade lime-stone at Kamalapuram, Yerraguntha and Bhogasamudram areas of Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): It is proposed to meet the requirements of flux grade lime-stone for the Vijayanagar steel plant from the deposits near Bagalkot in Bijapur district of Mysore State. Other alternative sources will also be considered

depending on availability, quality and prices. For this, necessary investigations will be taken up.

Exploration of occurrences of Corundum in Anantapur by G.S.I.

5346. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Geological Survey of India is contemplating to explore the occurrences of Corundum in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Corundum occurrences have already been investigated by Geological Survey of India in 1954-55 during the course of systematic mapping carried out in parts of Kalyandrug Taluk, Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. As a result of this investigation, scattered occurrences of Corundum were noted as small crystals in the gravel soil in a Zone 3 to 6 K.M. wide extending from Siddaramapuram in the north to Timmapuram in the South.

Allotment of Steel to States in 1972-73.

5347. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quota of steel sanctioned to different States, State-wise during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The system of allocation of "quotas" was given up when the Steel Distribution policy was revised in May, 1970. All despatches from the main producers are now regulated in accordance with the priority allocations decided every quarter by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands.

However a statement showing despatches of finished steel to various States during 1972-73 (April-June '72) by the main Steel Plants is attached.

Statement

Despatches of Finished Steel to various States during 1972-73 by the Main Steel Plant

TOTAL (In '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of States	1972-73*
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	28.4
2	Assam	7.5
3	Bihar	63.1
4	Delhi	23.5
5	Goa	1.1
6	Gujarat	23.0
7	Haryana	20.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	1.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3.1
10	Kerala	8.1
11	Madhya Pradesh	27.6
12	Maharashtra	82.1
13	Manipur	1.5
14	Mysore	11.1
15	Nagaland	2.3
16	NEFA . . . . .	..
17	Orissa	17.1
18	Pondicherry	0.3
19	Punjab	36.4
20	Rajasthan	16.8
21	Tamil Nadu	31.4
22	Tripura	0.1
23	Uttar Pradesh	47.8
24	West Bengal	72.3
TOTAL		525.7

*Figures relate to the period April to June, 1972.

Training of Technical Officers and men of Indian Air Force in Radar and Air-Guided Weapons

5348. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to train technical officers and men of the Indian Air Force in Radar and Air-Guided Weapons; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All technical officers of the Electronics Branch in the IAF are trained in Radar Technology during the basic training. In addition, selected officers are given specialised training in Guided Weapons Technology. Airmen of the Signals trade are also taught Radar and Guided Weapons Technology.

House Rent for E.P.F.O. Employees

5349. SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Finance Ministry on the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have opposed the unanimous decisions of the Employees Provident Fund Board in respect of the increase in the House Rent Allowance to Employees Provident Fund employees;

(b) whether Government have given instructions to its representatives on various Public Sector organisations to follow a uniform pattern of House Rent Allowance to be paid to employees of Public sector organisation having their offices in cities, and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination in house rent in respect of employees of the Provident Fund Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) Additional House Rent Allowance at 5 per cent over and above the

existing rates at all places, where such allowance is admissible to the Central Government employees in the corresponding categories under the existing rules, has been allowed to the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation with effect from 1st June, 1972 with the approval of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is not a Public Sector Organisation as referred to in the question.

Low Output of Mica Mines due to Dwindling Mica Reserves

5350. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of mica mines is gradually dropping after all time peak output of 31,942 tonnes of crude mica in 1968;

(b) whether the reserves of mica are dwindling after being exploited until 1958 and onward;

(c) whether efforts are being made to explore for mica in the adjoining area or some other parts of the country as per Geological Survey;

(d) whether India's mica export after having held a virtual monopoly of world market for a century is gradually falling; and

(e) if reply to (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the main reasons for drop in output and falling in export volume?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). India has held a monopoly in the production and supply of mica in the international market for several decades now and still continues to hold a commanding position though, due to several scientific developments, there has been some displacement in the use of mica, as a result the world demand of mica on the whole has fallen down considerably.

There has been some depletion of the reserves of mica due to continued exploitation, but constant efforts are being made by the Geological Survey of India to study occurrences in the principal mica belts of the country, namely, in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and also in certain other parts of the country.

In spite of certain fall in the demand for mica in the international market, India has been able to maintain its premier positions as a mica exporter. The main reasons for the fall in the demand for mica are the advent of synthetic substitutes, etc.

Government of India has taken/is taking a series of measures to maintain and improve the position of Indian mica in the export market by giving several concessions in export duty etc.

Demanding Appointment of Third Wage Board and Conversion of P.T.I. into Public Sector Corporation by National Council of I.F.W.J.

5351. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolutions passed by the National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in August last at Cochin demanding the appointment of Third Wage Board and the conversion of the P.T.I. into a Public Sector Corporation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand for constituting a Third Wage Board for working journalists will have to be viewed in the light of the observations of the National Commission on Labour and of the workers and employees on the general question of wage boards. As regards the demand for the conversion of the existing news agencies, the ownership pattern is under examination.

Expansion of Bhadravati Steel Plant

5352. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhadravati Steel Plant has a Rs. 120 crore expansion plan for the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether expansion costs less than construction and would show results sooner; and

(c) whether the expansion includes production of wagon-axle, wire ropes and expansion of oxygen plant etc., and if so, reasons as to why clearance is being delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is generally the case and would depend on the infrastructure facilities available.

(c) The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised by the Plant and the scheme as such is still to be submitted to Government for approval. There is, therefore, no question of delay in clearance.

Confirmation of Staff in E.P.F.O.

5353. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff members having 5 to 10 years of service in the E.P.F. Organisation have not been confirmed as yet;

(b) whether the authorities have dismissed some persons straightway since they were not confirmed; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases and the steps Government propose to take to prevent the authorities from wrongful actions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that the requisite information is being collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) The Provident Fund authorities have reported that there has been no such case.

(c) Does not arise.

आल इंडिया एम्प्लॉयज एसोसिएशन द्वारा

5354. श्री रामावतार शारत्री : क्या अब और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया रिजर्व बैंक एम्प्लॉयज एसोसिएशन ने उनको 15 नवम्बर 1971 को और बोनस रिब्यूकमेटी के अध्यक्ष को 10 अगस्त, 1972 को जापन दिए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दोनों जापनों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उन्हें स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अब और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० बे० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा अभिवेदन किया गया है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 की परिधि से बाहर रखा गया है, अधिनियम में उपयुक्त संशोधन द्वारा उसके अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक की, जो कि देश का केन्द्रीय बैंक है, आय और उसका व्यय जिन तथ्यों और नीतियों द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है, वे वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में प्रचलित तथ्यों और नीतियों से बहुत भिन्न हैं । अतः अन्य कारणों में, इस कारण भी रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारी इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ।

Staff Union in Central Office of E.P.F.O.

5355. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a handful of staff members working in the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation have been given recognition by the Central Commissioner ignoring a large number of employees who have already got a registered union and represent 90 per cent of staff members;

(b) whether the Association has reduced its strength less than 10 per cent of the total staff members; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not giving recognition to such Association?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) to (c). Some members of the staff in the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation formed an Association of Employees in March 1972 and sought recognition in accordance with the principles of recognition then applicable. This Association was found to satisfy the eligibility criteria for recognition and was accordingly recognised by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner. The principles of recognition have undergone certain changes since then. The revised principles of recognition as finally approved have been circulated amongst this recognised Association and other unrecognised Federations/Unions. This recognised Association has been asked to furnish further details to consider the question of their continuing as a recognised Association under the revised principles. The revised principles do not rule out the grant of recognition to more than one Association of employees subject to fulfilment of the conditions as specified therein. In view of this, the question of ignoring large number of employees by granting recognition to this Association does not arise.

Payments of House Rent in E.P.F.O. in Maharashtra and Orissa

5356. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees recommended 10 per cent House Rent Allowance in respect of Maharashtra Regional Office Staff Members and 5 per cent for all employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) whether Orissa Regional Office Staff Members have not been made the payment of 5 per cent House Rent Allowance and Maharashtra Staff Members have only been paid 5 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The Employees Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). All the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are treated at par with Central Government employees in the matter of pay, allowances and other conditions of service. In view of this, the recommendation of the Board regarding enhancement of House Rent Allowance at 10 per cent in respect of Maharashtra Regional Office and 5 per cent at all places other than Bombay had not been agreed to by the Government pending receipt of the report of the Third Pay Commission. However, keeping in view the increase in House Rent in cities where the offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are located, the Government subsequently decided that all employees of the Organisation may be allowed an increase in House Rent Allowance by 5 per cent of pay over and above the existing levels at all places where the House Rent Allowance is admissible to the Central Government employees under the Central Government rules with effect from 1-6-1972. Accordingly 5 per cent additional House Rent Allowance had been paid to the employees of the Organisation

in Maharashtra region: As regards, Orissa region since Bhubaneswar was not categorized under any class of cities at the time of issue of the Government's orders and no House Rent Allowance was admissible at that place, the employees of the Regional Office, Orissa were not allowed to draw additional 5 per cent House Rent Allowance. As Bhubaneswar city has since been upgraded as Class 'C' city with effect from 1-8-1972, the question of payment of House Rent Allowance for the employees of the Organisation in Orissa region is under consideration of the Government.

हातिया प्रोजेक्टज कर्मचारी संघ के महासचिव द्वारा ज्ञापन

5357. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 13 सितम्बर को "इंटक" से संबंधित हातिया प्रोजेक्टज कर्मचारी संघ के महासचिव द्वारा उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश क्या क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India's Support to People of Angola and Mozambique in U.N.

5358. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India raised voice and extended support for the liberation struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and other territories against the presence of the Colonial Government of Portugal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of U.N. thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has consistently opposed the colonial policies of Portugal and has extended full support to the people of these territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Indian representatives have reiterated this position in the course of discussions in the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council this year also.

India continues to play a leading role in bringing to bear pressure on Portugal in every possible way at the United Nations. India is also in close touch with African countries on this question.

(b) The United Nations has many a time condemned the refusal of the Government of Portugal to grant self-determination in its colonial territories. Recently the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution which once again condemned the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement earlier UN Resolution calling for its withdrawal from its colonies and demanded the immediate cessation by Portugal of its colonial wars and all acts of oppression against the people of Angola, Mozambique etc. The Resolution also appealed to all Governments and other organizations to render all moral and material assistance necessary for the people of the Portuguese colonies to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

3020 LS.—5.

Survey by G.S.I. for iron ore deposits in Calicut district region

5359. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has conducted a survey in "Poupara" near 'Peru Vayal' in Calicut district to find out whether the iron ore deposits are there;

(b) if so, the results of the investigation held; and

(c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Accidents in Factories

5360. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of accidents in factories, State-wise, in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the names of the State which tops the list and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHA-DILKAR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Construction of Accommodation for Civilian Defence Employees of Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti

5361. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry undertook the responsibility to construct accommodation for the Civilian Defence employees of Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti and

inspite of repeated representations no progress has so far been made in this respect and the employees are still without any accommodation;

(b) if so, how many quarters have been built by his Ministry for the civilian employees during the last 15 years and a detailed statement of the same may be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) what steps have taken to remove the discrimination between the Civilian Defence employees and other Central Government employees' of Delhi in the matter of allotment of accommodation from Estate Office?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). Provision of Government accommodation to civilian employees in Defence Establishments is not a condition of their service. Even so, by way of a facility, Government decided to provide accommodation to Defence civilians at 10 difficult stations to the extent of 15 per cent of their authorised strength, in phases, depending on the availability of funds. Delhi Cantt is one of these 10 stations, but Shakurbasti is not. Information on quarters so far built is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No steps are required to be taken in this regard as there is no discrimination between the Civilian Defence employees and other Central Government employees in the matter of allotment of accommodation from Estate Office, provided they are entitled to it; employees of offices located in Delhi Cantonment and Shakurbasti are, however, not entitled to such accommodation, since their offices are located outside the jurisdiction administered by the Estate Office.

Bringing Canteens Employees of Defence Establishments at par with Government Employees

5362. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to treat the canteen em-

ployees of the various Defence establishments at par with Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not possible to put the canteen employees at par with Government servants. However, the question of granting them some concessions or allowances is under the active consideration of Government.

Increase in casual leave of Industrial Employees of Defence

5363. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Casual Leave of the workshop staff of the Railway Department has been increased from 7 to 12 in a year with effect from the 1st September, 1971 as a result of the decision of the Arbitration Board under the Scheme of Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration; and

(b) if so, whether the same benefits have not yet been extended to the industrial employees of the Defence Departments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The workshop staff on the Indian Railways have since been made entitled to 12 days' casual leave in a year. The industrial employees of the Defence Department continue to be entitled to 7 days' casual leave in a year under the "Civilians in Defence Services (Industrial Employees) Leave Rules, 1954."

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Pay Commission

5364. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has not yet implemented the recommendations of the

2nd Pay Commission contained at page 425 of this Report in connection with the earned leave of the workshop staff (industrial employees) and no progress has so far been made; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to implement these recommendations from the back and extend its benefits to the industrial employees of the Defence Department?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission regarding leave entitlement of industrial workers in Defence Establishments, except the recommendation relating to 'earned leave', have been implemented. The recommendation regarding earned leave involved slight liberalisation in a few cases. This question was later discussed in the National Council of J.C.M. It was felt that since the question of leave, in all its aspects, was already under the consideration of the Third Pay Commission, any basic changes in the existing conditions of service pertaining to leave could appropriately be considered by that Commission. As an interim measure pending the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and in pursuance of an agreement reached in the National Council, certain orders were issued by the Ministry of Finance. After careful consideration, these orders have been made applicable to the industrial employees of the Defence Establishments with effect from 1st January, 1973. According to these orders, the maximum limit to which earned leave can be accumulated has been raised from 30 days to 60 days; and such leave may be availed of upto 30 days at a time.

Shortage of Raw Material for Producing Tin Plates

5365. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of raw material for tin-plate in the country and

the factories are threatened to be closed down; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the steps taken by Government to provide to the factories raw material for manufacturing tin-plate in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No representation has been received in the Ministry from any Tin-plate producer that his factory is threatened with closure due to shortage of raw material.

T.B. Victims Among Army Cooks

5366. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Army Cooks are the victims of T.B.; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A survey was carried out covering JCOs and Combatants, including the miscellaneous categories such as Cooks, to investigate and determine the rate of prevalence of Tuberculosis among them. The results were as under:—

Junior Commissioned Officers	.. 3.60 per 1,000
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Other Ranks	3.31 per 1,000
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Miscellaneous categories of	
Combatants such as	
Cooks, Sweepers, Washermen, etc.	.. 3.97 per 1,000

Analysis of these results has led to the conclusion that the percentage of incidence of this disease among the category of miscellaneous categories of Combatants which

include cooks is not abnormal as it did not show a statistically significant difference. No special steps for prevention of this disease amongst the army Cooks are, therefore, considered necessary. If, during the routine monthly medical check-up, an army Cook is suspected to be suffering from this disease, he ceases to be employed on cooking duties; his case is fully medically investigated and he is given either "outdoor-patient" treatment or hospitalised, as necessary.

Naming of Disputed Area in Jammu and Kashmir as Thako Chok

5367. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the joint statement issued in Lahore (Pakistan) at the conclusion of the bilateral talks between the Chiefs of Army Staff of India and Pakistan in connection with the dispute of the delineation of line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, the disputed piece of land has been referred to as 'Thako Chok';

(b) the original name of the piece of land;

(c) whether the Indian Chief has not accepted the name "Thako Chok" which the Pakistan side has been referring and which appears to be correct; and

(d) the latest developments with regard to the settlement of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The disputed area is referred to as 'Thako Chak' in the joint statement.

(b) The original name as mentioned in revenue records is 'तको चक' (Thako Chak)

(c) The Pakistan side initially called the place Tahkho Chak; but in the joint statement the place was referred to as 'Thako Chak'.

(d) The area has already been vacated by Pakistani troops.

Delay in Appointments to Indian Missions Abroad

5368. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in appointments of Diplomats, Heads of Missions and Ambassadors to various countries where the vacancies exist;

(b) the number and places of vacancies awaiting Government's decision for appointments; and

(c) the time by which the task of such appointments is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There is no deliberate delay in the appointments of our Heads of Missions, Ambassadors and other senior ranking diplomats to various countries. After appointment the officer needs to take leave or to have briefings and consultations and complete formalities. All this takes time.

(b) and (c). The following vacancies exist in our Missions abroad, where appointments have not been made;

1. London (United Kingdom) — High Commissioner
2. Phnom Penh (Cambodia) — Ambassador
3. Muscat (Oman) — Ambassador
4. Peking (China) — Ambassador

In filling the above vacancies the Foreign Minister and Prime Minister have to exercise their discretion. The matter is under Government's consideration.

गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों में मजदूरों के बारे में स्थायी नियम

5369. श्री सुभाष चंद्र झा : क्या अब और पुनर्जाति भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक गैर-सरकारी उद्योग काम चलाने के लिए अपने मजदूरों के लिए अलग-अलग स्थायी नियम बनाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन नियमों को मजदूरों पर लागू करने से पूर्व संबंधित राज्यों के श्रम विभागों द्वारा इनकी जांच की जाती है तथा इनका अनुमोदन किया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ये गैर-सरकारी उद्योग अपने नियमों में किए गए परिवर्तनों के बारे में अपने-अपने राज्यों के श्रम विभागों को सूचित करते हैं ; और

(घ) क्या संबंधित राज्यों के श्रम विभाग के पूर्व अनुमोदन के बिना ऐसे नियमों में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खांडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक नियोजन (स्थायी आदेश) अधिनियम; 1946 के अनुसार औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के नियोजकों के लिए उचित सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए प्रमाणक अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थायी आदेशों को प्रमाणित कराना अपेक्षित है। अधिनियम उचित सरकार द्वारा आदेश स्थायी आदेश तैयार करने और उन परिस्थितियों की भी व्यवस्था करता है जिनमें उन प्रतिष्ठानों में जहां प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेश नहीं हैं, आदर्श स्थायी आदेश लागू होंगे।

(ग) और (घ). अधिनियम प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशों में सुधार हेतु अपनायी जाने वाली पद्धति निर्धारित करता है। इस पद्धति के अनुसार, सुधारों को प्रमाणक अधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाना है। नियोजक उनमें एक पक्षीय रूप से सुधार नहीं कर सकता। प्रमाणित स्थायी आदेशों में नियोजकों और श्रमिकों के बीच समझौते द्वारा भी सुधार किया जा सकता है।

गाडोलिया लूहारों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

5370. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आज भी गाडोलिया लूहार लाखों की संख्या में हैं ;

(ख) क्या वे परम्परा से अपने हाथों से लोहे की बनी वस्तुओं की मरम्मत करते हैं तथा दैनिक जीवन के उपयोग में आने वाली लोहे की छोटी मोटी वस्तुएं बनाते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन घरेलू उद्योग धंधों को जीवित रखने के लिए तथा गाडोलिया लूहारों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए उन्हें इस्पात सप्लाई करने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस आधार पर कितना इस्पात सप्लाई किया जाता है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) : सम्प्रदाय क्रम से न तो आंबटन किए जाते हैं और न आंकड़े ही रखे जाते हैं फिर भी यह बता दिया जाये कि लघु उद्योग एककों को सप्लाई अपने-अपने लघु उद्योग निगमों के माध्यम से की जाती है और प्रत्येक लघु उद्योग एकक को कारपोरेशन से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना पड़ता है। सम्बन्धित उद्योग निदेशक की सिफारिश पर मुख्य उत्पादकों के स्टोकयाडों से भी लघु उद्योग एककों को थोड़ी मात्रा में माल सप्लाई किया जाता है।

शौर्य पुरस्कारों तथा पुरस्कार समारोहों पर
व्यय की गई राशि

5371. श्री जलधन्य डामा : क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष शौर्य पुरस्कारों तथा
पुरस्कार समारोहों के आयोजन पर कुल
कितनी राशि व्यय की गई और क्या ऐसे
समारोहों के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कोई धनराशि
निर्धारित की जाती है और यदि हां, तो
तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) गत वर्ष शौर्य पुरस्कार वितरण
के लिए कितने समारोह आयोजित किए
गए तथा किन-किन स्थानों पर और उन पर
कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई और कितने लोगों
को किन-किस प्रकार के शौर्य पुरस्कार दिए
गए ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री अगर्जीवन राम) :
(क) तथा (ख). परम वीर चक्र तथा
अशोक चक्र को हर वर्ष 26 जनवरी को
राष्ट्रपति गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड प्रारम्भ होने
से पूर्व प्रदान करते हैं। 1971 में राजपथ
पर एक अलंकरण समारोह आयोजित किया
गया था, जिसमें राष्ट्रपति ने एक अशोक चक्र
प्रदान किया था। महावीर चक्र, कीर्ति चक्र,
वीर चक्र तथा शय चक्र जो वीरता के लिए

पदक का नाम अलंकरण समारोहों की
संख्या

सेना मैडल 1
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल

नौ-सेना मैडल तथा
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल

न्याय सेना मैडल तथा
विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल

प्रदान किए जाते हैं तथा परम विशिष्ट सेवा
मैडल तथा अति विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल चिन्ह
उत्कृष्ट सेवा के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है,
उन्हें राष्ट्रपति भवन में अलंकरण समारोहों
में राष्ट्रपति प्रदान करते हैं। 1971 में
6 अक्टूबर, 1971 को एक अलंकरण समा-
रोह राष्ट्रपति भवन में आयोजित किया गया
था जहां 14 परम विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल, 6
कीर्ति चक्र, 35 अति विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल
तथा 11 शौर्य चक्र प्रदान किए गए थे।
पदक प्राप्त कर्ताओं को अलंकरण समारोह के
उपरान्त राष्ट्रपति भवन में जलपान कराया
गया था। उन्हें रक्षा मंत्री के द्वारा भी स्वागत
के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया था। पदक
प्राप्त कर्ताओं को दिए गए जलपान पर
लगभग 550 रुपए व्यय हुए थे।

सेना मैडल-नौ सेना मैडल-वायु सेना मैडल
जिसे असाधारण कर्तव्य-परायणता या साहस
के लिए जिन्हें सम्बन्धित सेवा में विशेष
महत्वपूर्ण कार्य के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है
तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल उत्कृष्ट सेवा के लिए
विभिन्न स्थानों में आयोजित सम्बन्धित सेना-
ध्यक्षों के द्वारा प्रदान किया जाता है। 1971
में इन पदकों को प्रदान करने के लिए निम्न-
लिखित अलंकरण समारोह आयोजित किए
गए थे :—

प्रदान किए गए स्थान जहां आयोजित
पदकों की संख्या किया गया

26 दिल्ली छावनी
18

10 बम्बई
27

44 पालम बमरोली, सिक्किम
29 नागपुर, बंगलूर
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चीफ आफ आर्मी स्टाफ के द्वारा सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल को प्रदान करने के लिए 2,500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, चीफ आफ नेवल स्टाफ के द्वारा नौ सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल प्रदान करने के लिए 1,000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष तथा चीफ आफ एयर स्टाफ के द्वारा वायु सेना मैडल तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडल प्रदान करने के लिए 1,500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, फर्नीचर, भाड़े के लिए, मंच को सुसज्जित करने के लिए, पदक प्राप्त कर्ताओं तथा अतिथियों—आमंत्रितों इत्यादि पर व्यय करने के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

सेना—नौ सेना—वायु सेना मैडलों तथा विशिष्ट सेवा मैडलों को प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न अलकरण समारोहों और अन्य समारोहों पर यात्रा भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता इत्यादि पर किए गए व्यय की सूचना को एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

सरकार द्वारा जीपों का बेचा जाना

5372. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसी जीपों को जिन्हें वह उपयोगी नहीं समझती, बेच देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार किस किस्म की जीपें बेची गई हैं और ऐसा किसकी सलाह पर किया गया ;

(ग) क्या ऐसी जीपें संसद सदस्यों तथा विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों को उचित मूल्यों पर अलाट की जाती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, उन को अलाट करने की क्या कसौटी है और इन को किम ढग से बेचा जाता है ?

पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण) :

(क) जो जीपें, विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की आवश्यकताओं के अलावा फालतू होती हैं, उनके निपटान का प्रबंध करने के लिए पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय (डी०जी० एस० एड डी०), नई दिल्ली से कह दिया जाता है।

(ख) पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय, इन जीपों का निपटान, जिनके बारे में उनसे कहा जाता है, या तो अग्रजाप्राप्त मांगकर्ताओं को देकर अथवा टेंडर/नीलामी के द्वारा बेचकर करता है। सामान्यतया निम्नलिखित किस्म की जीपें निपटान के लिए प्राप्त होती हैं :—

- (1) कार 5 हंडरवेट 4×4 बिल्ली;
- (2) कार 5 हंडरवेट 4×4 निसान पेट्रोल -60(जोंगा), और
- (3) कार 5 हंडरवेट 4×4 फोर्ड जी पी दब्लू.

(ग) जी हां, रक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा।

(घ) संसद सदस्यों को ये आग्रंटन रक्षा-मंत्रालय के परिपत्र संख्या 13(30)/68/4635/2/डी (ओ-2) दिनांक 14-6-1971 के अधीन उन्हें परिचालित की गई शर्तों पर किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार विधान-सभाओं के सदस्यों के लिए आग्रंटन भी इन्हीं शर्तों के अधीन किया जाता है।

Disapproval of Comptroller and Auditor General to Purchase of a Defective Locomotive by Rourkela Steel Plant Authorities

5373. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI DALIP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government to the criticism of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and his disapproval of the act of Rourkela Steel Plant authorities of buying defective Locomotive from abroad and thus causing considerable loss to the Public Exchequer; and

(b) the measures Government have taken against the plant authorities responsible for the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with regard to the purchase of defective Locomotives by the Rourkela Steel Plant have been noted.

These observations are being brought to the notice of M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi for necessary action.

Steps for Optimum Production at Public Sector Steel Plants

5374. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual rated capacity of the public sector Steel Plants for production of steel at present and the total annual production achieved;

(b) the reasons for not-utilising the optimum production capacity of each steel plant; and

(c) the action which Government have taken or propose to take to utilise the optimum production capacity of public sector steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The annual rated capacity of the three public sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited in terms of ingot steel and actual production in 1971-72 and during the period, April—November, 1972, are indicated below:—

(In '000 tonnes)

Plant	Rated capacity	Actual production in 1971-72	Actual production during April—November, 1972
1	2	3	4
Bhilai Steel Plant	2,500	1,953	1,334
Durgapur Steel Plant	1,600	700	460
Rourkela Steel Plant	1,800	823	747

(b) Although the aggregate production of ingot steel from the three steel plants during the period April—November, 1972, exceeded the production in the corresponding period last year by 4,28,000 tonnes, a number of factors continue to affect the build-up of higher levels of production in these plants. Shortage of coke oven gas resulting from the unsatisfactory working of the coke oven batteries is still a constraint on production, though there has been a gradual improvement in this regard, particularly at Bhilai. The production at Rourkela Steel Plant has been affected by the restrictions and failures in the supply of power. Adverse industrial relations continue to be the principal constraint in the Durgapur Steel Plant. D.V.C. power restrictions, gas shortage and equipment troubles are the other main reasons for lower production in this plant.

(c) The management of the Company is making all possible efforts within the limitations imposed by the industrial relations situation, particularly at Durgapur Steel Plant, to step up the tempo of production further. These include specialised repairs of Coke Ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance comes at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalance in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. Recently, a three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been

introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively. The Government also keep constant watch on the performance of the steel plants through periodical Task Force Meetings and reviews and render all the assistance that is required.

Progress regarding completion of different Units of Bokaro Steel Plant

5375. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) the progress made so far in completing the civil engineering works at the Bokaro Steel Project in respect of Blast Furnaces, Coke Oven and By-product Plant, Sintering Plant, Steel Melting Shop, Hot and Cold Rolling Mills and the Refractory Materials Plant; and

(b) whether the progress is being made according to the time schedule drawn for the completion of these items of Bokaro Project, and if not, the causes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached showing the progress made in civil engineering work in these zones of the First Stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant up to the end of November, 1972. The civil engineering work in the Blast Furnace, Coke Oven and Sintering Plant Zones has been nearly completed. There has been some shortfall in the work in the Steel Melting shop, Refractory Materials Plant and Rolling Mill Zones as compared to the time schedule. This has been largely due to failure on the part of Contractors and the large volume of rock excavation.

Statement

*Progress of Civil Engineering work in major Zones of Stage I (1.7 Million Tonnes)
of Bokaro Steel Plants*

Zone	Total Estimated quantity	Total Work Don
1	2	3
1. Blast Furnace		
Excavation	14,00,000 cu. meters	14,48,825 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	2,27,000 „	2,22,989 „
Underground communications .	32,021 meters	31,040 meters
2. Cok: Oven and By-product Plant		
Excavation	7,50,000 cu. meters	7,81,510 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,44,524 „	1,53,054 „
Underground communications .	29,000 meters	29,582 meters
3. Sintering Plant		
Excavation	5,34,000 cu. meters	6,11,848 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,08,500 „	1,11,471 „
Underground communications .	14,600 meters	15,460 meters
4. Steel Melting Shop		
Excavation	13,00,000 cu. meters	12,88,200 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,37,000 „	1,43,177 „
Underground communications .	41,671 meters	36,400 meters
5. Refractory Materials Plant		
Excavation	6,50,000 cu. meters	6,20,030 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	1,13,000 „	1,17,402 „
Underground communications .	23,425 meters	17,853 meters
6. Hot Rolling Mill		
Excavation	18,70,380 cu. meters	18,37,531 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	3,82,615 „	3,51,483 „
Underground Communications .	37,000 meters	23,400 meters
7. Cold Rolling Mill		
Excavation	19,30,000 cu. meters	18,41,416 cu. meters
Concrete & RCC	4,80,146 „	3,70,046 „
Underground Communications .	21,763 meters	21,089 meters

Appointment of Secretary of Ministry of Steel & Mines as Secretary of Mines and Heavy Engineering

5376. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Secretary of the Ministry of Steel and Mines has been appointed as the Secretary of Mines and Heavy Engineering; and

(b) whether he will continue to hold the charge of the Department of Steels also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There are two Secretaries in the Ministry. Shri Wadud Khan is dealing with work as Secretary broadly relating to the subjects that will fall within the ambit of the Holding Company including iron ore, coking coal and manganese. The rest of the work is dealt with by Shri H. C. Sarin including Steel distribution etc. He is for the present also looking after Bokaro.

Supply of Blankets to Army Personnel

5377. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Indo-Pak war in December 1971, the two concerns viz., Arthur Import-Export Company Bombay and Shri Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay were given orders to supply 1.5 lakh blankets;

(b) if so, whether Government have received the following allegations, namely (i) instead of using imported raw materials, namely shoddy rags for the supply of defence blankets, these firms imported terelene shirts, polyester fibre and sold them to the various parties in Bombay and Calcutta at 500 to 600 per cent premium; (ii) they purchase blankets from the open markets; (iii) these blankets did not conform to defence specifications; (iv) within a week the blankets gave way and many soldiers were attacked with Pneumonia;

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into these allegations; and

(d) if so, a detailed statement on the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Orders were placed by the DGS&D on these two firms during 1971 as per details given below:—

	Name of the firm	Qty.
1. TWL5/541 dt. 8-1-71	Aurthur Import] Export Co.	50,000 Nos. @ Rs. 33.30 increased to 62,500 Nos. on 26-3-72.
2. TWL5/664 dt. 9-11-71	Shree Krishna Woollen Mills, Bombay.	50,000 Nos. increased to 1,00,000 Nos. @ Rs. 37/-
3 TWL5/691 dt. 27-11-71	Shree Krishna Woollen Mills Bombay.	13, 000 Nos. @Rs. 360/-

(b) to (d). Some of these allegations against the supplier firms are already under investigation of the C.B.I. The other allegations which have been mentioned above in this question are also being referred to them.

Indians Working at Headquarters of International Control Commission for Indo-China

5378. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the strength of Indians working at Headquarters of International Control Commission for Indo-China?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The total number of Indians working in the Headquarters of ICSC in Vietnam is 10.

The total number of Indians in the Headquarters of ICSC in Laos is 26.

Total number in all Indo-China would thus be 36.

Survey by G.S.I. for Copper and Iron Deposits in Bhilwara, Rajasthan

5379. SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has extensively surveyed the area of Bhilwara District in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the main features of the report submitted from time to time;

(c) whether copper and iron have been found in the area of Banera and the extent of their availability; and

(d) the future plan of the Government for the development of Banera area in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of investigations carried out so far by the Geological Survey of India in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan, 2 million tonnes of copper ore with one percent copper in Pur-Dariba area and important deposits of mica, talc and building materials have been located. Besides these, occurrences of beryl, garnet, kyanite, fluorite, iron ore, lead-zinc and asbestos have been reported. Ground follow up of airborne anomalies accruing as a result of 'Operation Hardrock' has established the presence of a zone of copper-lead and zinc mineralisation around Dedwas, Devpura and Banera.

(c) As a result of the airborne survey carried out by the Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration, Wing of the Geological Survey of India, copper mineralisation has been located west of Devpura village which is referable as 'Banera Prospect'. Reserves of 4 million tonnes have been tentatively estimated.

Besides this the Geological Survey of India is also carrying out detailed investigations for base metal mineralisation in Pur-Banera area. Some reserves of low grade iron ore, roughly estimated to be about 17 million tonnes, have been located in a magnetite-quartzite ridge in the Pur-Banera belt.

(d) Exploitation of Copper and iron in Banera area will be considered on completion of work which is in progress.

Export of Coal to Bangladesh

5380. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is already in shortage of coal for its internal use; and

(b) if so, the reasons for exporting the coal when we are already facing the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). India has been exporting Steam coal and soft coke to Bangladesh under the Indo-Bangladesh Agreement of March, 1972. These varieties of coal are not in short supply.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए अर्जित भूमि के लिए धोखाघड़ी के आधार पर लिया गया मुआवजा

5381. श्री रघुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिये भूमि अर्जित करने में बहुत गड़बड़ी की गई है और धोखाघड़ी के विभिन्न तरीकों से भूमि के लिये मुआवजा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस गड़बड़ी का पता है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) से (ग).

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये भूमि अर्जन का काम बिहार सरकार ने किया है। भूमि का मुआवजा इस्पात कारखाना उन दरों से देता है जो कई वर्ष पहले अर्थात् जिस समय भूमि अर्जन के बारे में अधिमूल्यन जारी की गई थी, राज्य सरकार से तय हुई थी। भारत सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में किसी गड़बड़ी के बारे में मालूम नहीं है।

बिजली की कमी के कारण भारतीय कोकिंग कोल कम्पनी को हानि

5382. श्री मधुकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन कोकिंग कोल माइंस के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया है कि यदि बिजली सप्लाई की वर्तमान स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होता तो संस्थान को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ेगी क्योंकि मानसून के शुरू होने के तुरन्त पश्चात् कोकिंग खानों में पानी भर जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री साहूनाबाब खा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्पादन स्तर को बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से नियमित और पर्याप्त विद्युत्-आपूर्ति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये दामोदर घाटी निगम और बिहार राज्य विद्युत् बोर्ड के साथ मामला उठाया गया

भारत कॉकिल कम्पनी लिमिटेड की मजदूर-
विरोधी नीति के सम्बन्ध में संसद सदस्यों
की शिकायतें

5383. श्री मधुकर : क्या इस्पात और
खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कॉकिल कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड में गैर-सरकारी कॉकिल कोयला खानों के मानिकों की तरह ही अभी भी मजदूर विरोधी नीति चला रही है जिसके विरुद्ध बिहार के 22 संसद सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री से शिकायत की है और खान मंत्री ने इसकी आँच कराने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम्पनी के ऐसे रवैये के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कोकिल कोल माइन्स कम्पनी के उच्च अधिकारियों के इस रवैये को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री साहूनाबाब खा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं ।

Awards other than for Gallantry

5384. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of awards, other than for gallantry, made during the period from 15th December, 1971 to 15th December, 1972; and the criteria for making these awards;

(b) the number of awards known as 'Mentioned-in-Despatches' made during the last Indo-Pak Conflict;

(c) whether this award is meant only for performances during operation in the forward areas and that it is only displayed as a bar to a campaign star; and

(d) whether several officers were given this award who had been posted in the forward areas and were neither entitled to wear nor did they have anything to do with full operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): during the period 15th December, 1971 to 15th December, 1972, and the criteria for these awards is as follows:—

Name of Award	Criteria	No. of Awards
1	2	3
Param Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of the most exceptional order	60
Ati Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of an exceptional orders	165
Vishisht Seva Medal	For distinguished service of a high order	341
	TOTAL	566

In addition to this, the following number of awards of Sena/Nao Sena/Vayu Sena, have been given. These awards are given for such individual acts of exceptional devotion to duty or courage as have special significance for the Service concerned:

Sena Medal	599
Nao Sena Medal	106
Vayu Sena Medal	98

(b) 1565.

(c) Award of Mention-in-Despatches is given for distinguished and meritorious service and acts of gallantry in operational areas which are not of a sufficiently high order to warrant the grant of gallantry awards. The awardees are granted an emblem (a lotus leaf in bronze) which can be worn on the ribbon of a campaign star. If no campaign star has been instituted, it can still be worn in the prescribed manner.

(d) No, Sir.

बोकारनेर जिले के पलाना ग्राम की भूरा कोयला खान का बन्द किया जाना

5385. श्री पद्मलाल बाबूपाल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बोकारनेर जिले के पलाना ग्राम की भूरा कोयला खान बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या पलाना कोयला खान में 'ग्रोअर कट' के जरिये कोयला निकालने की कोई योजना बनाई गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या जासूसी सहायता से उक्त खान में कोयला निकाल कर एक विद्युत् संयंत्र लगाने के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा बातचीत बलिष्ठा पड़ी चल रही थी और यदि हां, तो बिना कोई निर्णय लिये इस बातचीत को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) स्वतः प्रज्वलन और आग और भावना से विद्युत्

की आपूर्ति की उपरब्धता पर बीकानेर विद्युत् घर के बन्द होने से अत्यल्प मात्रा के कारण खान बन्द की गई थी।

(ख) जो हां, प्रायोजन बनाई गई थी परन्तु उसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह राज्य की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं थी।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में पुलों के निर्माण के लिए लोहा तथा सीमेंट की सप्लाई

5386. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 250 पुलों का निर्माण इसलिये नहीं हो सका क्योंकि केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकार को उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार लोहा तथा सीमेंट सप्लाई नहीं किया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूनाबाबू साहू) : जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मिसाई इस्पात संयंत्र में विदेशी तकनीशनों के स्थान पर भारतीय तकनीशनों को रखा जाना

5387. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिसाई इस्पात संयंत्र में कुछ विदेशी तकनीशनों भी कार्य कर रहे हैं

और क्या उनके स्थान पर हिन्दुस्तानी तकनीशनों रखे जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूनाबाबू साहू) : (क) और (ख). 6-12-1972 को मिसाई इस्पात कारखाने में 37 विदेशी तकनीशन कार्य कर रहे थे— 26 परिचालन, संभरण कार्य में, 10 विस्तार/निर्माण कार्य में तथा एक केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी तथा रूपांकन दायरो में लगे हुए थे।

यथासमय भारतीय तकनीशन इन विदेशी तकनीशनों का स्थान ले लेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों का पता लगाने के लिए खनिज खोज निगम

5388. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1972 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 244 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच खनिज खोज निगम की स्थापना कर दी है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में इससे खनिज खोज कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता आयी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री साहूनाबाबू साहू) : (क) से (ग) : खनिज समन्वेषण निगम विस्तृत खनिज समन्वेषण कार्य करने के लिए हाल ही में

स्थापित किया गया है। इस समय निगम देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अपने कार्यालय स्थापित करने और अपने सामान्य कृत्य आरम्भ करने के लिए उपस्कर आदि की उपाप्ति हेतु, प्रारंभिकार्थों का निर्धारण कर रहा है। इस स्थिति में यह उपदर्शित करना सम्भव नहीं है कि निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कौन-सा कार्य किया जायेगा क्योंकि इस राज्य में विभिन्न खनिज समन्वेषण प्रायोजनार्थों के आरम्भ करने की संभाव्यताओं का विस्तृत अध्ययन करने हेतु निगम को कुछ समय की आवश्यकता होगी।

टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के लिए फर्मों को
बिधे गये लाइसेंस

5389. श्री गंगाचरण त्रिपाठी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें वस्तुओं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के लिए चालू वर्ष में 30 सितम्बर तक सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं तथा जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता 500 अथवा इससे अधिक टीन के डिब्बे हैं; और

(ख) क्या टीन के डिब्बे बनाने वाले इन एककों को टिन प्लेट सप्लाय करने के लिए कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त बनाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री साहूनाथ साहू) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में किसी फर्म को टीन के डिब्बे बनाने के

लिए कोई सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Chinese Aid to Pakistan

5390. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Chinese aid to Pakistan to help it in a big way in executing several projects there; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are aware that China has been giving economic assistance to Pakistan in several projects. Chinese economic assistance to Pakistan is a matter of bilateral concern between the two countries.

Uniformity in Sainik School Scholarship Schemes of Defence and Home Ministries

5891. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3297 dated 28th June, and No. 2846 on the 28th June 1971; and 14th April, 1972 respectively and state the action taken by Government for removal of disparities between the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme and the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik School Scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The proposal has been examined and it has been decided that the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik Schools may be retained in its present form. It is not considered necessary to revise the

Scheme to remove disparities between this scheme and the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme for Sainik Schools for the following reasons:—

- (1) The Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme provides for half scholarships to persons in income group Rs. 600-1199.
- (2) In respect of persons in the lower income group, the Defence Ministry Scholarship Scheme provides for extra benefits like TA and pocket money.

The Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme is now administered by the respective Union Territory Administrations including those which have recently attained Statehood. The question of modifying the Home Ministry Scholarship Scheme to bring it on par with the Defence Ministry scheme is being taken up with the concerned Union Territory Administration/states.

Visit By Foreign Minister of Denmark

5392. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Denmark paid a visit to India recently; and

(b) if so, the matters discussed with him and the conclusions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Foreign Minister of Denmark, His Excellency Mr. K. B. Andersen, paid an official visit to India from 29th November to 5th December, 1972.

(b) Discussions between the Foreign Minister of Denmark and Minister for External Affairs covered a wide range of subjects. They reviewed the international situation and considered ways of increasing our bilateral cooperation. The talks revealed a similarity of approach on the various matters discussed.

Shortage of Iron ore at Bokaro Steel Plant

5393. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel in the Bokaro Steel Plant is affected due to shortage of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Production of steel has not yet started in the Bokaro Steel Plant Pig Iron production, which commenced on 3rd October, 1972, has not been affected by any shortage of iron ore.

(b) Does not arise.

आवास प्रयोजनों हेतु बिहार सरकार को लोहे तथा इस्पात की सप्लाई

5394. श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार को आवास विभाग तथा लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा 1971 में तथा चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न निर्माण कार्यों हेतु बितने लोहे तथा इस्पात की मांग की गई और उनको कितना लोहा तथा इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ख) आवंटित इस्पात में से वास्तव में उनको कितना इस्पात सप्लाई किया गया और बिहार में निर्माण कार्य पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खान) : जनकारी प्राप्त की
जा रही है और सभ्य पटल पर रख दी
जायेगी ।

Setting up of a Lead Plant in Orissa

5395. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has started for the
setting up of the Lead Plant at Sargipallio
in Sundargarh in Orissa; if so, the amount
of money estimated to be invested in this
project;

(b) whether the proposed company for
this Project has been formed by now;

(c) if so, whether he would place the
document forming the company on the
Table of the Sabha; and

(d) the time by which the preliminary
work of creating the plant will actually
commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to
(d). Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been en-
trusted with the preparation of feasibility
project report for exploitation of the Sar-
gipalli lead deposits including determina-
tion of the economics of setting up of the
smelter. The intention at present is to set
up a new company to be owned jointly by
the Central and Orissa Governments for
the actual exploitation of the ores and
extraction of lead metal.

Details of total investment, time re-
quired for completing the preliminary
work and commencement of production
etc. will be available after the feasibility/
project report has been prepared.

**Setting up a Steel Plant at Nayagarh in
Orissa**

5396. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now
taken any decision for starting prelimi-
nary work for setting up the second steel
Plant in the Nayagarh area in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the steps
taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Grant of Loan By Bata Shoe Company
Private Limited to a Firm**

5397. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILI-
TATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bata Shoe Company
Private Limited Calcutta have granted,
out of its employees' Gratuity Fund, a
huge loan of Rs. 22 lakhs to one Cachar
Plywood Limited against its properties in
Calcutta valued at Rs. 55,000 only;

(b) whether one Income-tax Officer of
Commissioner of Income-Tax (Central
Circle) Calcutta had requested the lend-
ing company not to do so; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated
against the lending company for misuse
and wrongful investment of employees
fund?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The infor-
mation is being collected. It will be laid
on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Alleged Misuse of Steel Allotted to Assam
Sugar Mills Ltd.**

5398. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Sugar Mills
Ltd. Cachar, Assam was granted huge
steel quota for the establishment of the
factory;

(b) if so, whether the factory has at all
been established;

(c) if not, why it is not done and how
the disposal of steels was done; and

(d) whether the promoter applicant was solely interested to dispose of the same over premium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monographs Brought out by the Ministry

5399. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of his Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Monographs on the Working of the Ministry

5400. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of monographs connected with the working of the Ministry and which are of interest to general public, brought out by the Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

पुनर्वास विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़े कृषि भूमि सम्बन्धी मामले

5401. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में पुनर्वास विभाग में कृषि-भूमि से सम्बन्धित कितने

कितने मामले पांच वर्ष से अधिक समय से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि पुनर्वास विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों का शीघ्रता से निपटारा किया जाये, यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में बसे शरणार्थियों के कृषि-भूमि से सम्बन्धित मामले अब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं यदि हाँ, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है तथा उन मामलों को कब तक निपटा दिया जायेगा ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त हो जायेगी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Promotion and Fixation of Seniority of Grade III Stenographers

5402. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued orders regarding promotion and fixation of seniority of Grade III Stenographers vide Gazette Notification No 44-GA/71 dated the 19th March, 1971 giving retrospective effect;

(b) whether some representations have been received from the employees of the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether some persons among the Grade III Stenographers sub-cadre have been adversely affected by the promulgation of the orders from retrospective date; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the said representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Gazette Notification No. 44-GA/71 dated 19 March, 1971 is an amendment of the IFS (B) (RCSP) Rules 1964; and not an order regarding promotion and fixing of seniority of Grade III Stenographers.

The appointments to this Grade were made vide order No. Q/PD/5602/18/71 dated 16th October 71 in pursuance of the provisions of Rules 17 (e) of the amended IFS (B) RCSP Rules, notified vide Notification No. 44-GA/71 of 19 March, 1971.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The representations are being considered in consultation with the authorities concerned.

12.00 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NOS. 541
AND 547 RE. MINI STEEL PLANT**

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM): With your leave Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to make a small clarification. In reply to a supplementary question today to questions Nos. 541 and 547, I made the statement that the export of ferrous scrap was banned. As the term 'ferrous scrap' is very generic, I would like to make the following clarification. The export of heavy melting scrap is banned, but certain varieties of scrap that cannot profitably or efficiently be used in our country in the existing electric furnace units or are in excess of indigenous off take like cast iron borings and mill scale are allowed to be exported. Whenever indigenous demand for such categories picks up, Government will certainly consider restricting or even banning their export.

12.02 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
SITUATION IN ASSAM**

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I call the attention of the Minister of Home

Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported tour of riot-affected areas of Assam by Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of State and the latest situation there".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, With a view to making a first hand assessment of the situation in Assam, I visited Silchar, Dibrugarh, Moirabari and Gauhati on the 16th and 17th December. I exchanged views with different sections of the people and also with the Chief Minister and the concerned State officials. The State Government are aware of the need for maintaining vigilance and are earnestly engaged in speedy restoration of cordial relations among different linguistic groups. Measures have been undertaken to provide redress to the victims of the disturbances. A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to go into two specific incidents resulting in the death of two students. The State Government have also decided to inquire into the adequacy of administrative arrangements made to deal with the disturbances including allegations regarding lapses.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am really surprised to find that the hon. Minister has been so brief in informing the House about the latest situation in Assam. Although he had the pleasure to give more information to the press while he held a press conference at Gauhati on the 16th where he admitted that although the situation was improving, yet the situation in Assam had not been restored to normal conditions, even that has not been admitted here on the floor of the House today.

The situation in Assam should be viewed not in isolation. It is the eighth riot, language riot in Assam, after Indepen-

[Shri Samar Guha]
 dence. This time, the situation turned not only ugly but surpassed all measure of atrocities and barbarities that were committed against not only the Bengalis, but the Biharis, the Marwaris in succession and at different times.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Can he cite any examples? He is making a false statement in the House.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): It is a wrong statement.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have read it in the newspapers. Otherwise, why were they creating trouble? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members not to interrupt Shri Samar Guha?

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Why should he refer to Marwaris and other communities? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): He must state his case first. Let the hon. Member have some patience, because he belongs to the ruling party.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not necessary for me to draw the attention of the hon. Member who is interrupting to what happened in 1968 when the Home Minister, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan last visited Assam and instituted an inquiry. At that time, against whom was the riot? I do not want to go into all that now. It is also known that there are innumerable Biharis working in the tea gardens and others. They were also subjected to great suffering in the 'Bihari Khedda' which was there; similarly, the 'Bengali Khedda' and 'Marwari Khedda' movements were there. I do not want to go into that situation today. My whole object is not to create an exciting situation but to deal with the problem. I submit that we have to look into the problem from the national perspective.

The issue in Assam is not one of Bengalis versus Assamese. It is a national issue. That was the reason why

I expressed my surprise. I had expected the Home Minister to give us at least some information about the ugly and tragic happenings that overtook Assam during the last two or three months, but he has suppressed that. I do not want to say anything on that. I only want to say that while winding up the debate the other day, Shri F. H. Mohsin had said on the floor of the House that all that had been said on the floor of the House about this matter was exaggerated. I say that that is absolutely wrong. Even a fraction of the incidents that had happened in Assam has not been brought to light. I had said also on the earlier occasion that the national press had completely blacked out the happenings and the incidents in Assam. Our friends from the south were so much agitated about what the happening in U.P. where there were just one or two or three cases and they said that 18 persons had been killed. But that is absolutely wrong. At least a few hundreds of persons have been killed. 35,000 people have become refugees. Not hundreds, but a few thousands of houses have been burnt there. The situation is not normal in the sense that the threat, intimidation and the boycott of the minorities is still going on. The situation is still tense, and normal condition has not been restored there. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister the measures that have been taken. I only want to warn the Government that if this theory of the 'sons of the soil' is allowed to subvert our concept of national integration and our concept of living together, it will set in motion a process of chain reaction, not only in Assam but in other parts of the country, and perhaps it may lead to a blood bath all over the country.

If the 'sons of the soil' theory is allowed to be raised, then what will happen in West Bengal? About 15 per cent of the population in West Bengal are not Bengalis. 75 per cent of the working population in the metropolitan or industrial areas, in the coalfields and in the tea-gardens are not from Bengal. 80 per cent of the trade and big business and big industries

is held not by Bengalis but by non-Bengalis. In Calcutta, the biggest manifestations are not being held by the Bengalis. But we have never raised this question. This question was never raised. Even after the linguistic reorganisation of the States, no State in India is unilingual. Therefore, this problem will remain. If this sons of the soil theory is allowed to subvert the concept of national integration, the concept of living together, the concept of unity in diversity, then, as I have said, and I repeat, it will start the process of chain reaction and ultimately a bloodbath in the whole country. Therefore, the Government should be forewarned.

It was a shocking statement made the other day by Mr. Mohsin in winding up the discussion on the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. He said that the Bengalis would try to get themselves assimilated into the Assamese. What a horrible, dangerous theory? It is a theory of annihilation of the linguistic minorities, annihilation of the minorities by the majority. It is a theory of cultural genocide. Only Hitler practised it. It was all the more shocked at his statement because the Prime Minister was sitting by his side but she did not intervene. About this theory of the assimilation of the minorities by the majority, today, it is linguistic, but tomorrow it may be demanded that there should be an assimilation of the religious minorities by the religious majority.

I want to know from the hon. Minister this thing. The immediate task is to restore the law and order situation to normal, to restore normalcy there. The hon. Minister said that certain measures have been taken for the immediate restoration of the normal law and order situation there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have taken the following measures or whether the Government will take the following measures. Firstly, whether the powerful radio and press propaganda and printed posters including the appeal of the Prime Minister for peace and amity,

above all, among the linguistic minorities, will be launched in Assam. Secondly, whether a peace and friendship committees will be set up in all educational institutions and in the riot-affected areas; thirdly, all-party committees should be formed for campaigning for peace and normalcy through public meetings and other forums of mass media; fourthly, whether the arrested minorities will be released immediately and the arrest warrants against them withdrawn. Fifthly, whether all the suspended and transferred officers belonging to the minority communities will be restored to their former positions. Sixthly, whether expeditious steps will be taken for rehabilitating all the victims and adequate compensation paid to them and whether proper steps will be taken for the resumption of normal trade, business and other avocations of the minorities and whether stern measures will be taken against those who are still instigating economic boycott of the minorities.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one question. The "whethers" are so many.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister said that he has taken certain measures. These issues are very important. Please be merciful to us. Eight, whether the AIR Officers who indulged in vicious language propaganda in the local news bulletins will be immediately transferred from the Gauhati station; nine, whether an ordinance will be promulgated against communal writings and publications of news in local or outside newspapers and the printing of communally instigating things by the printing press. Ten, whether all officers who directly participated in the riots will be arrested and those who abetted the riots will be suspended and all the rioters will be hauled up, if need be, by applying the MISA. Eleven.—(Interruption). The hon. Minister said that adequate measures are being taken. I want to know whether these measures will be taken. It is a constructive suggestion. Eleven, whether, a delegation of Assam leaders including student leaders will be sent to Calcutta, Cachar and other areas to get back the Bengali students to their

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homeland. Then, whether a student committee will be formed in each educational institution for safeguarding the minority students and stopping the threat and intimidation against them.

MR. SPEAKER: Every day, I invite your attention that the rule provides for only one question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: These are not separate questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are numbering them. You have gone up to 11.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is tragic.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This is not Calling Attention; this is all in attention.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the fact that the present administrative set-up has virtually collapsed or acted in a partisan manner, is the Central Government going to set up a cell of the Home Ministry and also strengthen the CRP force there with a view to assist the administration there?

In this House almost unanimously a view was expressed that a parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam. The reason was not to reprimand or admonish the people of Assam but to create a sense of amity and understanding and peace and harmony among all the people of Assam and also to explain to them the implications of national integration and also how the people of Assam could live together....

MR. SPEAKER: You are stretching it too far; please conclude.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister: what steps are the Government going to take for the solution of the language problem and whether the Shastri formula adopted in 1960 is going to be followed by the Government of Assam and whether they are going to stop the crusade of Assamisation

of the Bengalis there, whether the *status quo ante* will be maintained? Will the Education Ministry evolve a national formula for introduction of the regional language for education in the university level?

Lastly, he has stated that a commission of enquiry has been instituted to go into the incidents resulting in the death of two students? It is a travesty of justice. There have been hundreds of people who died, who were killed and murdered. What about those minorities, not only hundreds but thousands who were victims of the riot, killing, murder, loot and arson, would a judicial enquiry be instituted into that also?

Lastly, I want to warn the Government. Shri Sarat Sinha the Chief Minister had made a statement on the 12th. He said a political group as also foreign agents played a major role in the riots in Assam. It is the Pak-collaborators who were opposed to the Bangla Desh movement who took a major part in this. About eighty per cent of the violent activities were done by them. A dangerous design is still being hatched there, to subvert Bangla Desh elections and create a communal atmosphere there. Unless Government took precautionary measures, there will be more communal riots and attempts to subvert the Bangla Desh elections and compromise the position of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Unless Government takes note of the hand of Pak. collaborators in this Assam riot, unless the Government goes in depth, a serious situation will develop not only in regard to the security of the country but also in regard to the secularisation that is being accepted by our neighbour State where election is going to be held and the Pak collaborators, communal collaborators will try to subvert not only our base of secularism but also try to vitiate the whole election atmosphere in Bangla Desh by creating such troubles.

Finally, a Parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam and a judicial enquiry should also be instituted to go

into the whole thing, including the role played by Pak, collaborators in the last Assam riots.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend asked me about the situation there now and asked why I did not deal with all the incidents in the past couple of months in detail. The main reason is: because the situation there has stabilised and in the last few weeks there have been no incidents of violence, any reference to the earlier incidents may not have been conducive to consolidating the forces of peace which certainly are working in Assam today. That is why I made no reference to the earlier incidents. I think in the questions that are put if care is taken to avoid putting them in a manner which will rub anybody the wrong way in Assam or Cachar, that will itself help in this process of normalisation that is taking place.

I have said that the situation has stabilised and there have been no incidents of violence in the last few weeks. But it is a fact that apprehension still lurks in the minds of many among the minorities and it is necessary to see that steps are taken to remove these suspicions and fears. It is for this purpose that the State Government also has taken and is taking various steps. My friend asked me for specific answers to specific questions and I will beg your indulgence to give me some time to answer many of the points he has raised, because it is better the House knows what is being done to tackle the situation. I entirely agree that this is a national question and there can be no two opinions on the fact that every part of India belongs to all Indians. This is basic, fundamental and axiomatic and does not need to be repeated. The concept of unity in diversity and the concept of living together are the very fundamentals of our unity. So, there can be no disagreement on this score and I think nobody in this House including members from Assam will disagree with what Prof. Guha has said. My colleague, Mr. Mohsin, made a statement here which appears to have been misunderstood. He made it in a certain context, but it is

obvious that minorities exist all over the country. There are linguistic minorities in every State and the approach of the Government has always been and is to allow the minorities to develop according to their likes within the framework of the law of the land and also them to develop their personalities and their own way of life and create an atmosphere in which every group of minorities feels perfectly secure and able to develop according to its own likes within the framework of loyalty to the whole country and working to develop the country as a whole. These again are basic concepts which really do not need repetition, except that any reference to the contrary creates a wrong impression. Majorities and minorities in every State have a responsibility in the matter. The majority has to create confidence in the minority and the minority also has to behave in a manner that the majority feels that the minority is cooperating with it in the development of both the majority and the minority in the State. This kind of feeling is necessary. We have to see whether it is Assam or other areas, this problem is tackled in this manner.

He asked me about the language issue in particular. This issue arose because English is being relegated to the background and the regional language is being brought forward. This is not peculiar to Assam. It can happen in other places also. As regional languages come into their own at the primary stage and the secondary stage and then at the college stage and English goes, this sort of problem can arise in other States also. Therefore, we should not take only an Assam view of the problem. We should look at it from a wider angle, understand the repercussions and implications and then find a proper solution.

He made some concrete suggestions about peace committees in different areas. Peace and friendship committees are welcome. Some of the places I visited had such peace committees. In Dibrugarh I met members of the peace committee, who had been doing good work and who

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took me round to see some of the Houses which had been destroyed during the riots. The local Youth Congress President, who I think was an Assamese as far as I remember, had taken it upon himself to give every help to the Bengalis to reconstruct their houses. I found a great deal of goodwill among the people in that particular locality. Of course, all-party committee for peace are most welcome. I am sure same elements in all parties do want to see there is peace and they are working in their own way towards that end. But if a committee can also be formed, I would have no objection to it.

About the question of releasing the minorities, I wish he would put forward a plea to release all those who could be released and who were not engaged in violent activities.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Minorities from 80 per cent of the people arrested. Professors, lawyers and others have been arrested. It does not happen in other places. Minorities are the victims.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are 200 persons in jail in connection with specific cases. Of them 84 are Bengalis and 50 have been arrested in connection with the murder of Anil Bora. So, it is not correct to say that most of the arrested persons belong to the minority community. But I am not looking at it community-wise. I wish he had appealed for all. *(Interruption)*. Sir, this cannot be reduced to a dialogue between us.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken such a lot of time and he also interrupts in between. Mr. Minister, you kindly address me, not him. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI K. C. PANT: When I say this, I am not saying that if any Bengali has been jailed, he should not be released, if he can be released. It is for the State Government to look into it. I am only saying that majority or minority community should not be brought in here.

As for the officials, as I have already indicated, there were complaints about the behaviour of certain officials. While I was there, the Chief Minister told me he had decided to appoint a high-powered administrative committee to enquire into the allegations of lapses by the administrative machinery and to enquire whether adequate steps had been taken by them or not. This is a positive steps taken by the Assam Government in response to questions raised about the functioning of the administrative machinery.

About rehabilitation, I do not want to go into details. Various measures have been taken to rehabilitate the persons affected by the riots. Gratuitous relief has been given. Rehabilitation assistance has been given. 26 relief camps were opened in which 11,000 Bengali refugees lived. The reconstruction of affected houses has been expedited in many cases.

Here, I have told him about the Youth Congress President in Dibrugarh taking up the matter in his hands. I am happy to tell the House that in Moirabari where a number of houses were burnt, the local MLA persuaded the local people of that region to contribute money, to contribute bamboos, to contribute building material and their labour to construct the houses which had been burnt. This is very good news. I found a very good atmosphere prevailing in the region in spite of the earlier incidents. I think, we should take note of these positive features also.

The State Government has already sanctioned Rs. 7,33,900 for relief and rehabilitation. *Ex-gratia* grant to 13 bereaved families has been made at the rate of Rs. 1000 per family and, in 8 other cases, *ex-gratia* grant has been made at the rate of Rs. 500 per family. It was said that MISA should be used to detain people. MISA has been used and 88 persons have been detained under it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I quite recognise that the scope of the Calling Attention is limited by two factors, firstly, that the discussion on the subject has taken place earlier and much of the ground had been

covered already and, secondly, that the process of normalisation is under way and that we should try in all possible ways to help this process.

The first question that arises in my mind is this: taking note of the improvement in the situation, we feel satisfied no doubt to some extent but whether this normalisation has been set in motion by any initiative of the Government or whether it is due to the realisation on the part of the people that the state of *fewer in Assam* must end? My submission is that this is not the result of any initiative either on the part of the Central Government or the State Government. We did not find any evidence of any initiative on the part of the Central Government earlier in this regard except that the other day the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs paid a visit to some of these areas.

The second thing that occurs to me is that although there had been an opportunity offered to the Central Government earlier during the course of debate on linguistic minorities, the Government did not utilise to provide a healing touch to the people of Assam. The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs dutifully read out a draft prepared by the Cabinet. But the Prime Minister who happened to be present on that occasion did not think it fit to speak even a few words which could have provided a healing touch to the people of Assam. In fact, so far, we did not find any authoritative statement coming from the highest quarters, although the situation had been of the gravest nature, to pacify the people in that area.

We have to take into account the fact that Assam has suffered from these troubles in the past too a number of times. What is the way of ending these troubles? Certain parts of Assam have gone off from Assam. Assam is now a badly truncated State. There must be a realisation on the part of all elements in Assam that they have to keep the State together in order to have a viable entity.

Now, what is the way of doing it? If this process goes on, if the discontent continues and troubles erupt from time to time, we may have the bad spectacle in future which had better be not described just now.

So, my submission would be that Government must find a solution, a permanent solution of this problem. What is the way of doing it? Two suggestions have occurred to me. I am not making these suggestions in a spirit of making a speech on this occasion but incidentally asking some questions and whether the Government would take some steps in the required direction.

The office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities must be strengthened in a way as to be helpful on such occasions and be able to give advance intelligence to the Government so that action may be taken in time. Secondly, there must be a round table of all elements in Assam to thrash out this problem and find out a permanent solution. Is the Government thinking in terms of having a round table of all elements in Assam? That is the question which I would like to ask.

A suggestion has been made about a parliamentary delegation being sent from here. We have been making this suggestion but the Government seems to be under the impression that such a delegation, instead of helping the process of normalisation, might accentuate the problems there. Here, with all deference to the Government, I would like to submit that this is a very unfounded apprehension on their part. The Members of Parliament must be credited with at least some sense of responsibility and constructive spirit and if they go there—it is my humble opinion—they would be able to pacify the people there more than any effort that may be made by the Central Government. So, would not the Government accede to the request of the Opposition—and I think that seems to be the unanimous view of the Opposition—that a parliamentary delegation should be sent to Assam? The same was also suggested by no less a person than Shri.

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Profulla Chandra Sen who wanted to go there with a batch of Satyagrahis to pacify the people. He also seems to think that it would be good if the Government agrees to send a delegation of this House.

Lastly, the question that arises is the one in the context of the measures for rehabilitation—whether the measures that have already been taken are adequate enough. The Government has not given us any account of the people involved and the number of relief camps opened. Therefore, we are not in a position to say whether the measures taken by the Government are adequate for the purpose of rehabilitation.

Lastly, if it appears to the State Government that the administration there has failed signally—although an inquiry is now going to be made, but it is obvious to everybody that the administration there has failed signally—would the State Government also think in terms of making some radical changes in the administrative set up there so that the linguistic minorities have a greater assurance of the protection and safeguards that are enshrined in the Constitution?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not know whether it would be right to say that an initiative was taken by the Assam Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
By both Central and Assam Governments.

SHRI K. C. PANT: ...or the Central Government in the matter prior to my visit to Assam and Cachar. Actually, if the series of incidents is traced back to a few months, it can be traced back longer. You can go back into the past incidents, etc. But I think the immediate agitation started on 5th October, the Assam Bandh, after the Supreme Court had accepted one of the writ petitions.

Now, without going into all that, I would only like to point out that my colleague, Mirdhaji, went with Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Assam and met

various people and helped in the normalisation of the situation, and the Prime Minister has been continuously meeting delegations from Assam, including Cachar, and besides, when she went to Shillong, I think—was it NEFA or on her way back?—she again met at the airport people from that region. She has been not only in close touch but has been actively helping this process of normalisation all along. Therefore, it would not be right to say that the Centre has not taken any initiative. The State Government was certainly most deeply concerned about the agitation when it arose and the decision of the State Government to reconsider the Assembly Resolution actually enabled the agitation to be called off. They were certainly groping with the situation and have been trying to take such initiative as they thought desirable to bring the situation to normal.

About the point of Assam being kept intact, I entirely agree with my friend that Assam should be kept intact and we should find a solution to this problem, because, this is not something peculiar to Assam only. Linguistic minorities exist in other States also. We should not be defeated by this problem of linguistic minorities but we should find a way to satisfy the aspirations of the majority community for the regional language and also at the same time give adequate safeguards to the minorities and their language. This is the essence of the problem. A solution has got to be found not only in the interest of Assam, but in the interest of all States of the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Are you thinking of a kind of solution which will be available to all the linguistic minorities in the country—of an All-India pattern?

SHRI K. C. PANT: We will have to certainly keep in mind and so far as the Assam Government is concerned, we will advise them to keep in mind the fact that any solution found here is bound to have an impact on the other areas also, and this aspect will have to be kept in mind.

Now, as regards the strengthening of the office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, I have made a note of the suggestion. Regarding advance information, this is not relevant in this case, because advance information was available. The first Resolution of the Academic Council was in January, 1970. The second one was in February, 1970 and the third one was in June, 1970 and then that Resolution was changed. So, it is a long process which has led up to a certain situation, not for lack of advance information, but because of certain pressures, a new situation developed. Regarding the question of round-table conference, the Chief Minister told me that he is going to discuss this matter with Cachar leaders,—I did not ask him over the shape of the table, I don't think that is relevant also. But he does intend to discuss this with Cachar leaders. In democratic functioning, naturally, solution of this problem will have to be found through talks and discussions and I also promised the Chief Minister that if the good offices of the Centre were recruited in the matter, they would always be available.

On the question of Parliamentary delegation, there is no reflection on the Parliament Members in any way, but if there is perhaps a certain amount of hesitation about the Parliamentary delegation, it is only because, perhaps, at this particular moment, it may not be of that much help when things are setting down. That is the only reason. Otherwise, Sir, there is no question of doubting either the motives or the effectiveness of Parliament Members.

I have already referred to the relief measures that have already been undertaken. I do not think it is necessary for me to go into those details once again. I can give you the number of houses burnt, just to give an idea. 2023 houses, to be exact, were burnt during the period October to December, of which, 1932 houses belonged to Bengalis.

Now, Sir, I have given the details already....

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Are the measures adequate?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I myself visited the localities where these houses had been burnt or there were other complaints; to the extent I could within the span of two days I visited those places and met some of these people. Wherever anybody wanted to meet me separately, I also met them separately.

Therefore, I told the press that there are still allegations about incidents of intimidation. All this I came to know and I said it quite frankly. But at the same time, I found that the atmosphere there was good. I found the local people helping in the process of rehabilitation and I made a note of this point also. There may be some elements who are still bent upon making mischief, but there are a very large number of persons in Assam who want normally to return and who are actively working for it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): It is reported in the press that the Chief Minister of Assam while addressing a public meeting on December 3 and 4 declared that the Assam Government had already decided to introduce Assamese as the medium of instruction through legislation without any round table conference and would introduce Assamese in non-Assamese schools. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sinha, reiterated on 6th December this declaration of 11 November that the Assamese language would be made the sole medium in the whole of Assam State, English, being allowed for the transition-period of ten years as an alternate medium. He also announced that his Government would introduce Assamese as a compulsory subject in all the secondary schools in the State from next January. It is this undemocratic policy of denying linguistic minorities their fundamental right to get education in their own mother tongue that is responsible for the unrest. There is also an attempt to impose Assamese on non-Assamese minorities. This is proved also by the refusal to give adequate protection to the minorities, specially the Bengali-speaking minority in the Brahmaputra-

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Valley from the ravages of the reactionary vested interests who are fanning linguistic riots.

There are also reports in the press—as you have stated here—of destruction of houses and killing; many have now become refugees and are not given relief. There is denial of protection.

So I want to know whether the Central Government will ask the State Government of Assam to take necessary steps to protect the minorities. What specific measures are proposed to protect the minorities? I want further to know whether Government will arrange to give to the linguistic minorities the right to get education in their own mother tongue at all levels and said that compulsory learning of Assamese in non-Assamese secondary schools is not enforced. Other questions have been more or less answered. But I want to know this. He said there is no objection to sending a parliamentary delegation, when the time to send such a delegation is ripe, to study the situation there.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I think he has put some words in my mouth. I never said that there was no objection to sending a parliamentary delegation and that I was prepared to indicate a date. But the suggestion has been made. I will certainly discuss it with the Assam Government. I merely said that the situation there was returning to normalcy, has returned very largely to normalcy. Therefore, this may not be a proper moment for that. But I can certainly discuss the suggestion he has made with the Assam Government.

The question of medium of instruction is the precise question which is causing agitation and counter-agitation in the Valley and in Cachar. I have already said that the Assam Chief Minister told me that he proposes to discuss the issue of the medium with Cachar leaders in order to find a solution to the problem. I think it would be proper for me at this stage not to go into the details of this matter, but to leave it to the two parties

directly concerned to thrash out the problem, because ultimately the solution that they find must carry satisfaction to both sections. It must be a solution which large sections of the population accept on both sides. I hope given goodwill, such a solution can be found by the parties concerned. If my good offices are needed, they are always available.

So far as the protection of the minorities is concerned, there is no question of the Centre asking Assam to protect the minorities. The Assam Government has been doing its best to protect the minorities and it has taken various steps. I have spelt out various steps it has taken. I said just now that when I went to those areas which were the scenes of certain incidents, there also I found that the minorities were feeling fairly safe, feeling protected, except that because of stray incidents, there was some apprehension and fear in their minds. This has to be taken note of not as an unsettling factor in the situation, but as a factor which calls for continued vigilance and continued steps on the part of the Assam Government to see that these fears are also removed.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I said that it is because declarations are made by the Chief Minister and the Home Minister that by January next the medium of instruction will be in Assamese compulsorily enforced, that the situation gets aggravated and fear will be there in the minds of the minorities.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): He has clearly evaded that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no cleverness in this. This is a situation far too serious to permit of verbal cleverness.

Some friends in Cachar brought this to my notice. I talked to the Chief Minister and the Home Minister in this matter. The Home Minister showed me a paper cutting of an Assam paper where he had given a statement saying that his statement had been distorted and, therefore, he was prepared to explain to the people concerned what he really meant. The Chief

Minister also said that he would be talking to Cachar friends to remove this apprehension in their minds. I think that is all we need go into at this stage so far as this matter is concerned.

श्री अरुण बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जब पंत जी असम के दोरे पर गये थे, सौभाग्य से कहिये या दुर्भाग्य से कहिये; उन दिनों मैं भी वहीं था। उनकी तरह मैं मुझे वायु-सेना के विमान की सुविधा तो नहीं थी, लेकिन अपने तीन दिनों के असम के दोरे में मैंने जो कुछ देखा और सुना, उस से तो हृदय में बड़ी वेदना होती है। स्वाधीनता के 25 वर्ष बाद भी देश में या देश के किसी भाग में अंग्रेजी चल सकती है लेकिन भारत की भाषा पर आपत्ति की जाती है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे लड़कियों ने रोते हुए बताया कि अगर वह साड़ी पहन कर जाती हैं तो आपत्ति की जाती है, कहा जाता है कि मेखला पहननी चाहिये, लेकिन बेल-बाटन में जाय तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस बात को देखा होगा और सदन भी इस बात को देख रहा है कि जब जब असम में उपद्रव होता है तो शासन कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में विफल हो जाता है। 1950 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी उपद्रव हुए, चाहे वे किसी के भी विरुद्ध हों, लेकिन शासनतन्त्र उन पर काबू पाने में कामयाब नहीं हुआ। क्या यह केवल असम सरकार की जांच की बात है, क्या केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिये। असम सीमावर्ती प्रदेश है, तरह तरह की शक्तियां, तरह तरह के तत्व वहां काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हर बार शासनतन्त्र शान्ति को कायम रखने में विफल हो जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस की जांच केवल अभी जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उन्हीं के सन्दर्भ में करना पर्याप्त नहीं है, यह जिम्मेदारी केवल असम सरकार पर भी

नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती, इस जांच में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी शामिल करना चाहिये और आवश्यकता हो तो सैन्ट्रल ब्यू ऑफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन की सेवारत भी असम को उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिये, जिन से इस बात का पता लग सके कि हर बार शासनतन्त्र के विफल होने के क्या कारण हैं? कभी असम विदेशी आक्रमण का शिकार हो गया और शासनतन्त्र उस समय विफल हो गया तो सारा देश संकट में पड़ जायगा। इस लिये इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच और प्रभावी-उपाय-योजना आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ—असम सरकार ने दो छात्रों की हत्या की अमानती जांच का आदेश दिया है। उन में से एक छात्र श्री मृजम्मिल—के मकान पर मँ गया था—बड़ा बहादुर लड़का, 15 साल की उम्र और जिन परिस्थितियों में वह मारा गया, वे बड़ी हृदय-विग्नरक है। श्री अनिल बोहरा के सम्बन्ध में यह पता नहीं कि उन की हत्या कहां की गई, किस ने की—इस की जांच आवश्यक है। लेकिन क्या सारे मामले की जांच आवश्यक नहीं है? मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे—यद्यपि विवाद का विषय भाषा थी, शिक्षा का माध्यम था, जिन को लेकर मतभेद खड़े हुए, लेकिन उपद्रव नगरों में नहीं हुए, उपद्रव ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा हुए, जहां ऐसे लोग रहते हैं जिन्हें शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का न तो अभी तक अवसर मिला है और न जिन के लिये माध्यम का प्रश्न कभी महत्वपूर्ण होने वाला है। विद्यार्थियों का पहला आन्दोलन शान्तिपूर्ण था, वह आन्दोलन सरकार के खिलाफ था, क्योंकि विद्यार्थियों का मतभेद सरकार की नीति से था। वह आन्दोलन समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के हाथ में कैसा गया—इस बात की जांच आवश्यक है। मैं खरपेटिया भी गया था जहां लोगों के घर जला दिये गये। मुझे उन के शिविर में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जाने का मौका भी मिला। जिस भीड़ ने उन के चरों पर हमला किया, उन में बहुत सैं लोग ऐसे थे जो पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहे थे। मुझे उन पर अविश्वास करने का कारण नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से रज्जाकार जो बंगला देश से निकाल दिये गये, यहां भाग आये हैं और असम में रह रहे हैं। उन्होंने परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की—उन के ऊपर जो रहस्य का पर्दा पड़ा है, उस पर्दे को हटाने की आवश्यकता है। भविष्य में भी कोई गड़बड़ न करे, इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि छात्रों का आन्दोलन समाज-विरोधी और राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों के हाथ में कैसे पड़ा—इस की जांच होनी चाहिये।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषा का प्रश्न अभी हल नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि वहां शान्ति हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह ऊपर की शान्ति है, अभी तक हृदयों में अशान्ति है, लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना है और कहीं कहीं भाषायी अल्प-संख्यकों का आधिक बहिष्कार हो रहा है। गोहाटी, डिब्रुगढ़ मेडिकल कालिज के छात्र अपने होस्टलों में जा कर पढ़ाई करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। जो गये हैं उन का अनुभव अच्छा नहीं है। दूसरी ओर असमी भाषी शिकायत करते हैं कि सिलचर में जो मेडिकल कालिज है, उस में उन के पढ़ने का वातावरण अभी तक नहीं बनाया गया है। इस के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है? मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि हमारे मित्र श्री बलीराम भगत को भेजा जा रहा है—वे छात्रों को वहां ले जायेंगे। भगत जी मेरे मित्र हैं, उन के लिये मेरे हृदय में बड़ा आदर है, लेकिन जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उस की सम्भालना केवल भगत जी के बूते की बात नहीं है—मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र का कोई

मंत्री इस के लिये क्यों नहीं जाता? पंतीजी के जाने का अच्छा असर हुआ। वे पीछे भी जा सकते थे। कोई केन्द्र का मंत्री असम में बैठ सकता है और जिन में असुरक्षा की भावना है उनको साथ लेकर नगरों में, कालेजों में जा सकता है। पंतीजी तो वहां से बहुत से सर्टिफिकेट प्रिंसिपल और विद्यार्थियों से इकट्ठा करके लाये हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इतना काफी नहीं है। विद्यार्थियों के साथ क्या बीता वह यहां सुनाना नहीं चाहता हूं। केन्द्र के स्तर पर प्रयत्न करना होगा, असम की सरकार तो निष्क्रिय है निकम्मी है। जो असम के जन नेता हैं उन्होंने भी अपने दायित्व का पालन नहीं किया है। विद्यार्थियों में सुरक्षा की भावना भरना आवश्यक है या फिर आप उनकी पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध कहीं और करें। उनका भविष्य खतरे में है। मेडिकल कालेज में अन्तिम वर्ष में पढ़ने वाले छात्र मुझ से मिले और कहने लगे कि हम क्या करें। सिलचर के मेडिकल कालेज का जितना कम वर्णन किया जाये उतना ही अच्छा है। कालेज क्या है, बैरकें बनी हुई हैं लड़कों के रहने के लिए। 500 बिस्तर होने चाहिए, 102 बिस्तर हैं। सिलचर की जो आर्थिक उपेक्षा की गई है वह भी इसका एक कारण बन गया है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूं पहला काम है लोगों में सुरक्षा की भावना लौटे और इसीलिए हमने इस पर बल दिया कि एक पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी जायें, वहां लोगों से मिले, उनके बाबों पर महंम रखें, उनके आंसू पोछें और सभी वर्गों से बातचीत करके कोई समाधान निकालें। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि इस तरह की एक संसदीय समिति के वहां जाने का विरोध किया गया। असम के लोग चाहते हैं कि देश के भाषों से लोग आयें, उनकी समस्याओं को लोग समझें और उनमें एक सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करें। अभी भी देर नहीं हुई है, मंत्री महोदय एक संसदीय समिति भेजने के प्रस्ताव के बारे

फिर से विचार करें और एक समिति वहां
जें ।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि पुनर्वास की
सारी व्यवस्था की जा रही है । खरपेठिया
में लिबरों में रहने वाले लोगों को अभी मकान
की मरम्मत के लिए धन नहीं मिला है ।
मंत्री महोदय वहां जा नहीं सके लेकिन मैं
वहां गया था । पुनर्वास के कार्य में प्रदेश
की सरकार ढिलाई कर रही है । यह ठीक
है कि प्रदेश की सरकार से हमें काम लेना
होगा लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि प्रदेश की सरकार
या तो स्थिति की गंभीरता को नहीं समझती
है या उसके अनुसार कदम उठाने का साहस
नहीं जुटा पाती है । प्रदेश सरकार को
इसके लिए प्रेरित करना होगा । इसमें
भी केन्द्र को जोड़ा जा सकता है । इसमें असम
की स्वायत्तता को कम करने का सवाल नहीं
है ।

मुख्य प्रश्न है माध्यम का । अगर सरकार
समझती है कि माध्यम के प्रश्न को टालकर
वह असम में सामान्य स्थिति कायम कर
लेगी तो यह उसका धर्म है । मैं उन लोगों
में से नहीं हूँ जो कहते हैं कि असम को दो
भाषी राज्य घोषित कर देना चाहिए । असम
एक भाषी राज्य रहेगा, असम की राजभाषा
असमिया रहेगी । मुझ सुनकर ताज्जुब हुआ
कि सिल्वर में असमिया को अनिवार्य रूप से
पढ़ाने के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । सिल्वर
में भी असमिया अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई जानी
चाहिए लेकिन माध्यम के सवाल पर विद्यार्थी
को छूट दे देनी चाहिए, जो विद्यार्थी बंगला
के माध्यम से यूनिवर्सिटी तक पढ़ते हैं उन्हें
इस बात की इजाजत होनी चाहिए । इससे
असम बाईलिग्वल नहीं बनेगा । बाईलि-
ग्वल असम बनाने का सवाल भी नहीं है ।
लेकिन केन्द्र भाषा के सवाल पर कोई स्पष्ट
नीति निर्धारित करके उसपर दृढ़ता से अमल
कराने में विफल रहा है । ऐसी नीति का

निर्धारण होना चाहिए । जबतक यह नहीं होगा
तबतक वहां सामान्य स्थिति कायम नहीं
हो सकती है । अभी जो शांति हुई है वह या
तो तूफान के पहले की शांति है या मर्बट
की शांति है । असम की कोई भी गसल
घटना बंगलादेश में प्रभाव डाल सकती है
और कुछ तत्व इस बात को लेकर प्रयत्न कर
रहे हैं कि सिल्वर में, कछार में आपस में संघर्ष
हो जाये, संघर्ष साम्प्रदायिक रूप धारण कर
ले जिसकी प्रतिक्रिया बंगलादेश में हो—
ऐसे लोगों के खेल को हमें रोकना पड़ेगा और
शीघ्रातिशीघ्र सामान्य स्थिति कायम करने
के लिए सभी प्रश्नों का निर्णय करना पड़ेगा
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय ने जरूर
भाषा के प्रश्न पर असम में चर्चा की होगी
तो उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, किस तरह से
इस सवाल को हल करना चाहते हैं और
सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिए कौन सी प्रभावी
योजना उनके सामने है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, सबसे
पहले वाजपेयी जी ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान
खींचा सदन का कि जब वहां असम में दंगे
हुए तो उस समय आमाम का शासन उतना
सफल नहीं रहा उसको काबू में लाने में
जितना कि वे चाहते थे । अब बाद में उन्होंने
खुद ही कहा कि प्रदेश सरकार में इन चीजों
में काम लेना होता है । काम लेना होता है,
मैं नहीं कहूंगा बल्कि मैं कहता हूँ यह उनका
काम है, वे इसको करें और हमारी उनसे कहने
की बात नहीं है उनको खुद करना है । हाँ,
यह अवश्य है कि जब इस तरह के मसले
होते हैं जिनमें भावनाओं का उबाल एकदम
से आ जाता है तो शासन के काबू के बाहर भी
कुछ दिन के लिए स्थिति कभी कभी चली
जाती है । यह और राज्यों का भी अनुभव
है और हमको ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकार के
हाथ मजबूत करने होते हैं ताकि वे उस स्थिति
पर काबू पास करें क्योंकि ऐसी स्थिति में जैसे
उन्होंने स्वयं कहा चाहे भाषा के प्रश्न पर

[श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त]

या माध्यम के प्रश्न पर विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से कोई आन्दोलन हो उसमें जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं या दूसरे तत्व हैं जोकि प्रदेश का भला नहीं करने चाहते वे उसमें कूद कर उसका फायदा उठाकर कुछ तोड़फोड़ करना चाहते हैं और अलग अलग भाषा भाषियों के बीच में एक दीवार खड़ी करना चाहते हैं। तो यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमें जबतक संघर्ष के साथ वहाँ के लोग सभी इस बात को न समझे विशेष तौर पर, इसलिए कि वह एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, तबतक इस तरह की घटनाएँ हो सकती हैं। मेरी आशा है कि आज इस संसद में इस बात की चर्चा के बाद वहाँ इसका यह प्रभाव पड़ेगा कि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोगों को इसमें बहुत अधिक चौकन्ना होने की आवश्यकता है, इसको वे खूब समझेंगे और जो भी आन्दोलन हों वह नहीं होने देंगे बल्कि आपस में बैठकर इन चीजों का हल निकालेंगे। केन्द्र का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र होने के नाते भी और इम नाते भी कि असम पिछड़ा रहा है, कुछ वहाँ के संचार साधन ऐसे रहे हैं कि कम्युनिकेशन वहाँ से अच्छा नहीं रहा इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि उस सारे पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की तरफ विशेष नजर जाये, वहाँ के विकास कार्यों में अधिक गति आये ताकि इन सारी समस्याओं की जो जड़ है विकास की कमी, वहाँ के लोगों के आगे बढ़ने के अवसरों की कमी उसका कोई हल निकले जिनके अभाव में वहाँ कई स्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होती है जो बाद में आन्दोलन का रूप ले लेती है और उसकी जड़ वहाँ का पिछड़पन ही है।

आपने जो इस बात पर जोर दिया कि वहाँ भरोसा वापस आना चाहिए, अलग अलग लोगों में, अलग अलग भाषा भाषियों में, मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। वह भी एक बुनियादी बात है क्योंकि जबतक भरोसा नहीं होया आसक्त में, तबतक न तो ही स्थिति में कोई अतिक्रम हल निकल सकता है और न उसको कभी हल दिया जा सकता है। आसक्त

विद्यार्थियों की बात कही। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जिन विद्यार्थियों से मैं डिब्रूगढ़ में, गोहाटी में मिला, इसमें उन स्टूडेंट्स यूनियंस के पदाधिकारी भी थे जोकि इस आन्दोलन में अगुवा थे, उन्होंने भी और वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर्स ने वहाँ के जो अभ्यापक हैं उन्होंने तथा टीचर्स एसोसिएशन के जो प्रेसीडेंट हैं उन्होंने, सब ने डिब्रूगढ़ में लिखकर मुझ को दिया कि हम अपील करते हैं बंगाली लड़के वापस आये, हम उनको आशवासन देते हैं कि कैंपस के अन्दर उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हम लेंगे। गोहाटी में चूँकि समय कम था, लिखकर नहीं लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि पहले हमने ऐसी अपील इसी की है और मुझ से भी कहा कि आप हमारी तरफ से उन लड़कों से कहिए, हम बचन देते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा का, यहाँ कैंपस में हम उनकी देखभाल करेंगे। और उन को हम वापस बुलाना चाहते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसे वातावरण में उन को वापस जाना चाहिये। उन को कहीं और जाने की जो सलाह है मैं उस को नहीं मानता। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन का हक है, हर विद्यार्थी को हक है कि देश में जहाँ कहीं भी, किसी कालेज में वह हो, उस में उसे पढ़ने दिया जाये और यही स्टूडेंट्स चाहते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि इस बारे में सदन मजबूती से अपनी राय देगा ताकि जो विद्यार्थी, चाहे वह मद्रास का हो, चाहे काश्मीर का हो या असम का हो, आज किसी कालेज में पढ़ता है उस में वह पढ़ सके। उस को हिन्दुस्तान के किसी कालेज में पढ़ने का अधिकार है और उस को वहाँ पढ़ने देना चाहिए। हम सब की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह वहाँ पढ़ सके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर श्रीों का कर्तव्य है कि उन्हें पढ़ने दें।

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : बिल्कुल। यही मैं कह रहा हूँ। मगर ऐसा नहीं होता तो इस चीज को हल करने देखना पड़ेगा।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Did you meet any students?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, I met some students. Some of the students complained that after they have gone back, the behaviour was not good to them. I had also met students in hostels who said that the behaviour was all right now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Where?

SHRI K. C. PANT: In Gauhati. I can give the names and figures.

Therefore, I would appreciate if my hon. friends also help in creating that confidence. My hon. friend, Shri Bhagat, is going there against this background, and he is going there to give additional confidence to the boys in Calcutta when they go there so that they can settle down there. The Universities and the State Government have also promised all help.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Bhagat is not a government spokesman.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Government officials will go from Bengal. As a people's representative he should have more faith in his own colleagues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There are certain matters in which the government officials are helpless. Only a representative of the people can create such an atmosphere.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then why not any other representative.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Assam Government has opened liaison office in Gauhati and Dibrugarh to facilitate the return of these students. The Chief Minister and the Health Minister have issued appeals. The State Government has announced *ad hoc* grants for the loss of books and personal belongings of the students. The University of Gauhati and Dibrugarh have agreed to hold annual examinations in the second fortnight of January 1973

to facilitate the students who had earlier gone away. This is the kind of atmosphere that has been created. If you help them, they will go back quicker.... (Interruptions).

Shri Vajpayee told me that he visited a camp where he was told that money had not reached for rehabilitation. I will certainly look into it. I could not visit that camp myself. Therefore, I am not aware of that.

He said that we should not postpone the consideration of the language question and that the peace there is not very stable. I realise it that an answer to the question of language has to be found and till then things have not been settled down completely. But the process of finding an answer must be left to the people of Assam and Cachar, because they alone will understand each other best, with our help wherever necessary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, even from the statement of the hon. Minister, it is clear that the situation has not been normal. I draw his attention to the *bundh* which took place only two days before on the 19th by the Cachar Sangram Parishad, some organisation....

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar). I know what is the Cachar Sangram Parishad.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Cachar Sangram Parishad is also dominated by the Congress. They have declared and it has appeared in the papers that if by 25th December, the language issue is not settled, they will resort to higher form of struggle. I do not know what is the higher form of struggle in their mind. But this shows that the situation has not become normal. The minorities there are still apprehensive. They are still agitated. Unless the question of language is settled, I fear, there will be another round of explosion and the situation will further worsen.

The appeals have been issued and the Chief Minister of West Bengal issued

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

an appeal to the students who have come over to Calcutta from Assam to go back. But he also reported that not a single one has come to him who has expressed his desire to go back. This shows that no confidence has been created in the minds of the people here....(Interruptions). ..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shut up. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: In the very beginning, I made it very clear that this is a subject on which the sentiments might get aroused. You must avoid it. May I request you not to use such word?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You kindly see the debates. Once Panditji actually went to his seat to stop him....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request both of you to go outside in the Lobby? Why do you disturb the atmosphere of the House? You go and settle your accounts outside. The word he uttered is unparliamentary.

और आप लोग उन को और चमका रहे हैं। इस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप उन को कहने के बजाय हम लोगों से कहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन से कहें कि वापस लें।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): He has given so many attributes. He said something that goes against the decorum of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the very face, he looks like a chauvinist.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Why is he attacking me personally, Sir?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He should withdraw it, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, he was exactly doing like this during the time of Panditji also and Panditji had to go to his seat and stop him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of order. Why do you put up with such utterances as those made by the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee? Should such statements be made and such words used against an hon. Member of the House,—that he looks like so and so?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that, but he does not withdraw....(Interruptions). That is why I said that anybody speaking without my permission will not go on the record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am prepared to withdraw if you consider it unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER: When I asked you to withdraw, you did not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have never said that I would not withdraw. I withdraw that word, but let him also withdraw from the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: When the situation is not yet normal and from the reports of Mr. Pant it is evident and when some efforts are being made to restore normalcy, it is just at this situation, the Home Minister of Assam Government Shri Hiteswar Saika, in a public meeting said that the Assam Government has already decided to introduce Assamese as the medium of instruction through legislation without any round table conference and that is going to be introduced in January. That will be a further provocation and the situation will further worsen.

The facts are proved that there is a planned conspiracy behind these riots on the issue of the language of the minorities. Also the Government of India, in order to escape its own responsibility, has stated that there may be some hand of a foreign intelligence agency behind all these disturbances.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): They are always finding an alibi.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. There is no doubt that it is the Congress Government of the State as well as the Centre who are responsible and they have proved their total bankruptcy to deal with the situation.

Now, they have set up an inquiry. About what? To inquire into the adequacy of the administrative arrangements made to deal with the disturbances. Now, after the riots have continued for more than three months, the Government is inquiring into whether their machinery is adequate or not. What is this? It is quite obvious that the Government has totally failed and there is the hand behind these riots of the Government and there was a connivance of the Central Government with it.

13.24 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair.]

So, our main point is that unless the question of the medium of instruction and the language of the minorities is settled on the basis of democratic principles, the situation in Assam will not be normal.

Assamese should be the medium of instruction as well as the medium of administration. That is just and we fully support that....

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, Sir, what do you want to know?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Let me finish. Why are you intervening?....
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. The call attention is meant only for seeking information.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is the accepted policy of the Government that upto the secondary level the minorities should have the right to have instructions through their mother tongue. This should be extended right up to the college

and university level. There is no contradiction between Assamese language becoming the main medium of instruction and the language of administration and the language of minorities being the medium of instruction, both in the primary stage, secondary stage, and other levels. Unless this problem is solved on the basis of democratic principles the basis for these disturbances and riots will not be removed. Already the slogan for a separate State of Cachar has been raised. Already plain tribals have raised the demand for separate autonomous State. When the demand for a separate State for Cachar has already been there, do you want that Assam should be disintegrated as the situation in Andhra is? In Andhra they demand a separate State of Telengana. These demands are being raised because of the policy of the Congress Government. The Central Government has totally failed in this regard. If this situation continues how can the integrity of India be developed? How can the unity of India be developed? Their policy leads to disintegration in Assam, in Andhra, and various other States. It has got repercussions throughout India. It shows the total bankruptcy of the Government at the Centre. The problem of the medium of instruction of minorities should be solved on the basis of democratic principles. There should be guarantee for protection of the lives and properties of these minorities. Those who are affected must be given proper relief and rehabilitation.

13.27 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair.]

Sir, we demand that a non-official inquiry should be conducted in these matters. They should find out as to who have been responsible for all these things, and how the situation could be improved and normal situation restored. There should be a deputation from all the parties on behalf of the Parliament. Parliamentary delegation is a 'must', I should say. It must be sent to Assam immediately so

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

that the situation can be improved and normal situation restored and the fears and apprehensions of minorities removed.

These are very vital matters. The situation is very explosive. The movement is still going on. From January the Assamese language is going to be imposed unilaterally. The Minister should take a serious view of the situation. His attitude reflects a total complacency and lack of proper understanding of the situation. That is why, the first thing should be that we should solve this question of the medium of instruction. We want to know how the Central Government is going to solve this problem and improve relations between different linguistic people.

I would again like to emphasise that a non-official inquiry should be conducted in the matter. A Parliamentary Delegation should be sent there. I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister to all my points raised.

SHRI K. C. PANT: These points have already been raised by other hon. Members and I have attempted to give whatever information I have in my possession. On the question of agitation in Cachar, when I was in Cachar, I met the various sections of the people there, including the members of the Sangam Parishad, the Bar Association, students and others, and my advice to them was that they should call off the agitation, and that agitations were not going to help in finding a solution to a problem like the medium of instruction in higher education. This is a problem which needs calm and peace and an atmosphere of goodwill and confidence for a solution and agitation do not help in any of these.

Therefore, while talking to them, I had suggested to them that the right thing would be to discuss the matter further with the Assam Chief Minister, and they pressed some doubts about the Chief Minister being willing to meet them because of some statement somewhere. There are so many press statements. I would appeal to the press not

only in Assam but elsewhere to be very careful in handling such situations. I would appeal to them to be very restrained. When I raised this matter with the Chief Minister, he readily said 'How can I object to meeting them? I shall certainly meet them and talk to them.' Therefore, that is the right approach.

The hon. Member again referred to the statement of the Home Minister of Assam. I have already said that he has said that it was a distorted statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why did he not contradict it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He has contradicted it. He showed me a press statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That did not come in any paper.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member has perhaps not read it. I shall accept that, but he showed me the press statement....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is his categorical view? Let him answer categorically and say what the position is going to be from January....

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not answer for all Home Ministers. I can only answer for the Central Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE: But a *bandh* had taken place after the hon. Minister had come back.

SHRI K. C. PANT: My hon. friend had said that the Central Government had abdicated its responsibility. I have already indicated that Shri F. A. Ahmed went there, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha went there, and I went there later, and in this particular type of situation, we would certainly help in every way possible. One concrete help which we can give them and we do give them is the assistance of the CRP. I do not know my hon. friend's attitude to the CRP, but I think he will realise the utility of the CRP in situations like this, and it will help to modify the general impression of the CRP which he has....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The CRP is used against us only and not to control riots.

SHRI K. C. PANT: He made a surprising allegation that the riots had taken place with the connivance of the Centre. It is an amazing statement. It is an irresponsible statement. I would strongly protest against such statements which only tend to exacerbate the feelings that already exist in that area.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is because there is a general movement against the high prices of foodgrains.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I had given notices about two things....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने पार्लियामेंटरी डेलेगेशन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है। वह कह रहे हैं कि आसाम में स्थिति शान्त है। मੈम्बरों के वहां जाने से स्थिति और भी शान्त हो जायेगी, बिगड़ेंगी नहीं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That has been the demand of the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister had made it very clear....

श्री सुमर गुहा : जब एक मैम्बर को वहां भेजा जा रहा है, तो क्या पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों को कलेक्टिवली नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। यह सारे आपोजीशन की डिमांड है।

MR. SPEAKER: Usually, we allow only half an hour for the calling-attention notice, and we sometimes take it up to 45 minutes. But today it has taken more than 1½ hours. This is the third time in this week that the calling-attention notice has taken up so much time....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since the hon. Prime Minister is here, she may make a statement about the feasibility of sending an MPs' delegation to Assam. We have been asking for it for a very long time. You could help us in this regard.

13.35 hrs.

RE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I had written to you about two things. May I read out? I *suo motu* wish to say the following which I had written to you immediately....

MR. SPEAKER: That is already expunged. Where does his *suo motu* come in now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to offend Shri Raj Bahadur and I do not want that he should be left hurt. So, I only want to say that I have my regards for him, and I do not wish to hurt him at all. He is a good man; there is no difficulty in saying that; personally, he is a good man....

MR. SPEAKER: One thing is there that that is already expunged. All that he can safely do now is not to offend him in future.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ah right, Sir.

But, unfortunately, I have another unpleasant task, and that is in regard to the privilege motion about the four motions that I had moved in this House in this session. That has to be taken up. That is a very unpleasant task. Shri Raj Bahadur had in his speech said—I am told that you, Sir, have already heard the tape-record, and it says that he said—that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had moved four motions in this session. That is number one. Number two: on top of this, the record was altered—I would not use the word 'tampering' just now. There are two things. There is a clear case of privilege. Now I seek your permission to allow me to raise this question of breach of privilege.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar):
Against his respected friend, Shri Raj
Bahadur.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I saw the
record. Normally we have the proceed-
ings. I shall make the position very
clear. The proceedings are taken from
the Reporters' copy. In this case in what
had appeared in the proceedings coming
from the Reporters' copy, I do not think
in between there is any tempering. The
tape-recording is there. I think in this
case Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is correct there
(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Privilege comes.

MR. SPEAKER: The tape-recording is
there. The Minister explained it (*Inter-
rptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a
question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of pri-
vilege. Sometimes, when all of you are
speaking, the Reporter takes it wrong.
Tampering comes in if there is some
change in between. Sometimes, when all
of you are speaking, the Reporters do not
catch it. In that case, we leave it to the
Members to correct. They can correct
it. In this case, somehow, unfortunately,
it happened. I have laid the position as
it is before you. I request that this may
be dropped.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: As per
your desire that it should be dropped, and
since you have made the position clear
that he had said it, which was incorrectly
put in the proceedings, I drop it on your
request.

But I wish Shri Raj Bahadur.... (*Inter-
rptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
What about my privilege motion against
Shri S. N. Mishra? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. I am
waiting for the member. You mean that
matter about the Balayogi?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: It is with me. It is
there. I will discuss with him.

There was also a case, similar to this
recording. Some similar sounding words
somehow are mistyped (*Interruptions*).
You are interested in keeping it alive.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow
me to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You see me later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He may not
attend the House (*Interruptions*). I have
a document which is addressed to the
Prime Minister, copies of which have
been distributed, in which my leader, Shri
Indrajit Gupta, has been attacked.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask both of you
to see me in my Chamber.

A similar mistake happened yesterday,
to which reference was made by Shri
Kachwai. It is a similar mistake of trans-
lation. They thought this *Nivesh* was
another Bill. But it was some translation
of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a
point of order. The House cannot be
misled like this. It was no question of
translation. This is the letter:

"My dear Mrs. Gandhi, I learnt this
afternoon...."

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Unless I call
you....(*Interruptions*). Are you listen-
ing to me? So long as I am on my legs,
nothing else will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do I take it
that the privilege motion has been
refused?

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain to you
and then refuse it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When will you explain it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will explain it to you and if you are not convinced then I will think about it. There is nothing in that but I thought it must be brought to your notice. (*Interruptions*). Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, let the whole thing be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). Let me lay it

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You are not called by me. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me to say that whatever Mr. Shambu Nath Misra is circulating,* * *

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please do not use such words.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Sir, regarding the reply of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade with regard to my letter to you, of the 18th December, I wish to say that this reply says that the Prime Minister's Secretariat as well as the Foreign Trade Ministry have received no complaint, but there is the original copy of the paper....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please send it to me. You write to me. Do not bring it here so abruptly.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What should I do?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that you may send it to me. Whatever is your comment, send it to me..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. N. TIWARI (Bettiah): Sir, is it proper? I am referring to what Mr. Banerjee said. Is it permissible?*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him. I told him that so long as I am ere standing, he cannot speak like that. (*Interruptions*)

Order, order. Mr. Shastri.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you allow me to read the whole thing.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why? It is a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed your privilege motion. It is no privilege motion. You want to know why. This is not a privilege motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should the leader of that party only be the leader? The leader of my party also is a leader.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Even I am a leader of a party! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Today you may laugh it out. But the question is more serious. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing the House. I have not called you. I have not allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not disturbing. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, may I seek one guidance from you? Am I to take it from your observation—I do not want to bring in any personal element into this—that it is open to any Member of this House to multiply and circulate a document containing palpable falsehood against another Member and there is no remedy for it? That is all I want to know from you. You tell us there is no remedy here; we know how to deal with such people elsewhere. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: We also know how to deal with you all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: These devotees of the Balyogi * * (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: **

श्री रामाचतार सास्त्री (पटना) : मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग 30 हजार स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर असहयोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं 16 दिसम्बर से तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस के बारे में उप-रेल मंत्री जो यहां मौजूद हैं, वह एक ब्यान दें, उन से बातें करें । उन का टैन प्वाइंट डिमांड है और मेरे पास कलकत्ते से चिट्ठी आई है कि ए. आई. सी. सी. के नुमाइंदे उन को वहां जा जा कर टेराइज कर रहे हैं और उन के आन्दोलन करने में दिक्कत पैदा कर रहे हैं । तो इस के बारे में वह एक ब्यान दें कि उन की मांग क्या है ? सरकार की नीति क्या है और उस का हल वह कैसे निकालना चाहते हैं ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose.....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down; you are speaking without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): That word** should not be there.

MR. SPEAKER: It will not be there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I withdraw that word** let only the other remain.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wrote to you about the Metro Goldwyn Meyer employees. There has been a conspiracy between one set of Indians and another set of Americans....

MR. SPEAKER: By writing you do not get my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:@

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you; it will not go on record. There is

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

@Not recorded.

no provision in the Rule that I should allow anything to come in this House at any time. You should come through proper channel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I make one submission taking only half a minute? I wrote to you.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I have not called you.

13.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF MORMUGAO PORT TRUST FOR 1970-71 AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1970-71 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4104/72].

ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): On behalf of Shri R. K. Khadilkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4105/72].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED, RANCHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4106/72].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS, TRAVANCORE LIMITED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1970-71.

(2) Annual Report of the Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. IT-4107/72.]

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

MINUTES

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twelfth to Twenty-first sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Delimitation Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok

Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972."

CAPITAL OF PUNJAB (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) (CHANDIGARH AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHT REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

13.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: EXPULSION OF THE FIRST SECRETARY IN THE HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA IN KAMPALA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The House will be disturbed to learn of a further incident that has occurred in the last two days concerning our relations with Uganda.

We have received information that our First Secretary in our High Commission in Kampala has been asked to leave the country. Shri N. N. Desai, the First Secretary, was summoned by the Minister of Defence of Uganda at 8.30 A.M. last Tuesday, the 19th of December. Our High Commissioner who had requested that he should be present at the interview was not permitted to do so. At this interview Shri Desai was shown a letter signed by him which he had addressed to the local National Transport Company in which he had made inquiries on behalf of the High Commission about the ownership of certain cars belonging to expelled Asians in order to determine whether their owners were Indian nationals. The Defence Minister of Uganda stated that in addressing a letter to the transport company on this matter, Shri Desai had acted in an improper manner and not in conformity with his diplomatic functions. Shri Desai's explanation that these were normal consular inquiries was summarily rejected. The Minister then informed him that he should leave the country within 48 hours in view of these improper activities.

For the information of Honourable Members, I might explain that a number of cars belonging to those expelled had been taken out of Uganda by the National Transport Company and had reached Mombasa from where the Uganda Government had ordered them to be brought back on the plea that they had been wrongly exported. In making inquiries on this matter, particularly where Indian

nationals were concerned, our High Commission was obviously exercising its legitimate functions of safeguarding the interests and residual assets of Indian nationals. The High Commission in fact had already addressed a similar Note to the Uganda Foreign Office.

Our High Commissioner has lodged a strong protest with the Foreign Office of Uganda and has sought an interview with the Foreign Minister. Similar protests were also made with the Acting High Commissioner of Uganda in Delhi who till yesterday stated that he had no information on this matter.

Yesterday a Note was received by our High Commission from the Uganda Foreign Office reiterating that Shri Desai should leave Uganda by 9.00 A.M. this morning. Shri Desai left Uganda yesterday.

The House is aware of the considerable restraint Government has exercised over the past months in relation to the distressing events that have taken place in Uganda. At this stage I should like to assure the House that we are pursuing this matter and will take whatever action is necessary in our best interests.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है, उन्होंने हमारे सैक्रेटरी को निकाल दिया और हम कोई रैसीप्रोक्ल एक्शन नहीं ले सकते, क्यों नहीं उन के सैक्रेटरी को कहें कि देश छोड़ कर चला जाये ? बहुत धैर्य हो गया है, बहुत रेस्ट्रेन्ड की बातें हो गई हैं ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): What action is the Government of India going to take ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very recent matter. I think we will ask him after some time.

13.52 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-SECOND REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the
Twenty-second Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on the 20th December, 1972."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond
Harbour):** About this motion, I have my
regrets, because certain Bills which were
listed in the Bulletin Part II like the
Urban Property Ceiling Bill are not
coming before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He attends the BAC
meeting and then he comes here and speaks
against it. I do not like it. This is an
accepted convention. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the
Twenty-second Report of the Business
Advisory Committee presented to the
House on the 20th December, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

13.53 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

**LETTER FROM CHIEF SECRETARY, HARYANA
TO THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA FOR CONDUCTING
INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIRS OF HARYANA
STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD**

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Bengusarai):** Sir, I want to make a few
submissions which are of great constitu-
tional importance and which relate to the
dignity and impartiality of the exalted
office of the Comptroller and Auditor
General. The proposition I want to make
is that the Government of Haryana has
tried to involve this exalted office in a
function which does not illegitimately
belong to its domain. The relevance of
bringing this matter before this House is
that this is as a sequel to certain charges

of corruption made against the Chief
Minister of Haryana in the first instance
by the legislators of the State and later
supported by no less than 121 Members
of Parliament. It is in that context that
the Chief Secretary to the Haryana Gov-
ernment wrote to the Comptroller and
Auditor General this letter dated the 8th
November, 1972. This is the wording of
the letter which the House must con-
sider.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sure about
it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I am prepared to authenticate it.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you take the
responsibility for it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
Yes; complete responsibility. The letter
says:

"I am directed to say that a memo-
randum was submitted to the President
of India by certain M.L.As of the
Haryana Vidhan Sabha in which allega-
tions had been levelled against the Chief
Minister of Haryana. Some of the
allegations in the Memorandum pertain
to certain purchase transactions made
by the Haryana State Electricity Board.
Sometime back the Chief Minister of
Haryana had made a statement on the
floor of Haryana Vidhan Sabha that he
would get these allegations enquired into
and thereafter an enquiry was conduct-
ed by the Director, Special Inquiry
Agency under the Vigilance Department
of the State Government. The finding
of the Director, Special Inquiry Agency,
was that in all these transactions,
prescribed procedure had been followed.
However, the Chairman of the State
Electricity Board has requested that an
inquiry into these all allegations may
also be got conducted through an out-
side and independent agency and the State
Government are in agreement with this
suggestion.

Therefore, I am directed to request
you in this behalf to get a special audit

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

conducted in respect of the Electricity Board so that the finding arrived at in the enquiry conducted by the Director, Special Inquiry Agency could be further verified...."

"The point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. House is that this letter gives a lead in the matter and asks the Auditor-General to merely rubber stamp the findings of its vigilance department.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him be brief.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Unless we consider the whole matter, how do you expect us to come to proper conclusions ?

The powers and functions of the Auditor-General are defined by the Constitution, and those powers are extremely limited, so long as Parliament does not pass a legislation extending the powers and functions of the Auditor-General. It is only at the instance of the Governor or the President of India that the Auditor-General can conduct an inquiry of this kind. There is no mention in this letter that this has been done with the approval, or at the instance of the Governor, and so on. It cannot be done at the instance of the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed him two minutes under rule 377. He can ask the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : During the Calling Attention I did not take more than five or six minutes. That you do not appreciate. This is a matter which interests the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER: It will not interest many people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The memorandum dated the 24th February 1972 itself makes a specific allegation about an appointment in the office of the Accountant-General. When that is the allegation, how can the office of the Auditor-General take note of it and go into this matter? The specific allegation

"The incharge of accounts being the biggest factor for providing either a great hindrance or a positive help in any attempt or scheme for a huge fraud on Board's funds, the then F.A.M. (Finance and Accounts Member) was decided to be replaced by some positively helpful officer of A.G.'s office. It was so manoeuvred that the present F.A.M. came to be appointed though he did not fulfil the eligibility conditions under the Act."

The name of that person is also mentioned here. This is another specific allegation made in the memorandum, that is, against an appointment in the office of the Accountant-General.

Therefore, my humble submission is that this matter should not be remitted to the Auditor-General. This is intended for getting a blanket clearance certificate from the Auditor-General. It is an attempt to bring down the office of the Auditor-General, to bring about the political contamination of the office of the Auditor-General. It must be decried and we must not allow this procedure to be adopted in the interest of the honour, dignity and impartiality of the office of the Auditor-General.

14 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a matter between the State Government and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. When the State Government decides to take the aid and assistance of the Comptroller and Auditor-General to go into specific charges, certainly, it is for the Comptroller and Auditor General to decide about it. In this particular matter, the C.A.G. has thought, as a specific request has been made to them, though normally it is a matter for the Auditor General of the State concerned to look into it....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You mean the Accountant General?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, the Accountant General. Thank you for the correction. Wherever you describe it, I give it.

MR. SPEAKER: Most of the time he does not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is a matter of opinion.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The C.A.G. has agreed—the Accountant General audits everything—as they have questioned certain specific auditing to be done, to do it on certain conditions. (Interruptions) The C.A.G. certainly is competent to interpret the Act and he has correctly interpreted it. He has agreed that on certain definite conditions. One of the conditions is that the man of the status of Accountant General, as a special officer, will go and look into the matter, only about the specific charges regarding the Electricity Board, not other things. The specific charges about the Electricity Board will certainly be gone into. That will be done by a very independent person of the status of the Accountant General. (Interruptions). What is wrong about it? You want a certain independent authority.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That cannot be a substitute for an inquiry committee.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a matter of opinion. As to what the C.A.G. has done there is nothing wrong about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the constitutional powers or the legal powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General? Would you like him to be brought into the arena of controversy? We will doubt the integrity and findings of such a body in a matter like this. This is a political thing... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Corrupt persons are being shielded.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is to shield the corrupt Chief Minister of Haryana. The C.A.G. who is an officer for the entire country must not be asked to give clearance... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. We go to the next item now.

14.04 hrs.

MULKI RULES BILL

THE MINNSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

14.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The Honourable Members are aware of the circumstances leading to the introduction of this Bill. The House has had occasion to discuss the Mulki Rules issue earlier on a call attention motion, and on November 27 the Prime Minister made a statement before the House on the decisions to meet the situation arising out of the Supreme Court Judgment given in October last. I therefore propose to mention briefly only the general scheme of the Bill at this stage.

The Bill is a very short one, consisting of 7 clauses and 2 schedules. The provisions of the Bill fall broadly into three parts. The first part, or the preliminary part, consists of the short title and the definitions clause. The second part relates to the past, and it consists of clauses 3 and 4. The third part relates to future, and it consists of clauses 5, 6 and 7 and the schedules. The provisions relating to the second part, namely, clauses 3 and 4, seek to amend the Mulki Rules for the duration of the period commencing from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh and ending with the commencement of the proposed legislation, and

[Shri Ram Nivas Mirdha]
 validate the appointments made during this period in contravention of the Mulki Rules. As the House is aware, there has been considerable doubt and uncertainty during the period to which these clauses relate with regard to the application or otherwise of the Mulki Rules. Right from the coming into force of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 till the Supreme Court struck down section 3 of that Act by its judgment dated 28-3-1969 in A. V. S. Narasinga Rao's case, it was assumed that section 2 of the Act had operated to repeal the Mulki Rules, and that the only law as to application of requirement as to residence was that provided for by the rules made under the Act. From the decision of the Supreme Court in A. V. S. Narasinga Rao's case till the recent judgment of the Supreme Court also it was assumed that the Mulki Rules were not in force. I need not refer to the various decisions of the Andhra Pradesh High Court on the question as to whether the Mulki Rules were repealed or not. I am referring to these facts only for emphasising the need for having suitable provisions for validation of appointments which were made in the past on the basis that the Mulki Rules were not in force.

Permit me to explain clauses 3 and 4 in a little greater detail. Clause 3, by a temporary amendment, seeks to confine the operation of the Mulki Rules during the period from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh till the commencement of the proposed legislation only to these posts in respect of which a requirement as to residence in Telangana was prescribed under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957. It validates appointments to all other posts. Clause 4 makes an amendment to the Mulki Rules for the duration of the period from the formation of the State of Andhra Pradesh till the commencement of the proposed legislation so as to make them directory in their application to the posts to which the residential requirement was applicable under the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957. As already explained, there were different judicial decisions holding the field at different times, and there were some cases

in which the residential requirement was not complied with even though the posts were those notified in the 1957 Act. The idea in making the Mulki Rules directory in regard to the various posts for this period is to ensure that while the validity of appointments made in accordance with the residential requirement is not in any way affected, the validity of appointments made without compliance with residential requirement is ensured.

I now pass on to explain the scheme of clauses 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill, that is, the clauses relating to the future. Clause 5 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in so far as they relate to appointments other than the appointments to posts in respect of which, according to Government's decisions, the residential requirement is to be continued. Sir, these posts will be found enumerated in Schedule I and Schedule II. As a result of clause 5, Mulki Rules will continue in operation only so far as the posts mentioned in the Schedules are concerned. I would like to make it clear at this stage that we are not, by this legislation, prescribing any residential requirement in respect of the posts mentioned in the Schedules. The residential requirement applies in respect of those posts because we have not repealed the Mulki Rules in relation to those posts.

Clause 6 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in so far as they relate to posts specified in the Schedules and which are located within the capital area, that is to say, the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The repeal will take effect from the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1977.

Clause 7 of the Bill seeks to repeal the Mulki Rules in their application to the posts specified in the Schedules and which are located in other areas of Telangana. The repeal will take effect from the expiration of the 31st December, 1980.

Sir, an analysis of clauses 5, 6 and 7 would reveal that those clauses adopt the device of a partial repeal of the Mulki

Rules so that what remains after such repeal would be relevant only in respect of the posts for which the residential requirement is intended to be continued.

At the end I may briefly mention that authority for the Bill is derived from Article 35(b) of the Constitution which has continued, after commencement of the Constitution, the residential requirement for Government Employment provided under the Mulki Rules framed by the Nizam, until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament. The Bill does not contravene the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution as no new requirements as to residence for public Employment is being created.

The Bill only seeks to restrict the operation of such requirement under the Mulki Rules which have continued in force under Art 35(b) and to repeal the rules in a phased manner under powers given to the Parliament under that rule.

I request the House to consider and to adopt the Motion which I have moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO (Mahabubnagar): With your permission, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On what point?

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: On this Bill which is just now the matter for consideration.

Sir, the Bill which was circulated, has an annexure which contains extracts from the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations taken from the latest official edition published in 1950 incorporating corrections 3020 LS—8.

and additions upto the end of Azur, 1359 F., viz., October, 1949 in English calendar. I am afraid this annexure is not relevant to the present Bill because the Mulki rules were adapted after 1st November, 1956 by the Andhra Pradesh Government as valid laws and applicable to Telengana region under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Adaptation of Laws Order, 1957. These rules were continued in their operation by virtue of the provisions of Sections 119 and 120 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, read with Art. 372 of the Constitution. What should be included as annexure to this Bill are these adapted Mulki rules and not the present annexure. I wonder how this Bill could be fully considered without the change of annexure.

There is one more point, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Mulki rules circulated to us does not appear to be complete. I would like to refer to Clause 2(d) (ii) which reads:

"Any post of Police Officer as defined in clause (b) of Section 3 of the Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348: F" Now, Sir, as this is a material part of the Bill, there should have been an annexure giving the Hyderabad City Police Act, 1348 F. This is a State Act. We have not got it....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand that this one has been put in the Library. This particular Act that you refer to, that is, the Hyderabad City Police Act, has been placed in the Library, for the reference of Hon. Members.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: This is a pre-independence Act. It could have been added to the Annexure. This is my submission.

On both these points, the Bill as introduced is incomplete and I request your ruling on this point whether an incomplete Bill can be taken up for consideration.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mirdha, have you anything to say on this?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as you yourself explained, we have put the extracts from the Hyderabad City Police Act (which defines a Police Officer) in the Library and that should meet with the needs of the situation. Actually the annexure is not specifically a part of the Bill as such. It is just there as an information for the guidance and facility of the hon. Members, so that it may serve as a ready reference. We have placed this Act which he has referred to in the Library so that those hon. Members who want may have a look at it and see as to what we want to do.

Also it has been mentioned that the Eighth Edition should have been mentioned and not the Seventh Edition. My reply is very brief. The Eighth Edition does not contain the original concept of the Mulki Rules which is the basis of this Bill. The Eighth edition relates to certain other purposes. Now, our main purpose here in having the extract is to see as to what the concept of the Mulki rule is, which is being sought to be amended under the proposed Bill. It is therefore not the Eighth Edition, but the Seventh Edition which is the proper reference material to fall back upon and this is exactly what we have done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I agree that annexures are not really part of the Bill; they are there only for the reference of the Members. With regard to the particular Act that the hon. Member had referred to, it has been placed in the Library for his reference. If the hon. Minister says that the proposed amendments are in relation to the extracts that are relevant, which have been given at the end of the Bill, I do not see any irregularity in that.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Here, annexure is part of the Bill.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: With your permission, may I say that under the Andhra Pradesh Adaptation of Laws Order the earlier laws have been adapted, and they are no more valid?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member can make use of this point in his speech. I see that his name is there on the list. When he speaks, he can refer to this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): May I seek your guidance regarding the procedure? Already, the motion for consideration of the Bill has been moved here. Some of us have given amendments to this consideration motion, to the effect that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall ascertain from him whether he will be moving his amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from you at what stage we can make observations on that. Would you give priority to those who have tabled such amendments, because that is a very basic point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a very well known and accepted procedure that soon after the motion for consideration is moved, amendments to that motion are moved. I shall ascertain from the hon. Member whether he is moving those amendments, and then in the course of his speech, he can speak on both the amendments and the motion for consideration. That is the accepted procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had raised some other point. It appears to me that the procedure being followed absolutely varies from the general procedure. That was why I was asking for a general clarification. For instance, while moving this particular amendment that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon, if we feel that we can make some observations at the initial stage, if we are allowed to do so, that may help in the discussion. Can that not be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not the practice.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): I have tabled a motion for reference to the Supreme Court....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall ascertain from him whether he is moving it. We have not come to that stage yet. I am dealing with points of order now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already given my ruling on the point of order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am not referring to that. With your permission, I want to make a submission which will perhaps lessen the burden or pressure on the time fixed for this debate.

Our party has decided to boycott the debate on this subject. We had earlier been opposed to its introduction. We stick to the basic position....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member needs not make a speech then.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Instead of solving the problem....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he is making a speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Instead of solving the problem, it would lead to further accentuation of the trouble. No element in Andhra Pradesh seems to be in support of this measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is entitled to his opinion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have also another complaint, against the Chair. Although doubts have been expressed about the legality and constitutionality of the measure, the Chair did not think it fit to give us the benefit of the advice of the Attorney-General.... We, therefore, find ourselves in great difficulty, so far as the legality and constitutionality of this particular measure is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That question had been disposed of already.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Government have not been well advised in bringing forward this motion without doing political and human engineering. So, our party has decided to boycott the debate on this Bill.

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and some other Members then left the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would also like to disassociate myself and my party from this Bill. As I had said when the Bill was introduced, this Government with its eyes open is going in for a public blood bath in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. I cannot see how this Bill is being welcomed by anybody except for Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. Therefore, I shall not associate myself in any way with this Bill. I feel that the Bill should never have been introduced. I thought that we had succeeded in stopping the Government from introducing it; I thought that we had persuaded them to see the wisdom of not introducing this Bill, but since the Government chooses to ignore all such protests, I and my party cannot associate with this debate.

Shri Piloo Mody and some other Members then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry in all this confusion I forgot to ascertain from the members who have given notices of amendments to this motion. Shri K. Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I move:

"That the President of India may be requested to refer the Mulki Rules Bill, 1972, for the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution of India". (1)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I move:

"That the President be requested to refer the Mulki Rules Bill 1972, to the Supreme Court, under article 143 of the Constitution for its opinion". (3f)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI
(Shajapur): *My amendment is in list No. 1.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am going according to the list given here. This must have been rearranged.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1973". (2)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th April, 1973". (3)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri R. V. Bade, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri R. N. Goenka, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Mallikarjun, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Piloo Mody, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Shri M. S. Purty, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri G. P. Yadav, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee". (4)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody is so much confused. Members are confused. The Chair is also confused.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Distribution of confusion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are all human beings with all our failings.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): What about my amendment?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment is to clause 2. This is the motion for consideration. We are all confused.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwah): At least there is socialism in confusion.

***SHRI B. N. REDDY** (Niryalguda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of India of which the great Shri P. Sundaraya. Our party lead by Sundaraya struggled hard for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh. In the first place I want to make it clear that it is disgraceful and shameful on the part of the Government to bring forward this Bill before this august House. The Government are reviving their feudalistic tendencies which existed before 50 years. This does not contribute to the unity of India. The Government ignored the opinions of learned jurists and other section of society and brought forward this Bill. The so called socialist Government have ignored everything arbitrarily and compulsorily brought forward this Bill. They have utilised their brute majority for this purpose and actually imposed this Bill on the august House. This is really shameful act on the part of the Government.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

I would like to ask the circumstances in which this Bill has been brought before this House. The Congress Party instead of maintaining the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh have thought it fit to disintegrate it. This is regrettable. Let us examine the 5-point formula of the Prime Minister. We all know about the 8-point formula. This 5-point formula has been brought about to satisfy the people of Andhra Pradesh but only to encourage their ruling warring groups of Andhra Pradesh. This 5-point formula has assumed a new form. This formula does not help in solving the problem of unemployment or the backwardness of Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruption*) Let us examine the circumstances under which this Bill has come about. Andhra Pradesh has been called the granary of the South. But today it is effected by drought conditions and threatened famine. It is a very backward State. It occupies the 5th place in the matter of population but in the matter of industry this occupies the 10th place. Among the students lakhs of students are unemployed and there are so many about the streets. For all these things the ruling party is responsible. They run counter to the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh and endanger its unity. This is how this 5-point formula has come about. But we should examine whether this Bill helps in maintaining the integrity and unity of Andhra Pradesh. No, it does not help in it. In one word I can say that this 5-point formula has only enflamed the passions of Andhra Pradesh. Even the State Government were so divided into two warring groups and they are settling it on the streets.

Sir, it is really establishing to find that the Congress Party is saying that 5-point formula of the Prime Minister is a panacea for the ills of Andhra Pradesh. This is a blessing.

It is misleading on the part of the Government to say that this Bill which encouraged regionalism to the worse possible limits is a Bill which will do good to the people of Andhra Pradesh. The Government have only taken an opportunist view of the problem and have utilised to serve its own ends. It is the duty

of the Government to explain us to how this Bill encourage the unity of Andhra Pradesh. It seems to me that this Bill which encourages Mulki and non Mulki in one State is perhaps the socialist view of the Congress party. According to this Bill they have put up another regional Committee in rivalry to already existing regional committee. I could not understand how these two regional committees can help in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh.

The ruling party cries from roof tops that they always want to maintain the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh. But judging by the recent disturbances in Andhra Pradesh it is very clear that this Bill did not help in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh. It only helps in disintegrating it.

I want to mention the most shameful and disgraceful act of the Congress Government. What is the source of this Bill. The ruling party always says that it is wedded to socialism but this bill only revives the old feudal tenets of Nizam of Hyderabad. The Congress party have used the Mulki rules which existed 50 years back to suit their own purpose and let us see as to why the Nizam of Hyderabad introduced this Mulki rules. The Nizam introduced these Mulki rules only to accentuate differences between Andhra, Maharashtra, Karnataka. He wanted to stop the migration of the people of Andhra Pradesh to other States. This Congress party have revived these rules only for their own purpose. *Prima facie* this Bill is a out moded Bill. This is a shameful and disgraceful Bill.

Sir, I want to mention the political implications of this Bill. This Bill only encourages the warring groups of the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has brought forward this Bill only to maintain the prestige of the Congress party. This Bill does not help in the unity of Andhra Pradesh but only helps the ruling groups of Andhra Pradesh.

They are setting up one regional committee after another regional committee to suit their own ends. It is really hard to think as to how unity can be brought about as a result of this Bill. Again we

find in this Bill an exception has been in the case of Hyderabad. This does not help in improving the welfare of the people. This Bill only helps in maintaining the power of the ruling party. (*Interruptions*) We have got our own views on this problem but you have got no courage to accept the suggestions offered by us. It is well known that Andhra Pradesh and Telengana are backward States. Some time back I wrote a letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi asking her whether she is prepared to give all possible assistance to the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana. She has replied stating that I need not worry when the Central Government will take all possible steps to remove the backward region of Andhra and Telengana. The Central Government are not prepared to promote the welfare of the 4½ crores of people of Andhra Pradesh and improve the backward regions of the State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy you please speak on the Bill all generalities.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is speaking on the Bill Sir.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: The Central Government should give liberal assistance and funds for the development of backward regions of Andhra Pradesh. Take concrete steps to remove unemployment, start more industries in Andhra Pradesh. They should take long term steps to remove these problems.

I want to state categorically that the Government of India should faithfully and sincerely implement the 2 : 1 formula in the whole of Andhra Pradesh. If you are really interested in maintaining the unity of Andhra Pradesh you should definitely implement 2 : 1 formula. But today that formula does not suit the purpose. These Mulki rules only suit your purpose. This is a shame on the part of the Government wedded to the policy of socialism.

In conclusion it is my duty to bring to your notice the political game played by the ruling parties in Andhra Pradesh. The Government has been divided into

two warring groups and they have encouraged regionalism and separatism. They are responsible for these disturbances. They want to destroy the unity of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Shri B. V. Subba Reddy is leader of another group. Both of them are faithful allies of the Prime Minister and both of them are still Ministers. They want to create separate States for themselves to suit their own purpose. (*Interruptions*) People who supported separatism some time back have turned integratist and people who supported integration some time back have turned separatists. These tactics are puerly for the sake of power only. For the sake of power these groups are spreading discontent among the people of Andhra and enflame their passions. This political gamble is against all canons of propriety and politics. But Mr. Indira Gandhi has supported this because she belongs to the Congress party which is a ruling party. If I want to say in one word the people of Andhra Pradesh have been held to ransom by these ruling groups in Andhra Pradesh only the people are suffering as a result of this and nobody else. (*Interruption*). I want to state that even ruling party cannot turn back wheels of history. They will get the punishment which is due to them. We all know how the Nizam of Hyderabad has been taught a severe lesson by the people. That State has been broken up. (*Interruption*) I warn that this Congress Government will also be punished in the same way as the Nizam of Hyderabad was punished by the people. I want to emphasise the punishment which will be given to Congress party will be much more severe than that. I want that these white cap Congress men should note this. As a Communist party member who has shed blood for the removal of the Nizam and for the establishment of Vishal Andhra I am issuing this warning. I want to emphasise that this 2 : 1 formula should be faithfully implemented. The Central Government should give all possible assistance to the backward and undeveloped areas and take steps to remove unemployment. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has given two months time to these warring groups to fight among themselves. I want to state

that the 4 1/2 crores of people of Andhra Pradesh will not forgive this Government for their misdeeds and they will throw them in the Indian Ocean. This 5—point formula is like the formula of the monkey settling the disputes of two cats. This is all for the sake of power.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, and I do so with a great sense of responsibility. I will explain one reason why I am supporting this Bill, and that will do away with the arguments of my friend, Shri Reddy, of the CMP straightway. While criticising the contents of the Bill, he has formulated an alternative proposition for the solution of the Mulki problem and that is the perpetuation of the division of the jobs between Andhra and Telengana on a 2:1 basis for all time to come. I ask Shri Reddy: is it a modern conception of Mulki-isation? While the Bill seeks to stop the application of the Mulki rules to Hyderabad city by the year 1977 and to the rest of Telengana by the year 1980, what my learned friend, Shri Reddy, is suggesting is a perpetual reservation of one-third of the seats for all times to come. If this is what you call integration of a State, by socialism, democracy and modernisation, I do not know what you mean by these words. I am only making the point that whether the proposal mentioned in the Bill is satisfactory or not, it is certainly much more satisfactory than the alternative which the CMP has suggested, which means in effect the perpetuation of the Mulki rules for all times to come. I know that some of my friends from Telengana want the perpetual application of the Mulki rules.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): We do not want perpetual Mulki rule at all. We do not want a dispute within the State. We want a separate Telengana..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not saying that he is in the same box with Shri Reddy.... *(interruptions)*. I am not yielding. Let me finish my speech. The point that I am trying to make out

is this. With the so-called radicalism, Shri Reddy is in the same box, as some friends from Telengana who want a perpetual application of the Mulki Rules, including inferior, superior and all types of jobs.

Why I am supporting this Bill is that I have a moral responsibility to support it. There is a historical reason for it. The question is not whether some of my Andhra friends are satisfied with it. That is not the question. The question is that the Prime Minister left it to us, and to the leaders of Andhra and Telengana, to come to an agreement as to how to solve this problem. We sat for days and days together. I am one of those who urged that the Mulki Rules should stop so far as the capital city is concerned, because we consider it a great anomaly, by the year 1974 by which time the Public Employment Act, had it been in operation, would have ended. We wanted the Mulki Rules application to Hyderabad capital city to be ended by 1974 and to the rest of area a little later, perhaps, according to whatever justiceability of the case may be. But we failed to arrive at an agreement. It is the utmost tragedy that we failed to arrive at an agreement.

Then, all of us went to the Prime Minister and requested her to make an adjudication on the issue. When she has given a decision, whether I may like it or not, whether it is in consonance with what I feel is correct or not, I for one feel morally bound to follow the decision that she has given.

I will say one thing more here. The people who are now asking.... *(interruptions)*. I am the man on whose question Pandit Nehru announced the formation of Andhra State. I have fought many battles—many battles.... *(Interruptions)*. I have faced many battles on my head; I am a fighter and I have fought many battles. I feel this is a case where I must tell the public my point of view boldly and state what it is,

Who has started the ball rolling? The Mulki Rules is a bad thing. But who

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started them? I find one of the signatories to the gentleman's agreement is Mr. Latchanna, the leader of the "Separate Andhra" movement. Where was the need? If you say that Mulki Rules is a sin, if you say that reservation of jobs is a sin, what the separatists are saying now, and I agree, I may say it is the same Mr. Latchanna, the leader of the movement who subscribed to the 1956 gentleman's agreement which contains all these things. (Interruptions). I ask: Have you had the courage all these years to condemn all this? Now you want to fish in troubled waters. Have you had the guts all these years to come forward to say what happened in Andhra so far is wrong? You have taken full advantage of it. Now, because we are in difficulty, you want to fish in it.

As I said, I am not one of those who think that this kind of reservation is good. I am of the opinion that it was bad, but it was bad *ab initio*. Now the Bill seeks this reservation by a certain date. Hence my support for the Bill.

At the same time, while supporting the Bill, I say that I am doing it with a heavy heart. I come from an area where only recently 30 innocent lives were lost. There was indiscriminate firing. I would like to pay my tribute to the memory of those innocent lives which were lost only recently. I come from an area where the agitation at the moment is at the highest pitch. The people are very much agitated about it. But I would like to say why. I would explain to you why the people are feeling that something more should be done in order to make this Bill acceptable to the people. I too humbly submit that something more has to be done. It is my duty to place that before this august House. And, what is that something to be done? But before I do so, I would like to make it clear that this kind of agitation in the Andhra State is not caused by landlords as some hon. Members are saying. This kind of a light treatment of the problem is the surest way of accentuating the sorrowful

state of affairs there. If somebody wants to create trouble, that is the best way.

Sir, the movement has spread not only to the villagers but to all the intelligentsia of the Andhra country, the lawyers, the doctors, the engineers, the students and the officers—Gazetted and non-Gazetted. Why has it spread? Let us think it over? Why has it spread? This is where I would like my Telengana friends to ponder over. I would like to have their co-operation in this respect because it is you and I.... (Interruptions.) It is tragic that some of our Telengana friends who were once for integration are now for bifurcation, of course some others who were previously for bifurcation are now integrationists. But, Sir, I have always been for integration. I fought for Andhra, I fought for Visala Andhra and I if I can now save this Visala Andhra, I would like to do so.

Now, the point is: What is the cause for so much agitation in Andhra? And this will give a clue to what more should be done. They feel that they are second-class citizens in their own capital city. I must place it before you. If you ask any Andhra gentleman who is staying in Hyderabad, he will tell you, 'My son can get a job in the Bombay Corporation but not here. My son can get a job anywhere else but not in Hyderabad. My son can get admission into any college in the Madras University but he cannot get admission in the Osmania University at Hyderabad..'

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): We are happy about it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: ...My son cannot get a job in my own capital city. These are some of the burning issues. It is no use to hide the facts. How long are you going to put up with it? On the top of it, in many of the districts of Telengana, I am sorry to say, feelings are running so high—I do not know if I should do—but I must tell the facts with the hope that my Telengana friends will do everything possible to bring down the temperature there. Sir, in the Telengana districts, there is a virtual social boycott.

of the Andhra people. No peons to help the officers, the clerks do not put up the files. Students go and say, 'Get out of this place. This is not for you.' My Telengana friends, if they want this integrated State to continue....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: We do not want.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: If you do not want, you go away. This is our State and we are going to keep it whether you like it or not and I say.... (Interruptions). Not only that....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: We did not know your attitude at that time.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Better you can walk out. Sir, I have given him an escape.

Sir, besides this now there are certain vestiges of a State within a State. Of course, there may be certain historical reasons. But I am not going into that again. There is a separate Regional Council. There is a separate Budget. Technically you may not call it a separate budget. Actually, there is a separate calculation—for instance milk is produced and manufactured in Vijayawada but because it is sold in Hyderabad the sales tax, paid in Hyderabad goes to the credit of Telengana. There is thus separate accounting—two sheets actually. There are two sheets of paper. Where the electricity is generated the costs of manufacture must go to that account and where it is consumed, it must come into this account. There are so many items like that. This is not a very healthy state of affairs. It is a State within a State to have a separate budget, to have a separate regional council, etc. The Chief Minister is now from Telengana. People say, and justifiably say, in such a situation what is the need for a State within a State. I appeal to the Prime Minister to help us to remove also such last vestiges of a State within a State at her own time, but as quickly as possible, to see that there is only a single Budget for the whole of

Andhra as in the case of Bihar, U.P., Mysore and so many other States. What is the crime which we have committed that for all time to come there must be a State within a State?

About the regional council, whatever may be the origins of the regional council, they have made a great mistake, a tremendous mistake. The other day in the regional council meeting in Hyderabad many of the MLAs met there. They had that forum. The Andhra MLAs had no forum. Of course, you may say, it is a minor matter. It is not minor matter. It is a psychological matter. There is no forum, Sir, for the Andhra Members to meet and express their opinion, to state their point of view on the Bill, to make representations separately while the Telengana Members, could meet in their own forum. Andhra Members could not have even that forum.

I would request the Prime Minister to realise one aspect. I appeal to her in all humility and say that the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to one district; the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to the landlords; the movement in Andhradesa is not confined to one area or district, but it is spread over all the districts of Andhra and they have got their own legitimate grievances. It is not as though they are against an integrated State. If anybody says they are not for integrated State, I am not prepared to accept that. The Ministers who resigned talk of integrated State. In the latest statement they say, if certain conditions are satisfied, if certain clarifications are given, they will stand by the integrated State. We have seen some of the letters by some of my colleagues here. They say, they are for an unconditional integrated State. Certain sections of people treating others as second class citizens. Sir, it is this atmosphere that must be changed. This Bill is a step in the right direction.

You may agree with the date or you may suggest another date. Somebody else may suggest an immediate ending. But in the circumstances in which this Bill has come about, I certainly believe, this is a

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step in the right direction. But the other obstacles to integration must go too.

We shall leave it to the Prime Minister to find a way out as to how to remove the other various obstacles also standing in the way of integration. It is true we have waited all these years, for 16 long years, and these are not new things which are there today. These have been there for 16 years. But now we feel that it is high time they go. Now, that the decision has been taken to end some of them, we shall look forward to ending the other too soon. In 1977 the Mulki Rules will end in Hyderabad. In 1980 they will end everywhere. It is our earnest hope that the Central Government will end all the other vestiges that is, separate budget and separate regional council also within that period.

15 hrs.

The point is this that in the separate budget or separate account or whatever you call it, there are certain anomalies, and every Andhra is asking 'How long are we going to tolerate this?'. I shall place before the House these anomalies, and you will see for yourself how far I am right.

The revenues of the Hyderabad city amounting to Rs. 36 crores are *in toto* credited to the Telengana budget or account. It is the revenue of the capital city. How does it arise? It arises out of sales tax, out of excise duty, out of various other incomes that arise in the city, because it is the capital city. Industrialisation is there on behalf of the whole State, and heavy industries are there. There, you will find also mobile population, people coming from the Andhra area and from the Telengana area. They contribute also to sales tax and excise duty. Also the Andhra people in the Hyderabad city, pay their own municipal taxes. There are, I believe, some lakhs of them. Even those are made part of the Hyderabad city revenues, and the entire revenue of the Hyderabad city amounting to Rs. 36 crores is credited to the Telengana fund.

But what happens to the expenditure? That is where I would like you to see the anomaly. If Rs. 36 crores is the expenditure on Hyderabad city, the Andhras bear Rs. 24 crores of the expenditure...

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It is wrong... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: These are my figures. I am not yielding. I am not going to yield now. The hon. Member may contradict these figures later when he speaks.

2:1 is the ratio of the expenditure in the capital city; out of Rs. 36 crores of expenditure, we pay Rs. 24 crores; the Andhras are paying Rs. 24 crores....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: He is misleading and misguiding the House... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Every pie of this total revenue of Rs. 36 crores is being credited to the Telengana fund. My friends say that out of this, they maintain schools, they maintain colleges, and they say, well, the Andhra boys cannot apply here, because their expenditure has come out of the Telengana budget. And what is that Telengana budget or corpus of the Telengana fund except this, apart from other things, which comes from the Rs. 36 crores which is raised in the Hyderabad city?

So, having collected this money, having established or maintained institutions out of it, they say, 'This is not your money, this is not your budget; send your boy to Bombay or Calcutta or Mauritius, but certainly not to the capital city of Hyderabad'. So, you can understand the agony of the Andhra people living there in the capital city itself. Of course, I am not blaming anybody in particular, because we are all responsible for this. It is easy to blame others. For the last seventeen years or so odd years, each one of us has contributed to this deplorable condition. Chief Minister after Chief Minister has made concession after concession....

SHRI S. B. GIRI: By looting the Telengana people....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You have taken full advantage of this for sixteen years. For this sorry state of affairs, I am not one of those who blame X, Y or Z. I think that every Andhra and every citizen of Andhra Pradesh is responsible for this, and it must be the joint effort of all of us to bring our intelligence together, our brains together, our patriotism together, our sense and love of an integrated State together and see how best, how soon, how quickly and how honourably to end this and to give that sense of equality which the people of Andhra Pradesh so badly need.

In the end, again, I would like to pay in all humility my tribute to those innocent lives which have been lost in the recent scuffle, in the recent firing, unnecessary and unjustified firing by the police. I have asked and other Andhra friends and MPs have asked for a judicial inquiry into it. I hope the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh would have the courtesy and the rationality of appointing a high judicial officer to go into these tragic things and see that such a situation does not recur.

***SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY (Cuddapah):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Bill is a belated one. Although this is a belated Bill and that is inexcusable, this Bill is to be welcomed. But it requires some modifications and clarifications. If this Bill has been suitably modified and further improved then it would have been much better. In spite of the fact there is inexcusable delay on the part of the Government to bring forward this Bill, this Bill deserves to be welcomed. This Bill would go a long way to keep the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh if some more satisfactory explanations follow it during the discussion.

I am not inclined to agree with Mr. B. N. Reddy, who has just stated before me that this Bill does not help in the unity

of Andhra Pradesh and the solution which he has given for the unification of Andhra Pradesh is not acceptable to me. The 2:1 formula enunciated by Mr. Reddy does not help in the matter. This formula only relates according to population figures but Telengana has got a long history behind it which requires something more. There are certain backward areas in Telengana and therefore it is absolutely necessary to give essential safeguards concessions for those areas. Protection is the method of integration. Hence it becomes necessary in the interest of national integration to give safeguards and protection to all the backward and drought effected areas, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in this respect. There is no other ulterior motive in giving such safeguards to these classes. I also oppose the Mulki rules as they stand. They are medieval, out dated and obstructionist. But at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh necessary concessions and safeguards were given by the Andhra leaders although nobody accepted the Mulki rules, to the Telengana area because of its backwardness. It is only with this backwardness in mind the Telengana region was given some concession. In this connection I completely endorse the views expressed by Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah. But in regard to his assessment of the situation in Andhra and the role of landlords I fully disagree with him. I will come to him later on.

During the past 2½ months so much disturbances have taken place in Andhra Pradesh. There has been a spate of agitations, hartals, processions and demonstrations. On November 21, 25 to 30 innocent persons were killed as a result of police firing. I take this opportunity to offer my heartfelt condolences to them. I also request the Andhra Pradesh Government to institute a judicial inquiry into the causes of these disturbances. In spite of the fact that there have been persistent demands from the people of Andhra Pradesh to institute inquiries into these disturbances, the Andhra Government has

[Shri Y. Eswara Reddy]

not taken any action. I am sorry they have not done it. I hope atleast now they will order a judicial inquiry taking into account the sentiments of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Who is responsible for these disturbances? I lay the blame squarely on the shoulders of the Congress party and the Congress Government. When disturbances are going on for the past 2½ months it is a great pity that the Andhra Pradesh Government was divided. The Cabinet was divided to the point of regionalism.

As soon as the judgment of the Supreme Court came the first statement made by the Chief Minister that finality has been reached was very provocative. Its finality has been ditched. Everybody in Andhra Pradesh felt unhappy about it. It is regrettable that without understanding the social, economic and political implications and without any forethought of its repercussions such a statement has been made by the Chief Minister. As regards, the decision of the Supreme Court nobody come out explaining what the judgment really means. Thus misled and misinformed, the students and unemployed youth suddenly and naturally too felt that they have no chance of employment and they have no future. Even non-gazetted employees felt like that. These things are mainly due to the fact that the Congress Party and the Minister could not take a decision at the appropriate time. The Ministers were only shuttling and planes here and there. The landed gentry communalists vested interests and disgruntled elements who were waiting in the wings for such opportunities took charge of the situation and increased the discontent among the people. They took the situation to alarming dimensions and spread regionalism to the worst possible extent. Reasonable regional aspirations were turned into disruptive regional antagonisms.

In this keen conflict, there has been nothing pertaining to the interests of the 80 per cent of the Andhra people. This conflict has nothing to contribute to the

welfare of the poor people, rural and urban and the agriculturists, etc. Their needs have nothing to do with this Mulki business. As the Congress Party could not come to the decision quickly and properly reactionary elements landlords and communalists took over the situation, became its leaders and made it worse and disruptive.

In these circumstances the Andhra Congress Parliament Members could not give a helping hand to the Central Government. Some of them wanted to have their own pound of flesh under the covering of integration. The grand alliance which was routed in 1971 also took advantage of the situation. They brought forward unrealisable demands. The Jan Sangh, the Swatantra and the Syndicate Congress, the landed agriculturists all these people took leadership of these disturbances. The most pitiable phenomenon in these disturbances is that the grand alliance has taken a new shape in the form of extreme right, and extreme left. It is a very dangerous development.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are in alliance with them.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: The difference between 1971 and now is that the Congress Party was united at that time but now it is not. The Syndicate leaders had no base previously in Andhra Pradesh but it is god-sent opportunity for them to exploit the students and other classes for their benefit and they did it to their hearts content. *(Interruption)*.

I am pained to see that even some leaders of the Nehru Forum also—*(Interruption)*. I did not say that whole Nehru Study Forum, but only some members, some leaders of the forum—

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Then, why don't you say "some members of the Congress?"

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: If it is the official policy of the Nehru Forum then you can accuse us.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Bring in Moscow.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Forum periodically called by the name of the late revered Nehru. While Nehru was alive, he suffered a lot from these sorts of people. I request them all: why don't they at least allow him to rest in peace in the other world? Why do you take his name and do all these things?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: You are also doing the same thing.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: As result of these disturbances the future of the four and a half crores people of Andhra Pradesh, who were once the prisoners of formation of linguistic States, has become bleak and black.

The root cause of this whole problem is extreme and serious unemployment for the present. There are a few opportunities for educated and uneducated. Even if you take the per capita income it is very low. But if you take the population below poverty line, Andhra Pradesh tops the list having more than 40 per cent while in Punjab it is only 20 per cent. As regards the unemployed figures supplied last September the number of educated unemployed three lakhs sixty thousand, out of which one lakh 20 thousand are Matrics and 26 thousands are Graduates. Therefore we find unemployment situation in Andhra is very serious and alarming and these Mulki Issue has been taken advantage of to create more fears and despair.

The youth of Andhra Pradesh think that the Mulki rules are the cause of their unemployment and people of Telangana think that with Mulki rules alone their unemployment problem will be solved. Assessment of both are not correct. Enormity of unemployment problem is due to the lack of sufficient number of industries and projects in Andhra Pradesh and the backwardness of the State. Employment can be increased only by creating more job opportunities, rural and urban

and by setting up of more industries. These Mulki rules will not solve the problem of Andhra Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh another issue has been taken up and that is the categorisation of first class citizens and second class citizens who are second class citizens? The people of Telangana are of the opinion that inspite of safeguards to them like Mulki rules regional Committee etc., they think they are second class citizens because the Andhra Assembly is dominated by Andhra Pradesh by the proportion of 2:1. In the same way people of Andhra Pradesh are made to feel that they are second class citizens because of the Mulki rules and inspite of the fact they have a commanding majority in the State Assembly. But both of them are not correct. The landed agriculturists, factory owners and other richer classes of people whether they belong to Andhra or Telangana are the first class citizens. The second class citizens are the poor people and the workers whether they belong to Andhra or Telangana. Whether you take the case of employment or admission to colleges and universities or any work from the official it is only the first class citizens of both these regions who get these benefits and not the poor classes who are actually treated as second class citizens in both the regions. We have been giving certain safeguards to Telangana in 1956, 1969 and also the 8-point formula. To think that because of their safeguards given by us, we have become second class citizens, is a mistake.

People are speaking of the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh. If so, I want to emphasise that necessary safeguards should be given to the development of Rayalaseema which is a chronically backward and drought affected area of Andhra Pradesh before bifurcation takes place. In this connection I want to state the things which have happened since independence even as late as 1937 the Sri Bagh Pact has given plans to give priorities for the development of Rayalaseema and also a separate High Court for Rayalaseema, etc., and if the landlords of coastal Andhra think then that they are second class citi-

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zens in that bifurcated Andhra State what will be the fate of Rayalaseema people. Therefore, this conception of second class citizenship is not correct. In unity alone our salvation lies and solution of our problems.

Andhra Pradesh is rich in natural resources and it has got a long coastal line. There is Visakhapatnam port, Kothagudem mines, Telengana industries and the rivers of Godavari, Krishna, Pannar and Tung Bhadra. Every effort should be taken to tap these resources and increase production and prosperity. Then only we can solve the problem of unemployment, backwardness and drought conditions of Andhra Pradesh. There are no other alternatives to solve these problems. I am coming to the last point. If Andhra region is separated it will become the playground of casteism and communalism. We can see it from the classes and elements who have entered into this arena of conflict now? It is only the landed agriculturists and new rich classes of society. There is no doubt that there are genuine grievances for the students and the unemployed youth. But it is only these richer classes only that have twisted these problems and had spread their discontent in wrong direction to suit their selfishness. It is very clear that it is only the rich landlords who have taken over the leadership of these agitations. The rich landlords of Vuyyuru, Challapalli, Tanku, and also the sugar barons of Andhra Pradesh are personally leading these processions and have financed and encouraged these disturbances. Nobody can deny this. Those landlord elements are their politicians who tried to obstruct every progressive aspect of the recent land-ceiling Bill have joined this agitation and encouraging them so as to gain time and save their surplus lands. If there is bifurcation of the State we have to face many problems. Bifurcation will not solve the the problems of Andhra Pradesh. Along with the problem of capital so many other problems arise. Now the slogan is for an unconditional Andhra Pradesh, if not, separate Andhra State. If such a Andhra State is formed then the capital will have

to be shifted from Hyderabad. When that happens its construction itself costs us fifty crores of rupees. We have also to attend to the needs of backward districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Already we are bankrupt and if we have to spend such a large amount of money on the capital itself where and when will we progress. The progress will be completely retarded. In spite of the fact that we have spent for a good purpose an amount of 180 crores of rupees on Nagarjuna Sagar Project, it has its regions effect on development of backward areas already for the past 10 years.

The transfer of assets is another headache. If we think of these problems our hearts cease to beat. The future of Andhra Pradesh will be sealed and doomed.

I have got great respect for Shri B. V. Subba Reddy, Shri P. Basi Reddy. They are the elders of Rayalaseema. One is the Chairman of Rayalaseema Conference and the other was President of the Rayalaseema Planning and Development Board. Some persons have expressed misgivings about the future of Rayalaseema if a separate Andhra State is formed. But these two persons have charged them as opportunists and selfseekers. I am not prepared to agree with them in this respect. As they are my elders, I am not prepared to speak in the same vein as they spoke.

If a separate State of Andhra Pradesh is formed we want to ask specific questions in the light of past experience of Rayalaseema, what about capital and what about the quota of our services? The future of 80 lakhs people of Rayalaseema is dependent on Krishna river waters and if the water of the Krishna should come to Rayalaseema it can come only when the Godavari waters are let down into Krishna. Only then the problem of famine in Rayalaseema will be solved. This Godavari is in Telengana and only when the people of Telengana will agree to this scheme this water will come to Rayalaseema. Coming to the provisions of Mulki rules I want to emphasise that these should not be extended beyond 1977 and 1980 and out of three posts it should be made clear

at two posts should be reserved for Andhra region and not left in vague terms. This should be made clear. I want an assurance about educational facilities in the city? If the State Government have got no funds to carry out the schemes of education then the Central Government should help them in this respect. There is also the Rayalseema Planning and Development Board. It is only an advisory body and it has not got sufficient funds. Every effort should be made to give full assistance to this Board for the development schemes and for eradication of famine. This Board should be made a Statutory body.

According to 5-point formula of the Prime Minister it has been stated that some mechanism will be created. I want to know what is this mechanism and in what respects it will function. The Government should take into consideration the views expressed in their talk with all the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh and state the concessions proposed to be given. We should do our best to maintain the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh and not give encouragement to separatist tendencies only in unity lies the strength and the development of the State.

After 60 years of agitation in Andhra area and after 30 years of agitation in Telengana, Andhra Pradesh came into existence. In those days some thousands of Communist Party workers in Telengana who agitated against the Razakars and demanded visalandhra died a heroic death. Even in those days many from the Congress Party opposed these developments. After Visalandhra was achieved it came under the rule of Congress Party. But the Congress Party instead of devoting its attention to the development of Andhra Pradesh and its emotional integration, encouraged these separatist tendencies. As a result of this mis-rule of the Congress party this Visalandhra has been converted into a Vishadandhra. I appeal to them not to inflict further damage by bifurcating it.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAM MA (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a Mulki by birth and non-Mulki by marriage. So, I think I have a right to stop the quarrel between brothers and plead with them for the unity of the State.

I thank our beloved Prime Minister for giving a solution within the framework of an integrated State. Andhra can progress—the Telugu-speaking people can progress, I would say, if some people have an allergy for the word 'Andhra'—and go hand in hand towards development, rapid industrialisation and socialism only if there is one united State. Unity is strength. If we separate, the strength will disappear.

For the past four years Andhra Pradesh has been witnessing such regional bitterness which has hampered the progress of the State. The Mulki rules issue has affected the Telengana region for the past four years and there is once again that emotional pattern in that part of the Andhra region. For want of time, I cannot go into the details of the agitations on both sides. But it will be seen that the *modus operandi* and the motivation of the agitation present an extremely instructive study. The students and the NGOs first start it. Then the politicians are there to exploit it.

The Mulki rule has been described as a terrible demon. Some of the Jan Sangh members say that 'Mulki' means 'Muslim' and Shrimati Indira Gandhi is fond of Muslims and Mulkis. This is the propaganda they are carrying on. It is depicted as a demon, an epidemic, a calamity and a curse. In fact, a Mulki is described as everything except what it is. Shri Mirdha has just now said that all the pre-Constitution legislations are survived by virtue of article 35B. The Mulki rules obviously require legislation by Parliament in order to be implemented in the spirit in which they are embodied in the Public Employment Act of 1957. It is also clear that article 16(3), which prohibits legislation prescribing residential restrictions, does not apply to the present legislation for the simple reason that this

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Bill does not prescribe any restriction. It acutally abridges the restriction already existing.

I want to say one thing about the unity of the State. This is not one days affair. It is a thousand years' harvest. The formation of Andhra Pradesh, the unity of Telugu-speaking people, with a history of three thousand years, is a thousand years' harvest. How can you just say, we want to get separated; we want to get separated; we want to get separated. Like Jinnah, with swords in their hands, these old Ministers who have above 70 years' age, cannot divide the State. The future is for the younger generation of Andhra Pradesh.

In those days, they used to sing a lovely, a beautiful song: Mother of the Telugu-speaking people with jessamine garlands round your neck, with Krishna, Godhavari and Tunghabhadra and Pinekini, we bow to Thee. Where is that spirit, that attachement, that affection, for the people of one culture, one language, thirsting for the unity? When Andhra Pradesh became one, when the Telugu-speaking people joined as one State on 1st November, 1956, it was like the rivers joining the ocean, knowing no bounds. Everyone knows it.

Today for political reasons, the man is so selfish that for his own personal ends, he sacrifices everything. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, in saying that we should pay our tribute to the memory of those who have lost their lives and sympathise with the bereaved families, and also the Cabinman who was burnt alive by the hooligans. There was violence and damage caused to the railway property. Mr. Mirdha was attacked. He did not say on his own. I was present at Guntur on that day. As I said, I am the daughter-in-law of Guntur. I have every right to go there. If they want to kill me, I am prepared to be killed for it. He did not say anything on his own. I was present there. The things were manipulated.

What happened? The Central Bank of Guntur is located in Tenali. I particular gentleman who belongs to the other House—I cannot mention names—is the President. He sits there for a few days. Another Swatantra Party member also sits there. Lakhs of rupees are collected in the name of demon of land reforms. These are the people who have lost power. Ultimately, it is a power game and others are just pawns in the chess—the students, the NGOs, the innocent people there. What happened then? All the liquor shops were kept open. Certainly, an inquiry should be made into that. Why were the liquor shops kept open? When there is a *bund* on that day, when all other shops were closed, why were the liquor shops kept open? Why were they drunk? Why was so much money spent? Why were they asked to go in a procession and attack the railway station?

The students are our future generation. The railways belong to them. We may die tomorrow; we are after all old. The Ministers who have resigned are older. Is the 5-point formula the reason for it? The 5-point formula of the Prime Minister has been welcomed by 85 per cent of the people, as Mr. Eswara Reddy himself said....(Interruptions) I fought with you also at that time on the floor of the House. But I succeeded, not you.

What happened at Ongole? There was a firing. Early morning, one jeep goes round and says, "Oh! Brother Andhras, are you still sleeping? The people of Andhra are burnt with petrol in Hyderabad. Get up, get up." This is the slogan Who has done it? Let an inquiry be made into it. An ex-Minister was present at Ongole at that time. We know what things are. (Interruptions) What about your Andhra Mahasabha, the unholy alliance of the Swatantra Party, the people who have come into Congress, not even one month back? Why should we take such people? I think, we should not take them. The Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh and what not, all kinds of parties are bent upon creating trouble....(Interruptions) B

the time the Deputy Chief Minister resigns....(Interruptions) They have filled up all the Presidents' posts. It is not one President, it is a Presidium, so many Presidents. You take any number because you do not know who is going to be the Chief Minister of the future would be Andhra. This is what has happened.

Sir, here is a letter of threat. I must congratulate the MLAs that in spite of the threats they are getting hardened day by day. It is not correct to say that they are not going to their constituencies. They are going. Sir, the Andhra Ratna Bhavan where the meeting was held is today in the possession of Congressmen, not those who have deserted and who like cowards could not carry the message to the people. I asked one Minister, 'Why have you resigned?' The reply was: 'People are sending bangles.' I said, 'They are insulting bangles. People wearing bangles have fought battles like the great Jhansi Ki Rani. So, do not insult bangles by sending them'. Sir, cowards die every day but a heroic man dies only once. So, let the cowards in thousands live or die. It is immaterial for us, We will face the people. We will carry the torch of socialism to the people, may be, with one weapon that has been used, the land reforms, to which they are all opposed.

One day, Mr. Subba Reddy comes and says, I support the formula and I welcome it'. Next day he changes. Sir, perhaps something must be wrong with their minds. After all age also counts, with all respect to them. How should we understand it? How should the people understand it? The five-point formula was welcomed by many people. 80 per cent of the students of Telangana have supported it. In Andhra the students try to understand it because the students from Andhra came to Hyderabad. They said, We will not allow ourselves to be used as pawns in the political game. Let us thrash it out. It is a matter concerning our future and the future of Telangana. When they came what happened. The erstwhile separatists and the erstwhile integrationists sent rowdies to molest these students and so Police protection had to be given to them. We cannot blame the students.

After all they are innocent lives and we want to build castles on the graves and on the blood of these people and it is wrong, and the students are not going to allow it.

With regard to the NGOs' agitation, the five-point formula has done good both to Andhra and Telangana. As far as Telangana is concerned, non-gazetted posts upto the level of Tehsildar and the House Surgeon will be filled by Telangana people. So, the bulk of the posts go to Telangana. Otherwise, the Mulki Rule was only upto 5 years but it has now been extended as per the Prime Minister's five-point formula. It would have ended in 1974 but the Prime Minister has extended it till 1980 in the districts and in the capital till 1977. Three years is nothing in the history of a State. If you want to maintain the unity of a State, three years is nothing. I understand the feelings of my Andhra friends. They want the ownership because when they go to Bombay, when they go to other places when everybody feels that it is his capital, the feeling is genuine. It is understandable. After all, this State came into being under an agreement to which they all agreed and that the Mulki rule will be there till 1974. Now, it is extended upto 1977. Only three years. Three years is nothing in the history of a country. After all, even in human lives, three years is nothing....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. There are so many speakers from her Party.

SHRIMATI T. IAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA: The Press, the *joo!* press I would call it, it is really a *joot* press, has been coming out with wrong reports and fanning the flames. I do not know for what? They have been giving all wrong information. The integrationists also have held meetings. The Congress MLAs held a meeting supporting the five-point formula and the Communists also supported it and held a meeting, but nothing comes in their press. Sir, if you make a statement, it does not come in their Press. The Chief Minister gave a press interview. That did not come up in the Press. Even

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one sentence did not come in the Press. The Chief Minister is a small person for the Press magnates. He is following the socialist path. I appeal to the N.G.Os. Bulk of them come from poor families. Why should they not understand the situation? Let them not participate in this destruction. Let them not be pawns. I have seen the statement that the educated youth will occupy their seats. I am quoting from this statement:

"An association of the educated unemployed youth today warned the Govt. employees, who are frequently resorting to strikes, that the unemployed youth would occupy the seats of those employees who are on strike.

The association, which met here last night, decided to give a call to all the educated youth who were seeking employment to occupy the chairs of the striking employees, according to a Press Note issued jointly by its President K. V. Gopala Rao of Guntur and General Secretary R. Ramiah of Hyderabad.

"The association also appealed to the unemployed youth to give an undertaking to the heads of the offices saying they would discharge their duties honestly and be loyal to the Government and the people."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On a subject like this Members have many things to say and they want to unburden themselves, but even then, there is a limit of time. There is a good number of speakers from the Congress party. I think if we apportion 7 minutes to each speaker, then, everybody would have a chance. About the Members from the Opposition side, the time is already indicated here. I would request them that, when I give the bell one minute before the time is over, they should take it as a warning.

* Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): I hope you will give me 20 minutes.

SHRI B. S. GIRI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the broad indications, it does not mean we shall go mechanically with them; we will see as we proceed with the business. Mr. Giri I find your name is here. Now Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने पेश है उसको जनता की राय जानने के लिए प्रसारित किया जाय, यह संशोधन में दिया है। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि इस विधेयक से आन्ध्र के किसी भी भाग की जनता संतुष्ट होने वाली नहीं है। जिस को हम कोस्टल एरिया बोलते हैं या जिस को हम तेलंगाना कहते हैं दोनों भागों की जनता में इन रुस्त के बारे में असंतोष है, निराशा है। 1969 से ले कर यह मामला चला हुआ है और उस का जो मूल कारण है वह यदि मैं यह कहूँ तो गलत नहीं होगा कि शुरू से सोच समझ कर समय रहते ही समस्या का हल निकालने की क्षमता हम शासन में नहीं है। यह बुनियादी कारण है। क्योंकि आन्ध्र का जो फार्मेशन हुआ वह पोट्टी श्री रामूलू के देहान्त के बाद हुआ, हाचपाव हुआ। उस के पीछे कोई सिद्धांत नहीं था जैसा कि बाद में फाब्रिल अली कमीशन के अपनी सिफारिशों देने के बाद नवम्बर 1956 के अन्दर व्यवस्था बनी। अगर करना था तो सोचसमझ कर करना चाहिए था। किन्तु पहले एक आन्ध्र बना। 1956 में समस्या खड़ी हो गई। फिर दोनों में जेटिलमैन्स ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ। यह ऐग्रीमेंट करने वाले दोनों ओर से कांग्रेसी थे। लेकिन वह जेटिलमैन्स ऐग्रीमेंट बर्क नहीं हुआ। यह सब स्वीकार करते हैं। कोई ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कह सके कि इस को अच्छे तरीके से बर्क आउट किया है। यह बर्क आउट क्यों नहीं होता? जब हम कालेज में थे तो जमनादास मेहता एक नेता थे, वह कहा करते थे कि

There are two classes of men, one is a gentleman, the other one is a Congressman. (Interruptions). I am saying this in a lighter vein. Let them not take it seriously.

जहाँ भी इन्होंने ऐग्रीमेंट किया है वह ऐग्रीमेंट फेल हुआ है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
(Serampore): They are all gentlemen.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह जो समस्या तेलंगाना में खड़ी हुई यह आज की नहीं है। यह सन् 1967-68 से लगातार सामने है। लोगों के मन में असंतोष था। वास्तव में जो दोनों के बीच में समझौता हुआ था उस के अनुसार जो विकास होना चाहिए था वह हुआ नहीं। और इस दोष को मैं आन्ध्र को नहीं देता। सारे देश के अंदर आज यह भावना बनी हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री यहां बैठी हुई हैं तो मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यह भावना बनती जा रही है कि रायबरेली की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। हर दो तीन महीने के अन्दर डा० के० एल० राव वहां जाते हैं, बिजली के मामले में वहां प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है, सिंचाई के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। देश भर में संतुलित आर्थिक विकास जो होना चाहिए था योजनाबद्ध तरीके से वह हुआ नहीं...

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Anyhow, we have no Mulki problems there.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : भले ही आज न हो कल पैदा हो सकता है क्योंकि संतुलित आर्थिक विकास की ओर हम ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो पंत जी के क्षेत्र में उत्तराखंड की मांग बहुत जोर पकड़ रही है। ऐसा नहीं कि यह एक बीमारी है। यह एक बीमारी का कारण खड़ा हुआ है। इट इज जस्ट द सिंप्टम।

यह मूल रोग नहीं है, मूल रोग और है। पिछले 25 साल में आजादी के बाद योजना बनाते एक, दो तीन, चार पांचवी तक पहुंच गए। योजनाबद्ध तरीके से देश का विकास नहीं हुआ। इसकी वजह से यह गड़बड़ हुई।

आंध्र की थोड़ी सी पृष्ठभूमि भी है। इसे भी समझ लेना चाहिये। 1953 से 1956 तक एक अलग आंध्र था। उस समय तेलंगाना और हैदराबाद की स्टेट के पार्ट थे। जब वे दोनों एक हो गए तो उन्होंने जो समझौता किया था उसमें वे कहते हैं कि हमारी एक अंडरस्टैंडिंग थी। यदि यह समझौता ठीक चला तो आगे चलाना, ठीक नहीं चला तो आप अलग और हम अलग। आज वे यह कहते हैं कि यह समझौता ठीक नहीं चला। हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ, हमारे साथ अन्याय हुआ है इसलिए हम इनके साथ रहना नहीं चाहते। अब यह मांग 1969 से तेलंगाना में थी किन्तु आज जो वास्तविकता है उससे आंखें मूंद नहीं सकते। स्वयं मिर्धा जी वहां गए थे और उन्होंने जो बयान दिया अखबारों में उसकी वहां बड़ी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया है। मिर्धा जी ने कहा कि :

"This movement is carried on by hooligans."

इस की वहां बड़ी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हुई। कोई अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया बिल्कुल नहीं हुई। आज

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

आंध्र प्रदेश की स्थिति यह है कि तेलंगाना से ज्यादा जिसको हम कोस्टल एरिया कहते हैं वहां अलग आंध्र प्रदेश की मांग बड़ी तीव्र है। जब आंध्र के नारे लगाए जा रहे हैं, अलग आंध्र का झंडा बनाया गया है, उस झंडे के नीचे सभाएं होती हैं, जितने भी मंत्रियों ने त्यागपत्र दिए हैं उस में से आठ मंत्रियों ने अलग आंध्र कांग्रेस बनाई है। मामला बहुत बिगड़ गया है। 1969 में मैं इसी सदन में बोला था पिछली लोक सभा में जब तेलंगाना का मामला आया तो मैं ने कहा था—आस्क ब्रह्मानंद रेड्डी टु रिजाइन। उस समय भी तेलंगाना को यह बता देते कि आप के साथ अन्याय हुआ तो उस का हम परिमार्जन करना चाहते हैं। मध्य मंत्री त्यागपत्र देते, बैठते उन के साथ, कहां-कहां गड़बड़ हुई इस को देखते। वह जो दो और एक का कानून था जिस को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में मज्जाक में कहते हैं आटा कानून—आन्ध्र तेलंगाना ए टी ए-आटा कानून वह ठीक बना नहीं।

इसलिए आज यह दो साल तीन साल तक जो समस्या ऐमे ही छोड़ दी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के आने के बाद आया तो आज परिस्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई। अभी मैं वहां हो कर आया। मेरी सभा में बीच बीच में नारे लगते रहे—प्रत्येक तेलंगाना कावाली, अलग तेलंगाना कावाली। यह बराबर होता रहा। मैंने जितनी बातें बताई लोगों का ध्यान उस की तरफ था ही नहीं। आज लोगों की स्थिति इसकी बिगड़ गई है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति को बिगाड़ने में

आप दोषी हैं। एक तो संतुलित आर्थिक विकास नहीं है और ज्वत्ता के सामने जो आप ने एक परम्परा डाली है वह परम्परा भी गलत है। आप ने स्टेट्स रीफ़ॉर्मेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद वास्तव में उस के अनुसार कुछ किया, कुछ नहीं किया। बम्बई गुजरात एक रहे, फिर अलग हो गए। पंजाब हरियाणा एक रहे फिर अलग हो गए। आज पंजाब हरियाणा हिमाचल प्रदेश तीन हो गए। आखिर कोई आप के सामने नीति है या नहीं? कुछ समय कर्नूल राजधानी बना। चार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। चंडीगढ़ पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों के लिए बनाया गया था, आज चंडीगढ़ का झगड़ा आ कर खड़ा हो गया। फाजिल्का अजमेर का झगड़ा आ कर खड़ा हो गया। आप के सामने नीति क्या है? जैसे अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद रेलवे के सामने कोई नीति नहीं रही—नैरो गेज, ब्राड गेज, मीटर गेज सब शामिल। वैसे ही अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद पहले तो यूनियन आफ़ स्टेट्स थीं, ए, बी, सी, डी उस के बाद यदि एक होते तो समझ में आता, लेकिन आप ने तो बी वर्गीय मध्यभारत को निकाल दिया, सौराष्ट्र को निकाल दिया, सी वर्गीय कुर्ग को निकाल दिया और मंबूर में मर्ज कर दिया, तो फिर छोटे-छोटे राज्य क्यों बना रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैंने बिजनेस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में ज्यादा समय की मांग की तो मंत्री महोदय, ने मेरे यहाँ पर बैठ गए हैं, कहा कि हमारी तरफ से ज्यादा बोलने वाले नहीं हैं। तब मैंने कहा

कि सारा समय बिरोधी हलों को मिलना चाहिये । अब अगर आप इस तरह समय को बांटेंगे तो नहीं चलेगा

संसदीय कार्य तथा नोकहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बाहदुर) : आप वहां की बात यहां क्यों कह रहे हैं

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : ऐसा तय किया है, इस लिये कह रहे हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is between you and the Minister. If the Minister wants to give you any part of his party's time, he may do so.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as my party is concerned, I have said there is a limit of 7 minutes.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने तो इसी लिये ज्यादा समय मांगा था, 10 घंटे के लिये कहा था, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत लोग बोलेंगे लेकिन उस समय कहा गया कि ज्यादा बोलने वाले नहीं हैं । वह तीन घंटे रखना चाहते थे, मैंने 4 घंटे कहा, कम से कम एक घंटा ज्यादा दीजिये, क्योंकि हम बोलना चाहते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the decision of the House, not just the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, that 4 hours should be allotted for this. You conclude now. Members can make effective speeches in ten minutes. I do not know why they cannot do it.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बात यह है कि सरकार ने क्रमशः क्रांतियों पर क्रांतियों के हमारे जैसे लोगों को बड़ी मुसीबत में डाल रखा है । अब महाराष्ट्रवादी गौमान्दक इस पूरे बहुमत

से चुन कर आया और उस ने कहा कि 'हम को महाराष्ट्र में मिला दो तो आपने क्यों चलना रखा, उस की क्या जरूरत थी । पुदुचेरी या माण्डचेरी मतों के झगड़े नहीं हैं सो उस को तमिलनाडु में क्यों नहीं मिला दिया

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have gone to U.P. Maharashtra; you do not come to Andhra Pradesh. How can you finish it then?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का विरोध कर रहा हूं और यह बता रहा हूं कि इस की जड़ में क्या बात है ।

How can I make my points then? People are not satisfied with the Mulki Rules or the present Bill. They want a separate State, both for Telingana and Andhra Pradesh. They ask: "if we demand similar States, what sin have we committed?"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not solve my problem.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It does not solve my problem either. There are so many people unnecessarily dragging the Jan Sangh for nothing. I have to demand similar States, what sin have we unity of the country.

किन्तु इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कल अगर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना अलग हो जायें तो देश की एकता खत्म हो जाएगी । ऐसी बात नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल सिद्धान्त की बात नहीं है कि एक भाषा का एक ही राज्य होना चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दी बोलता है, मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दी बोलता है, राजस्थान हिन्दी बोलता है, बिहार हिन्दी बोलता है, ये सब अलग अलग राज्य हैं, इस लिये इस का ऐसा मतलब नहीं है ।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जब यह सागड़ा चला, हमने उस के पहले ही अपने बम्बई अधिवेशन में इस बात को बता दिया था कि भाषा को प्रमुख आधार मान कर जो देश की पुनर्रचना हुई थी, इतने सालों के अनुभव के बाद यह बात सामने आई कि भाषा से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात प्रदेश का आर्थिक विकास है, जो इस समय हमारे सामने आया हुआ है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को पार्लामील या होच-पौच करने के बजाय एच उच्च आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय जो इस मामले में जाय। इतने लोग वहाँ आन्दोलन करें, फिर गोली चले और लोग मरें.....

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह राज्य ठीक है या नहीं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो तेलंगाना है, वह कहता है कि एस० आर० सी० ने उस समय कहा था कि अलग तेलंगाना रह सकता है, इकानामिक वायाबिल्टी है, पोलिटीकल वायाबिल्टी है, डेढ़ करोड़ की पापुलेशन है, इतना ही नहीं वे कहते हैं कि जैन्टिलमैन एग्रीमेंट में यह अण्डरस्टैंडिंग थी कि अगर यह एग्रीमेंट ठीक नहीं चलेगा तो हम जैसे थे वैसे हो जायगे। चूँकि वैसे नहीं हुआ, इस लिए वह मांग करते हैं और यह तर्क देते हैं कि जब भारत सरकार छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाती है तो हमारा तो बड़ा है। इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पार्लामील कुछ करने के बजाय, जनता आन्दोलित हो, उत्सजित हो, कीर्ति होने के बजाय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार

इस पर उच्च आयोग बैठायें और इस सारे मामले पर फिर से विचार कर के कि देश की पुनर्रचना कैसे हो, उस के बाद सरकार इस पर निर्णय ले।

दूसरी बात—ग्राम्प्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में भावना इतनी तीव्र हो गई है—श्री रघुरमैया जी ने उस के बारे में कुछ बताया है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, Order. I would like to ascertain from you whether you are going to conclude.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Two minutes. It is a gentleman's word. I will never break it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: He is not a Congressman.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस विधेयक में मुल्की और गैर मुल्की की जो भावना है, आज के दिन किसी के गले नहीं उतरेगी। उन को लगता है कि हमारे साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है। इस लिये इस को फिर से उन पर अंकित करना बहुत न्याय नहीं होगा।

हैद्राबाद में जो कम्पोजिट पुलिस आप रखनेवाले हैं—इस बात को आप अलग से इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर रहे हैं—यानी बुढ़िया मरती है तो उस का दुख नहीं है, मृत्यु दर्वाजा देख लेती है, लेकिन एक बार यह भावना आगई कि हमारी रक्षा तेलंगाना की पुलिस करेगी, ग्राम्प्र की पुलिस रक्षा नहीं करेगी—

It is a very bad element that is being introduced in this Bill.

यह गलत है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल की जमैता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाय, अभी न लिया जाय।

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill as it seeks to preserve the integrity of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Mulki Rules problem is only a small problem. They apply only to the inferior services in the erstwhile State of Hyderabad now called Telengana which is part of Andhra Pradesh and also they relate to the admission to schools and colleges and some technical institutions. After all, what is the percentage of people that are covered by these Mulki Rules? It is an insignificant percentage. Should this small problem divide the State?

After all, if you go into the history of the Mulki Rules you will find that the erstwhile Hyderabad administration framed these rules because there were no educational facilities and the local people were not in a position to compete in open competitions to secure jobs. These Mulki Rules have been given the legal status. In 1956, when the States Representation Commission suggested that Telengana should be a separate State, the leaders from the Andhra region and the Telengana region met and entered into an agreement whereby they conceded the continuance of the Mulki Rules, the formation of a Telengana Regional Committee and a separate budget for Telengana, and alternatively the Chief Minister should be from Telengana. This agreement was given a constitutional sanction, and Article 371 of the Constitution has embodied all the terms of the agreement. Having none so, is it propose for the leaders and the people of Andhra Pradesh to complain about the Mulki Rules? After all, they are going to end in 1977 the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in 1980 in the rest of Telengana region.

These Mulki Rules were not peculiar to the erstwhile Hyderabad State alone. similar protection and safeguard was

there even in other native States in India. They were later integrated with the rest of India. You find in every State the demand for jobs for the sons of the soil, and the Mulki Rules are similar to that. These rules do not apply to the gazetted posts, and their life comes to an end in 1977 and 1980 as the case may be. It is a small matter, and the leaders and the people of Andhra region should realise this.

The leaders of both the regions could have come to an agreement, but no serious attempt was made to arrive at an agreement. Of course, they have faith in the leadership of the Prime Minister and they approached for a statement. She has given the award. The award having been given simply because the award does not satisfy them, can the award be set aside? I appeal to the Andhra Pradesh gentlemen not to feel too much, not to get agitated at all over a small issue. Likewise, I also appeal to the Telengana people to see that unless they stand together with the Andhra brethren from the Andhra region, Telengana as such cannot improve, cannot grow strong economically. *(Interruptions)* What has produced this tendency at the present stage in Telengana is because in the erstwhile Hyderabad regime, nothing was done except for the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. If you go to the suburbs in Hyderabad you find backwardness, stark poverty—*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: For the last 15 years, the Andhras were responsible. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, you will have your opportunity to speak.

16 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Therefore, Telengana could not develop today. What is the reason? Can they stand alone if the integrated State of Andhra Pradesh cannot develop the Telengana region? I am really sorry. That is why the regional committees were formed so that the backwardness could be removed. The Mulki

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Rules and the safeguards given to the people as you know, are for a limited period. On these small points, should people quarrel and disintegrate into two units? You will find other States are clamouring for outlying areas but here peculiarly the people of this State want to divide on a small issue. I am surprised. The mulki rules have been given a legal status: they are valid under article 35(b) of the Constitution. The agreement between the leaders of both regions had been ratified and given a statutory basis under article 371 of the Constitution. Therefore, I appeal to the good sense of the Andhra people, particularly their leaders. Curiously enough nine Ministers headed by the Deputy Chief Minister who came here hailed the Prime Minister's award as the best solution to the problem. Having gone back to Andhra Pradesh, they changed their stand and say that they want a separate State. Is it the test of leadership? I appeal to the people of Andhra, M.P. friends who belong to both the regions to realise and appreciate that unless they stand together and preserve the unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh State, it will be a sad day for all of them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wand-wash): When Andhra was formed it was the first State on a linguistic basis. It is very unfortunate that after 16 or 17 years still we do not have an integrated Telugu speaking State. Regional loyalty has overtaken linguistic affinity and hence the talk of separation has started. When Andhra was formed in 1956, they agreed that they would be implementing the gentlemen's agreement and we are now in a situation when both sides agree that it has not been implemented. During these years we have been formulating many policies and programmes, point after point and finally all that has ended in a fiasco. When there was agitation in Telangana area the Prime Minister in this same House announced the eight point programme and afterwards then the Telangana Praja Samiti was elected to this House against the Congress Party, the Congress Party wooed them and gave them some assurances and they merged with the Congress. Even the six point

Now the Prime Minister has given the five point formula. That formula is not acceptable to both sides, I think... (Interruptions) I know pretty well that Members who oppose this Bill outside this House, in the Lobby and the Central Hall, are to support the Bill inside this House. That is the position regarding the Mulki rules. As regards the present Bill on Mulki rules, neither Telengana wants it nor do Andhras want it.

In regard to Mulki rules, Parliament enacted the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957 and it went to the Supreme Court. It was Mr. V. S. Narasimha Rao—not the present Chief Minister Narasimha Rao, I shall come to it later—who went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court held that it was invalid. The relative part of the judgment reads:

"We accept the argument of Mr. Gupta advocate of the petitioners' that the Constitution, as it stands, speaks of a whole State as the venue for residential qualification and it is impossible to think that the Constituent Assembly was thinking of residence in districts, taluqas, cities or villages. The fact that this clause is an exception and came as an amendment must dictate that a narrow construction upon the exception should be placed as indeed the debates in the Constituent Assembly also seem to indicate. We accordingly reject the contention of Mr. Setalwad (who appeared for the Government) seeking to put a very wide and liberal construction upon the words 'any law' and 'any requirement'. These words are obviously controlled by the words 'residence within the State or Union Territory' which words mean what they say, neither more nor less. It follows therefore that Section 3 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957, in so far as it relates to Telengana (and we say nothing about the other parts) and Rule 3 of the Rules under it are ultra vires the constitution."

Hence it was struck down by the Supreme Court and the old Mulki rules were

to be a pre-constitutional law. Now the Minister claims that Parliament has power to enact this Bill under article 35(b). It is an incorrect statement. That is what we said when this Bill was sought to be introduced and we objected to it. Article 35(b) says:

"any law in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in the territory of India with respect to any of the matters referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (a) or providing for punishment for any act referred to in sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall, subject to the terms thereof and to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament."

It is only declaratory and it does not confer any power on Parliament to make law. The power we derive is from article 35(a), which was interpreted by the 1969 judgment. They have said very clearly:

"The clause thus enables Parliament to make a law in a special case prescribing any requirement as to residence within a State or Union Territory prior to appointment, as a condition of employment in the State or Union Territory. Under article 35(a) this power is conferred upon Parliament but is denied to the Legislatures of the States, notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, and under (b), any law in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the matter shall subject to the terms thereof and subject to such adaptations that may be made under article 372 is to continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does this Bill do? Does it not seek to repeal or alter?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is not mandatory. It is only declaratory.

It declares that they are in existence. We have to go to article 35(a) to get our powers to enact new legislation. This is what the jurists say clearly. I am quoting from the report of the Committee of Jurists on Telengana Safeguards. The Chairman was Mr Justice K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India. The other two members were Mr. Setaiwal, ex-Attorney General and Mr. Niren De the present Attorney General. I quote:

"We have already indicated that in view of the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court on article 16(3), it is no longer possible to make any law or rule prescribing residential qualification in a part of a State for appointments within that part. Any law or rule so made would be bad and would be liable to be struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution. No legislative measures whether in the form of law or a rule promulgated under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution are now possible to continue the position obtaining under the Act of 1957 and the rules framed thereunder in 1959 with respect to the Telangana area. Therefore, if any law is to be passed providing for residential qualification within a part of the State, then first there will have to be a constitutional amendment of article 16(3) by which the words "or a part thereof" have to be added after the words "any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory." Without such a constitutional amendment, it would not be possible to provide for a residential qualification within part of a State or Union Territory either by law or rule."

So, they are very clear. The present Attorney General is very clear in pointing out that the present Bill is unconstitutional and it will be struck down by the Supreme Court.

What is the case of the Government? Their opinion seems to be, the position has changed entirely after the incitement in the case of Directors of Industries and

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Commerce, Government of Andhra Pradesh *V/s.* Venkata Reddy and others, wherein the Court has held that section 2 of the Public Employment Act is also bad along with section 3 and that the Mulki rules continued in force, even after the constitution of the State of Andhra Pradesh under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and are still operative.

This means that the protection given under article 35(b) of the Constitution still continues, and as provided under that article, the Rules 'continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by Parliament'. The assumption of the Jurists Committee, on which its advice was based, does not hold good in the light of the latest judgment of the Supreme Court.

Article 35(b) of the Constitution gives powers to the Parliament to alter, repeal or modify the Mulki Rules, and the Mulki Rules Bill has been framed under this power. There is, therefore, nothing unconstitutional about the Bill which does not seek to lay down any new requirement as to residence in part of a State for employment in public service, but provides for repeal in a phased manner of provisions which have continued to be in force under article 35(b).

In short, their argument is that we are not laying down any new requirement as to residence in any part of the State for employment in public service. Let me point out that the present Bill speaks of the capital area and the Telengana area, both of which have been defined. To be more specific, clause 6 says:

"The Mulki Rules shall, in so far as they relate to appointments to Schedule posts in the Capital area, cease to have effect on the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1977....."

Here it speaks of capital area and restricts employment to a particular area. Then, clause 7 says:

"The Mulki Rules shall, in so far as they relate to appointments to Schedule

posts in the Telengana area other than the Capital area, cease to have effect on the expiration of the 31st day of December, 1980, and shall stand repealed on the expiration of that day, but such repeal shall not affect the validity of any appointment previously made in pursuance of those Rules."

It means that we are amending the Mulki Rules and by that amendment we are enacting a new Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you amend something without an Act?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: By amending the Mulki Rules, which is a pre-constitution law, we are almost enacting a new law, which attracts article 16(3) and so unconstitutional. We cannot enact a new law unless article 16(3) is amended, according to the Supreme Court and the jurists appointed by the Government of India.

If the Government do not want to consult the Attorney-General, they may refer it to the Supreme Court for its opinion. I want to know from the Minister why they are shirking their responsibility and why they are afraid of referring it to the Attorney-General, when a unanimous demand has been made by all the opposition parties that it should be referred to the Attorney-General.

Further, this Mulki Rules Bill does not satisfy either area of Andhra except some Members, and that also when they are inside the House. According to the Members from both Andhra and Telengana, the situation there is explosive. Nine Congress Ministers have resigned in Andhra and they have formed an Andhra Congress. The army, the CRP, BSP or the police can control the situation, but they cannot run the administration. Let us be clear on this issue.

The House should be convinced the people should be convinced about the five-point formula. Before convincing the people, let them convince the Congress Party. Let them do it, because it is the

major party in Andhra Pradesh. If they are able to convince the Congress Members, Congress Ministers and Congress MPs, inside and outside the House, I think it will be acceptable to all. But, unfortunately, it is not so.

They say that this will be ending in 1977. I do not know whether it will be possible.

Is it possible to end the Mulki Rules in 1977? It is a very auspicious year. The elections are there. Can you go and tell the people that the Mulki Rules will end when the elections are there. I want to get an assurance from the Government whether the Mulki Rules will end in 1977.

Again, as far as the leadership is concerned, it is not strong enough to get all the people around the table and convince them. It is a very weak leadership of the Central Government. By passing this Bill, this will not serve the situation because the "Made in Delhi" Chief Ministers cannot control the situation. Although we are in favour of the progress and development of the Telugu-Speaking State, ultimately, it is for the people of both the regions to decide the question.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to make certain observations today from the anguish of my heart. The two people speaking the same language Telugu, from Telengana and Andhra, are quarrelling over certain basic issues. It is not the number of people affected in the matter of services, though it is equally important, it is not any other factor, but what we in India are trying to do is to enunciate certain values for the progress of our country in which every citizen has a part to play and feel happy.

In this context, may I point out, even after Independence, in Hyderabad, we had a democratic Government only for a short period. The S.R.C. came in and said that Telengana is a viable unit and can

remain as such. But our Andhra friends felt that both of us should come together. The Mulki Rules were not enunciated in 1956. They were enunciated sometime back in 1918.

Before I proceed further. I would like to say that I really feel very sorry that on this question many innocent lives have been lost. The railway property has been damaged, whether in this region or in that region; should not matter. It is all ours. My hon. friend, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, said that he offered his condolences to the members of the bereaved families in Andhra area. I go further and say that we all of us from Telengana offer condolences to the members of the bereaved families in Andhra as well as in Telengana. We should have no such bias. We are all one. Human values have got to be preserved. What you and I are discussing here, it is shame to us that people who speak the same language should bring out their differences to be thrashed out before the Members of Parliament who may not understand clearly any of our problems. We ourselves can sit together and come to a certain settlement. It does not matter what time it takes.

The Mulki Rules were enunciated in 1918. The British Government thought that it was better to divide India into Hindu community and Muslim community, according to religious differences, the policy of divide and rule. The then Viceroy sent Sir Ali Imam as the Chief Minister of Hyderabad State. Then, he brought in an influx of Muslims from U.P. and, therefore, the few opportunities that existed for the many local Muslims and a few Hindus were affected.

We had very little educational facilities. The facilities were very poor. The university had just come up. Even in 1947 for the whole of the dominion we had only three intermediate colleges, one women's college, one university and one college affiliated to Madras University. In 1947, the total number of students in the University were not even 3000 in all the

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facilities. This was the extent of our backwardness. One should try to understand the background of it.

The whole area of nearly 84,000 sq. miles could have then be divided into three parts one third of the land belonged to Sarfkhass, that is, Nizam's own land one-third belonged to noble-men, that is, *Paigahs* and *Jagirdars* and the remaining one-third belonged to the people of whom Reddies and Kapus dominated and who owned all the lands so that the people had no land left. Educational facilities were absolutely not available. Therefore, in 1947 we fought for ushering in a democratic government in Hyderabad and we got it and were getting along fairly well. In that context, the Tungabhadra project came in. The whole of the old Hyderabad area contributed towards the development of the Tungabhadra project which has gone out to either the Andhra area or to Mysore. We are not sorry for it but we have spent money, for the development of an area which is not in Telengana today.

In this context, I would like to say that in 1923 the Hindus and the Muslims, both joined together to see that Muslims from the UP did not come in there. The enunciation of the Mulki rule was the result. In 1928 the Nizamsagar project was constructed and the Andhra people with their money came in there, and started purchasing land. Then the Land Alienation Bill was brought in saying that without the permission of the Government no land can be purchased by outsiders. This was the background of the whole situation. And, in 1956 it is not against the Andhras that we fought, it was against our own Chief Minister whose car was damaged and there were firings in Hyderabad in Afzalganj area and in Bhongir—in Telengana and not in the Andhra for maintaining the Telengana as a separate entity. They, the Andhras said 'Why not we two people come together and come to some agreement?' Then the Andhras offered this gentlemen's agreement. It is not that we asked for it. This Mulki Rules was not asked by us. It is they — offered it to the Telengana people

to assuage the feelings and other sufficient protection to the Telenganas resulting in the gentlemen's agreement being signed here.

I do not know what has happened. It has been a surprise to us. I want to make a bold statement here today. This gentlemen's agreement entered into by both the groups in the respective regions and decided upon unanimously in the Andhra legislature in February and August, 1956 resulted in the enactment of Public Employment Act in Parliament in 1957 wherein all the items of the gentlemen's agreement do not find a proper place and they are modified. It has been tampered with. By whom? I told Mr. Pant yesterday that it was the responsibility of the Central Government to get it implemented properly. That is tampered with and if the bureaucracy here, with the help of anybody else—I do not know who have tampered with the gentlemen's agreement and frequently the Public Employment Act is being mentioned but in the gentlemen's agreement, please find out whether any mention of a superior service or inferior service have been mentioned. The whole services, superior and inferior, more or less, have been included but the same have been tampered with in the Act and they have now said only inferior services should be included in the Mulki rules. There were none to question them then as this was done in 1957 but implemented in 1959 as by this time the Telengana area had been merged and ceased to exist. In this Act, if the superior services are not mentioned, is it our fault, the fault of the Teleganites May I know whose fault it is? How did this change take place? It is the values that are important. Promises held out are being broken. What is it that you are giving us today for Telengana? One thousand or two thousands or four thousands jobs.

Today, in that region, all the institutions, all the other institutions, the electricity Department the co-operative societies and the taccavi loans, the Land Mortgage Banks, even in the fertilizer

distribution in these districts are manned by 99 per cent by the Andhras and not by us. Teleganites have no place and Andhras are dominating everywhere.

What about the poor Muslims in our area? The Police Action came in and then they were 10 per cent of the population occupying 80 per cent of the services. They had no land, no other avenue of employment and no industry in that area. Then comes in a proposal after police action to reduce their strength to 10 per cent, in proportion to their population strength. They are decent gentlemen, very few people are really rabid or fanatic. You go to any part of India. You will see Hindus and Muslims living together but in separate bastees. But, in Hyderabad, the Muslims' houses and the Hindus' houses are side by side. We have lived together like brothers all these years. Today what is the position? They have become very poor. Is it not your duty to find out why this is happening? Is it not your duty to see why they are suffering? Have you looked into that? What have you done to ameliorate their conditions? On account of the agitation in Telangana in 1969, to get their support, the Government had one of their buildings restored back to them, the Darussalam. The then Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, gave it back to them. A dead horse gifted back.... (*Interruptions*) The point is this that they are suffering and many of them were dismissed from the Government service and in this context the Police Services needed to be re-organised with the proper set of people so that the Hindus of Hyderabad may not take revenge against the Muslim population after police action for their past deeds. So, we sent our people to Vijayawada and other places for selection of people to the Police force and today 60 per cent of the police force then selected are already from Andhra area and the present Bill wants more of the Andhras to be recruited with regard to the police services in the Hyderabad city. Those people then recruited in 1953-54 already are on the Telangana pay list

Now, you say "Andhra people have no protection in the City". They have already 60 per cent of the police services in the city and you want now to have cent per cent in the combined Police Services? Is it that you want to smother us? What is this idea. The question is this: is it not a fact that we asked for this Mulki rule in the gentlemen's agreement. Andhras gave it to us. The gentlemen's agreement that was enunciated here has not been properly enunciated in the Public Employment Act of 1957 by the Government of India after Telangana ceased to exist as a separate entity. Whose fault is it? I would like to bring in a motion to make an impeachment against those people in the Central Government who have done this tampering with it in this manner. Have the Central Government officials connived with the Andhra Government services to have this change brought about in the enactment of the Public Services Employment Act in 1957. If it is so, it is a very serious matter. It is the Andhras and the Central Government who are responsible for this and not we. In this context and due to this enactment when the Telangana Services are suffering and appeal to courts to obtain justice from 1957-1969, everytime that the court gave a verdict in favour of Andhras they were immediately implemented but if it was in favour of Telanganitis, it was not implemented.

The Government of India lent support to the ICS officers at the Centre and in Andhra; they appear to have connived at the whole affair here and there. And then, when the Supreme Court gives a decision ultimately in our favour, is there any fool who would say that we would feel very satisfied if 12 to 14 annas in a rupee of this judgement is implemented? That is what is happening. What is it that you are talking about? It is not a matter of 2,000 jobs or 4,000 jobs. Our lands are gone; our financial and other institutions are in their hands; much of the money of the State Government is spent through PWD and work done through contractors, but in the Telangana area the Muslim and Hindu contractors have been completely elimi-

[Dr. G. S. Melkote]

nated and not even 1 per cent of them get any contract at all now. How can we exist? This is the problem that is facing us and therefore we want to separate. There is this unholy alliance in Andhra area between the bureaucracy, Andhra politicians and students and that is the bane of our trouble. The peasants there have nothing to do with it. This is the situation. What our Minister Shri Mirdha has said is correct. But in the Telengana area the whole population backs up the Mulki movement as it affects every individual. It is a mass movement. In 1969 as many as 350 lives were lost in the agitation in Hyderabad city.

In this Bill, in Clause 4, the Mulki Rules as it exists today is being invalidated and the irregular appointments for Andhras already made during these 17 years get validated. What about employment for us? We, the Telanganites, are not going to get any employment at all, either in the past or future. Whatever we lose due to validation, we lose; whatever employment we may get in future till 1977 or 1980, we will not get, because the employment potential is very bleak. Therefore what is the idea of the whole Bill, Sir? Are there any human values given to our suffering? Under these circumstances we say, thank you very much, if you want to go, you may go, let us be left to live honourably. Where do we stand? What have they done to us? How much of their riches have been brought in to help us? I would like to ask them. I do not want to speak with emotion. I am speaking the truth.

What is necessary for them is to create the confidence in our minds. Let them say, have the Mulki rule for any length of time and we will behave like gentlemen. The Promises made will be fulfilled. It is after that that we may say, after some years when improvement takes place that things have changed and we may not want the Mulki rules any longer. Such a situation should arise, when alone the Mulki rules could be abrogated.

Sir, I do not want to take up much of

limit. These are things of value and until and unless confidence is created in our minds nothing can be done. They have placed the Prime Minister's prestige in jeopardy. We know that they have pressurised her to do certain things for them if they desire, and we have offered it let there be a separate Andhra Regional Committee, separate Secretariat for Rayalaseema and Andhra, colleges and schools in Hyderabad with their money being spent. We have no objection. They do not want to look at all these things. They want to ride roughshod over our interests. These are the things that are happening. These things should be understood properly. I am afraid whether there would not be bloodshed if separation immediately does not take place. It should be avoided. We appealed to our people to be non-violent and to allow this question to be decided by democratic methods. In Hyderabad there is a complete control over the situation. Nothing serious has so far happened. But some Telangana men were lynched in Andhra area and in reprisal the Telanganites are saying that they were not going to Co-operate with Andhras in any matter in the Telangana area; but we have no desire to trouble them in any manner. If they want to go back let them go back. But we are not going to cooperate with them. So, our people are offering passive resistance and non co-operation with the Andhras. What is wrong about it? In Bardoli, in the British times, we offered such passive resistance against our own people who helped the British. What is wrong about it? We say to these gentlemen our Andhra M.Ps who are all our good friends, if you want to separate, which we also want, please do so. We would thank you very much for it. We would be grateful to you. We would give you a good send-off I think possibly after separation we can live together better than what we are doing today. Separation is the best solution.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. That we see today in this House and in Andhra

country, and the tragedy is heightened by the fact that in 1953 I had predicted what the country is paying for today was the original sin of Andhra Pradesh....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naudyal): He is very wrong.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: It was the original sin of Andhra Pradesh. Let me finish what I was going to say. My hon. friend does not know what I am talking about.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He himself does not know what he is talking about.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Alone in this House, long before my young friend began to wear pants or dhotis, I had opposed the formation of Andhra Pradesh in this House, and the *Statesman* at least in an editorial paid me the tribute of saying that what I had said would perhaps reverberate down the corridors of India, and that reverberation you have today. Dr. Katju was then the Home Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not a linguistic quarrel.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Then, I told him 'For this tragedy that you are perpetrating against India, this crime that you are committing, this criminal hostage to disintegration, posterity will either burn or hang your effigy' Dr. Katju got up and left saying that I was abusing him. He forgot that I was and that I wanted to be a fairly good pastmaster in the art of parliamentary vituperation. Be that as it may, and that is the irony, this original sin of Andhra Pradesh has moved a full circle, and it has come home to roost for the whole of India. I see what is happening as a terrible unspeakable tragedy. I said that Andhra Pradesh would precipitate not only a multiplicity of linguistic States but ultimately those same linguistic States which they were then breaking the country into would in turn further break up, and that tragedy, as I said, is happening today. I also said this. But who listened?

AN HON. MEMBER: Better not to listen.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I do not know whether my hon. friends have had the courage to say what they are feeling. But I stigmatised the creation of the linguistic State, starting with Andhra Pradesh, not only as a criminal hostage to Indian disintegration, but I said that they were installing a more vicious variant of communalism that India had ever experienced, and now we have a new communalism worse than any of the old communalisms which had become fashionable to rant against. And what is it? They are now identifying political power with language-cum-region, and out of that, they are now getting a new evil chauvinism, the worst kind of linguism-cum-regionalism fortified by political power. And you are seeing it today, the tragedy in the country.

My hon. friend Dr. G. S. Melkote spoke with tremendous emotion, and I could appreciate what he was saying....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There were more emotions before the hon. Member came here.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: He spoke deeply with emotion, but he did not rant, and that was why his emotion for me was perhaps a little more persuasive.

And what happened? That is the tragedy. What I accuse the Government of today is that it is not only covertly but overtly affirming and sanctifying this new vicious variant of communalism, linguisable-cum-regional chauvinism.

What is the 'sons of the soil' movement? What are they doing about it? There is the Shiva Sena philosophy, not Marastha for the Maharashtrians, but Maharatta for the Marathi-speaking people. What are Government doing about it? Not only indirectly but directly they are affirming it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): All the leaders in the Shiva Sena are Brahmins by caste.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: What are they doing? As I say, they are not only indirectly but directly affirming it. This Shiv Sena philosophy has corroded every State Government in this country. And whatever their protestations are, you affirm it, the Central Government affirm it. Because unless you exercise this power under art. 16(3), no State Government can have quotas on a regional basis. You come in and got legislation passed. You are affirming this evil 'sons of the soil' movement.

I know what is happening. My friends are in millions, Hindus subscribing to the same language, the same religion, and they are oppressed. You know the unspeakable oppression of the other minorities. I am not going to talk about it. But we know. In the name of the 'sons of the soil' movement, in Gujarat they would give to the linguistic minorities, Maharashtrians, no jobs. But what about the smaller minorities? You say they do not belong to the State, because they have not lived there permanently, for 15 years. They may have been in government offices, transferable from one area to another, and so they have their homes there. Their fathers were there. But you say they are not eligible, their sons and daughters are not eligible. You go further and say, 'You cannot get into any State college'. That is the tragedy of the smaller minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does this Bill not seek to deal with that?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I will come to that a little later—I do not want my voice crossed.

The Centre is affirming this. I am told by MLAs in different States that the Centre now has issued some kind of directives: not only will the sons of the soil be the only people eligible for government service, the public sector has

take in these people who qualify under the 'sons of the soil' concept.

As for private people, there is a friend of mine who runs a big business concern. He says, 'I have got a directive from the West Bengal Government to give preference only to the sons of the soil'. You know how the Hindi States are interpreting it. 'Sons of the soil' do not mean people in that State; it means people whose mother tongue is Hindi.

What does the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities say? You adopt a memorandum solemnly. Shri Pant's father, Govind Ballabh Pant was there. I had something to do with that. He placed it on the Table. Solemnly the State Governments accepted it, that you will not insist that those whose mother tongue is not that particular language will pass the entrance examination. What does the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities say about the Hindi State? And what does the Central Government do? It comes here, makes excuses. The whole attitude, I say with great respect to Shri Mirdha, was a disgustingly non-possumous attitude: What can we do? What are our powers.

You see what is happening. As I say, it is a tragedy, not only for the people of Andhra Pradesh; it is a tragedy for the whole country.

You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, asked me: are you not trying to deal with the 'sons of the soil' movement in this? It is even more vicious. At present, it is sons of the soil, that is, those who speak the language of a particular State. But you are applying it in an even more vicious form. Now you are saying that the 'sons of the soil' concept will only apply in a part of the State. I do not think it is going to stand up to challenge in the courts. I am not going to argue that, because the idea of art. 16(3) that you could have this evil 'sons of the soil' concept for the whole State, but you cannot apply this concept only to a part of the State. Anyway, be that as it may. Let Government cross that hurdle when it comes.

Is this not much more vicious than the old communalisms? You killed the old communalisms when you said: No more quotas. Those Muslims those Anglo-Indians and so on, we, the minorities, got quotas; they were only the crumbs we got. Today I do not know what is the position of the other minorities. I know about my community. No service at all is open in the States to a small minority because of this accursed 'sons of the soil' movement which the Government affirms and reaffirms, fortifies and re-fortifies. This is what is happening.

I told my hon. friend, Shri Bhandari: the day you give up your quotas, from that day not one Scheduled Caste will get into service anywhere. These unfortunate people come to me because they cannot get justice. When cases are being investigated they cannot get justice; Cases have been tried; and they cannot get justice when the cases go to the Supreme Court. That is the tragedy of the Scheduled Castes today. They have no quota in the promotion cadres. They come to me every other day. They are not taken into the promotion cadre. Not even God will help them when their quotas go. At least now they get it so far as some recruitment is concerned. But if they ever gave it up or are so ill-advised to give it up, I think the minorities will greatly suffer and even God, I think, will not be able to help them to get any kind of employment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How has all this got to do with the Bill, Mr. Anthony?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Yes; the Government is having this cleft-stick. This is a pernicious sanctification of the sons of the soil movement in a part of the State. I do not know; you are not going to stop it. It is like trying to close the stable door after the horse has bolted. You will not be able to stop it. Somebody asked me, "If we allow them to separate, what will happen to Vidarbha? What will happen to Saurashtra? What will happen to Chattisgarh?" I asked, "What will happen?" Do you think this

is going to stop it? If by any chance—I do not think there is one chance in a million—you resolve this through the Mulki Rules, immediately, you will get the demands from Vidarbha, Saurashtra, from Uttar Pradesh, from Madhya Pradesh, for similar Mulki Rules for their areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am finishing. As I said, this is a cleft-stick of the Government. You cannot get out of it. What I say is this. Look at the tragedy. This is dangerous temporising because you are playing with human lives.

As I see, as I look around rather objectively, I see the extent to which the position has become absolutely irreconcilable. This Bill is going to be a dangerous exercise in temporising. All I can say is that it does not solve anything. There is going to be much more bloodshed and ultimately the Government will come and say, "Let these people separate." But what I say is, let them separate now. Let them go in peace, because the danger is this: all the smaller minorities will get the backwash. The danger is this: If you impose this and if it is not acceptable to either side, then feelings will become so inflamed and there will be utter tragedy: Hindus, belonging to the same religion and the same language, will become so utterly bitter and hateful towards each other that the Telengana person will not be safe; his wife and daughter will not be safe in the Andhra region. And the Andhra person in the Telengana area will be in the same position. What is the good? As I said, it is an exercise in temporising.

Take it either way. If it succeeds, you will get a similar demand. But if it is not going to succeed, the only consequence is that a lot of innocent people are going to lose their lives.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajamundry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this linguistic States conception is not a new one. It has a history of more than half a century. The father of the Nation had given it his blessings as early as in the twenties of this century. Actually, ever since then, the Telugu-speaking people have been stressing to form a State of their own. Stalwarts like the Andhra Kesari,—Prakasam Pantulu,—Kaleswara Rao, from the Andhra region, and Madapathi Hanumantha Rao and Gurukula Ramakrishna Rao from the other region—I am just giving only a few names—all of them were doing their best to see that Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year 1956. 16 years have passed since the State has been formed, and during these 16 years there were governments there, and there was a peaceful atmosphere till three years ago.

Actually, the Telengana region was known to be backward. There is no doubt about it. That is exactly why more money was spent there. Many projects have come in there and if, today, there is such a clamour in the Andhra area that all the money has been spent there and that in spite of it they are not treating us properly, it only requires—

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Not from Andhra. The money spent there is not of Andhras.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Andhras also have contributed.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Not a single pie; on the other hand they have looted us another Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Andhras have been living in Hyderabad and money has been contributed by them and surely money has gone to both the regions. While so much money has been spent, why is there this feeling? The Andhras, the lawyers or doctors or others who are living in Hyderabad—their children cannot be admitted in the colleges of Hyderabad, in the State capital they could not get facilities or jobs. Hyderabad is supposed to be the capital of that State. Do you see a parallel in

any other capital, anywhere in India? How long is that to be tolerated? That was the feeling in Andhra which is now bothering every one of them. That is why agitation started. The Ministry is to adjust both the regions and it was possible. Then they came to the Prime Minister; the Prime Minister asked them to resolve it among themselves and give her a solution. In spite of the best efforts of a stalwart and senior politician like Mr. Chavan visiting that place several times, they could not come to any agreement and finally they left the matter to the Prime Minister for her award and she has given an award after consideration, careful thought. One of my predecessors said that that award was morally binding on all of us.

Personally, I feel that the five point programme which she has given will serve the purpose certainly and in due course everybody will feel that in that State all are one and the separatist mentality will not be there after 1976 in the city and in the entire State after 1980. Personally I feel that we should live in Andhra Pradesh as one State. In Hyderabad city, when there is so much of development both culturally as well as economically, we should certainly try to see that Andhra Pradesh is not divided under any circumstances.

Legislation that has been brought forward after the Supreme Court judgment is absolutely necessary; otherwise there will be big confusion and orders that had been passed since 1956, some of them at least, will be null and void. This legislation is to be supported under any circumstance.

I am only surprised at the speech of Jan Sangh leader Shri Joshi who says that there can be small States and they will prosper. With the little Hindi that I could follow translated into English, for Telengana and Andhra he gives the parallel of Punjab and Haryana of Maharashtra and Gujarat. What comparison does he make? Gujarat and Maharashtra are not speaking the same language; similarly in Haryana and Punjab also. But in Andhra this is not the

case; we all talk Telugu and we are all Telugu people and we do not like to be separated like that and separated into small pieces. Probably Jan Sangh may feel happy if there is any trouble there and I can assure them that they have no place whatsoever there, even though he may dream that a such thing would happen and the State would be divided; it will not happen. I am surprised at Dr. Melkote's remarks that the people of Telengana have been suffering at the hands of the people of the Andhra region all these years. If you see what is happening in Andhra, it is the other way about. But why go into that now? Now that the limits have been set at 1977 for the twin cities and 1980 for the other areas, the whole State will be one after 1980 in every respect. We should feel happy with this Bill and support it. After all, the Prime Minister has taken a lot of pains in giving such a good award. We must respect it. I come from a region where today the tempers are very high they are not happy with the present situation. But if it is explained to them, they will know in course of time what it is and they will calm down and support the idea of having a single Andhra Pradesh, instead of having two separate States.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, at the outset I would like to say that there are a number of honest differences of opinion on this issue and on the entire Mulki Rules Bill. I feel these differences in the House are really the reflection of acute differences of opinion that exist in Andhra, Telengana and other parts of the country and without challenging the bonafides of any point of view, it should be possible for us to debate calmly and coolly the various constitutional, socio-economic and political issues involved in this. There can be honestly different points of view about States reorganisation and we need not brand one school of politicians as integrationists and the other school of plans as disintegrationists. We had, for instance, the Greater Bombay State, which was demanded on both sides, let us have a Maha Gujarat and a Samyukta

Maharashtra. Movements on both sides were led by veteran nationalists, whose progressive character could not be challenged.

16.53 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair] But even at that time some suspicions were created and the demand for States' reorganisation on the basis of language, which was upheld by Mahatma Gandhi, was considered a separatist tendency.

When the demand for Punjabi Subha was made, many said, how can we take such a risk about a border State? But after the Chinese aggression it became evident that the very Punjabis whose patriotism was suspect in the eyes of some defended the borders of the country and the opposition to Punjabi Sabha completely subsided. There is no challenge to nationalism in the Punjabi Subha that was carved out.

Therefore, let us analyse what are the constitutional, political and socio-economic implications. Let us see whether there is genuine cause for tensions in these areas. I am one of those who never take a doctrinaire view whenever tensions develop in various regions. As a nationalist, a secularist and more than that a socialist, I am more interested in seeing that the tensions are eliminated, so that developmental activities are taken up and programmes of social revolution can be undertaken. I would like to analyse it from that point of view also.

I would also try to put forward before you one point which has not been brought before the House for discussion so far. While taking any decision of this type, as we are doing through this Bill, we must try to respect the various democratic institutions, functions and traditions in the country. In our country, under the provisions of the Constitution, the Telengana Regional Committee was created under article 371, and orders were issued by the President of India in the year 1958. That statutory body that was created, namely, the Telengana Regional

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate.)

Committee, has taken some decisions which you, in your wisdom, might not consider to be wise decisions. But here is a statutory body which has been created by the President under the provisions of the Constitution, and that statutory body has come forward with certain unanimous recommendations. Here we must remember that all the legislators coming from that region are members of that Committee. That Committee has stated, after going through the provisions of this Bill, that these provisions do not fulfil the aspirations of the people.

Here we are talking of various agreement. Formerly, there was the gentleman's agreement. Now a lady's formula seeks to replace the gentleman's agreement. I have nothing against either. But when various committees and commissions have expressed their views and when the Telengana Regional Committee have unanimously expressed the opinion, let us not side-track their point of view and say that a monopoly of wisdom lies with us, even though with our majority we can take that decision.

Just as we have given our point of view, the Telengana Regional Committee have also pointed out and categorically stated that there are certain complications that are involved, because of the Supreme Court judgment, as long as article 16(3) of the Constitution is not amended. I must submit that though I have always said that we must have the supremacy of the Parliament in amending any Act, at the same time, we are not going to challenge the powers of the Supreme Court. When we discuss this issue and finally adopt this Bill, I have not the least doubt, I completely agree with Shri Frank Anthony, that when this matter goes to the Supreme Court, the legislative competence of this Parliament to enact this Bill itself is bound to be challenged. Therefore, I would take a sober note. I would not say that only what I have been saying is correct. I would not say that whatever Dr. Melkote or Shri Giri is saying is the final truth. But when there are differences of opinion, when there is a Supreme

16(3) in terms of article 35A against certain restrictions placed by article 35B, we have to take legal counsel. The President, under his constitutional powers, must refer this matter to the Supreme Court for testing its constitutional validity. Therefore, let us not rush this measure; let us postpone this issue. Let us see that this particular Bill is circulated for eliciting public opinion. If that is done, we can know the *pros and cons* of this problem which we might lose sight of in the heated passionate discussion that we are having in Parliament and outside at the present time.

There are two or three constitutional aspects to which I want to draw attention. This is not the first time that such matters have gone to the court. The very basis of this Bill had gone to the court of law and there has been one important judgment. The Public Employment Act, 1957 was challenged before the Supreme Court as violative of article 16(3) of the Constitution inasmuch as the Public Employment Act relates only to a part of a State. Consequently, it was struck down as *ultra vires* the Constitution.

17 hrs.

As far as seeking the advice, opinion or viewpoint of the Supreme Court is concerned, there is a certain background. Kerala Education Bill, 1957—Mr. Anthony will be able to say whether it is wrong—Delhi Laws Act, 1951, the Berubari Union case, 1960, these are all matters that were referred to the Supreme Court to find out whether the constitutional position was sound. Therefore, I would very much like that let some time be given to legal pundits to find out and explore the legal position.

To the sociologists and politicians, to see what is happening there, the political aspect is that instead of Mulki Rules Bill trying to settle the problem in Andhra Pradesh and Telengana, it is trying to perpetuate the tension. Andhra people who are opposed to the creation of Telengana for diametrically opposite reasons, and the politicians in Andhra and politicians in Telengana have come to the conclusion that rather than having

Mulki Rules, it is better that we bring about a bifurcation and, to a realist like me, I will keep even the door of bifurcation of Telengana open, rather than facing the danger of heightening the tension and causing serious damage to the economic developmental activity.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill.

On one essential issue, namely, history, I would not like history to repeat itself. I use the expression "repeat itself" because, as you know, Andhra was a united empire and, in 1562, in the battle of Khondur, the Vijyanagar empire was defeated by the Muslims and, from that day onwards, not only Andhra but the whole of India was broken up into smaller and smaller States. Therefore, I would not like to a party to the breaking of Andhra Pradesh again.

I feel, the ghosts of Bhamni kings are still stalking the land of Andhra Pradesh. As a matter of fact, Telengana is the residue of Nizam of Hyderabad. One can say, Nizam is an anachronism. But the fact is that Mulki Rules were created by the Nizam for the benefit of the local people in Telengana against people who have been coming from U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. I do not want to get into non-secular argument. But I am afraid, the whole idea was to give protection to local Muslims against the Muslims from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, in an indirect sense, it has a communal background. I believe, by supporting Mulki Rules Bill, in any manner, we are supporting the residue or off-shoot of casteism and communalism.

I would support the Bill because I think it nullifies the question of reservations in employment. I would not like the history to repeat itself. As a matter of fact, if I may quote from history, the battle of Khondur was fought in such a manner that the Army at Khondur was

divided on the basis of caste. The fact is that Bhamni kings attacked Vijyanagar and the Army of Vijyanagar was divided because of the disunity and the breakdown of Vijyanagar empire was the cause of the ruination not only of South India but the whole country, I am afraid of the residue of Bhamni kings, and the foreigners attacked India. Therefore, I feel, unless we support the Bill, we cannot undo that. Of course, my friends there may say that reservations will go on till 1980. But, I am afraid the time factor is such that we have to go on waiting upto 1980 because we cannot reverse the whole thing by one stroke of pen. I feel that we should support this Bill and allow for the linguistic States to fully fructify after 1980.

***SHRI MAGANTI ANKINEEDU** (Gudivada): Madam Chairman, this Bill has been introduced because of the decision of the Supreme Court. I want to ask as to why this has been taken to the Supreme Court. Who will reply to this point. There is a regional committee for Telangana and we all expected that it will be under the State Assembly. But later on it happened that this regional committee has been divided into sub-committees etc., and Andhras had no voice in it. Later on it was found that they made political capital out of this regional committee and sub-committees and went to Delhi to suit their own purposes. Therefore Andhras had no quorum on which they can speak. If some 10 person is Andhra speak against this Committee then they are dubbed as separatists.

The present movement in Andhra is a spontaneous movement by the people and it is unprecedented. It is not inspired or encouraged by any-body. The other day Shri Indrajit Gupta also said that this movement is inspired by somebody but later on he withdrew it. This movement is spontaneous. Even Mr. Eswara Reddy said like this but I want to make it clear that this movement is unprecedented and

[Shri Maganti Ankineedu]

a spontaneous movement by the people. I want to impress on the Central Government the gravity of the spontaneous movement by the people and I hope they will think over this problem deeply and take necessary action.

I want to ask as to why whether these Mulki rules are applied to doctors, lawyers, engineers etc. and then what will be their fate. If these doctors, lawyers and engineers are transferred to Andhra Pradesh and those jobs are given to Telengana then what will be the fate of those doctors, lawyers and engineers who have been deprived of their jobs. In this way there are many problems. I want to state that these Mulki rules are not given effect to those who have gone over to Maharashtra and Mysore. I want to ask this. What is the necessity of applying the Mulki rules only in the State of Hyderabad and not to those regions which have gone to Maharashtra and Mysore. During the recent disturbances in Andhra Pradesh many people have lost their lives. It is not enough only if we offer condolences to them and I request the Government to order a judicial inquiry into the causes of those disturbances and come to a decision which will satisfy all parties. We members of the Congress party, MLA's and MPs requested the Prime Minister to give an award for the sake of maintaining the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, as members of the Congress Party we are all morally bound to support this formula of the Prime Minister. Our forefathers and ancestors have struggled hard to maintain the integrity of Andhra Pradesh. We are also bound to maintain that integrity. But I want to state that people are not satisfied with this formula. We can speak here sitting as Members of Parliament but tomorrow we have to go to our native places and face the wrath of the people. We have to explain to the people of Andhra Pradesh that is our predicament. Therefore, I request the Government to consider this problem seriously and take note of the explosive situation in Andhra Pradesh and come to an amicable solution of this problem.

श्री माधू राव विषी (नागौर)

समापति महोदय, जिस विधेयक पर इस समय सदन में चर्चा चल रही है वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करने की जरूरत है। मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ और इस लिये मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों से एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान 22 रियासतों का एक राज्य बना है। छोटे छोटे 22 तरह के राजाओं के कानून थे, 22 तरह के राजाओं के नियम थे और एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाने के लिये अलग अलग नियम थे जैसे एक देश से दूसरे देश में जाने के नियम होते हैं। इस तरह के हालात थे। कई इलाके पिछड़े हुए थे और कई इलाके उन में से आज तक पिछड़े हुए हैं। राजस्थान के इलाकों को पिछड़ेपन को ले कर एक दूसरे के खिलाफ शिकायत भी रहती है। पर अगर उन शिकायतों को ले कर हम आज राजस्थान को तोड़ने की बात सोचें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम राजस्थान में रहने वाले लोगों की पीढ़ियों के साथ इतना अन्याय करेंगे कि वह कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकेंगे। वहाँ छोटे छोटे यूनिट्स बहुत से थे। अगर उन सब की तरक्की होती तो उन में खुशहाली होती क्योंकि आखिर हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद राजस्थान के एक बड़े सूबे होने का मतलब क्या है?

आज आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जो स्थिति बन रही है उस की ओर हम को देखना पड़ेगा। आज उस सूबे की एक इज्जत है, उस का एक राजनीतिक वातावरण है। अगर उस राजनीतिक वातावरण को आप टुकड़ों में तोड़ना चाहें तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इस से इस राज्य की जो एक पहचानिदी है उस को बड़ा धक्का पहुंच रहा है। इस लिये हम को इस पर गहराई से विचार करना चाहिये। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को कुछ बातों के बारे में शिकायत हो सकती है कि उन की एक भाग

कौंसिल कनी हुई है, उन का एक अलग बजट है और वह अलग तरह से चलता है, मुल्की नियमों के नीचे भर्ती में और सविस की सुविधाओं में कुछ इलाकों को ज्यादा सुविधायी की गई है ; हो सकता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बहुत से इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं, आज भी राजस्थानीमा जैसे बहुत इलाके हैं जो पिछड़े हुए हैं । वहां बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है । उन के लिये धन चाहिये, पैसा चाहिये । इसी तरह से तेलंगाना के कुछ हिस्से पिछड़े हुए हैं । उन सारे हिस्सों को और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हिस्सों को एक दूसरे से शिकायत हो सकती है और उन को पिछड़ेपन से आगे लाने की जरूरत है । लेकिन आज जिस प्रकार का वातावरण परिस्थितियों का बन गया है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट आया है, उस से एक नये तरीके का सवाल खड़ा हो गया है, और जैसा आप ने कहा उम परजन संव वाले अपना दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं, दूसरी पार्टियों वाले अपना दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं । कई तरह की शिकायतों की जगह से आप में से और हम में से कई लोग हेवी हार्ट से अपनी फीलिंग व्यक्त कर रहे हैं । लेकिन क्या इतनी बुद्धिमत्ता हम में नहीं है कि इन सारी चीजों को हम एक साथ बैठ कर हल कर सकते ?

इस के बारे में आप के लिये एक मौका था, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, भारत सरकार ने और हमारे नेताओं ने बीच में पड़ कर कहा कि एक साथ बैठ कर, एक हो कर झगड़े को निपटाओ । लेकिन अब आप किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे और फैसला नहीं कर पाये तब इन्दिरा जी ने फैसला कर दिया । उस के बाद आप सब लोगों ने साथ बैठ कर उस के लिये हां कह दिया लेकिन अब कोई इस्तीफा दे या कुछ तरह की बातें करे, इस में मैं कोई राजनीतिक बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं देखता ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, मंत्री हैं, जन नेता हैं, आप को

इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये । नेता वह नहीं होता जो जनता के हिलने पर उस के पीछे हिलने लगे और उस की ही भाषा बोलने लगे । नेता उस को कहते हैं जो जनता को सही लीड दे, सही दृष्टिकोण दे और जा कर उन के साथ बीच में बैठ सके । जो फामूला आज के सामने पेश किया गया है, हो सकता है सब लोगों को संतोष देने वाला न हो । लेकिन यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्रीय मामला है और हम को और आप को सारे देश को दृष्टि में रखना पड़ेगा । अगर देश में वायवर मूनिट नहीं होंगे तो हमारी कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती । वोटों को ले कर झगड़ा हो सकता है लेकिन देश के लिये, विकास के लिये ऐसा क्यों हो ? अगर देश की तरक्की करनी है तो देश के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों को मान कर चलना पड़ेगा ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने का एक इतिहास है और दोनों भागों के लोगों ने एक साथ बैठ कर उस को बनाया है । मैं उस के लम्बे चोड़े इतिहास और भाषा के झगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता । श्री ऐन्वरी पता नहीं कहां की बातें सुना रहे थे । वह माइनारिटी और लिगिबज्म में जा कर फंस गये कि पुराने नेताओं ने क्या कहा और क्या नहीं कहा और उन के मन में क्या डर है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह क्या बात कह रहे हैं । उन के दिमाग में कोई डर नहीं होना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान में माइनारिटी और मेजरिटी संघ के लोग आराम से जियेंगे और रहेंगे । उन की भाषा और संस्कृति कायम रहेगी, उन का विकास और तरक्की होगी, वह कोई डर न रखें । वह हर वक्त किसी न किसी मामले को ला कर खड़ा करते हैं, उन के दिमाग में पता नहीं कौन से भूत दण्ड लक्षते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई खतरा उन को नहीं है । मुझे मायूस है कि आज जो हवा है वह दो चार दिनों में बह जायेगी ।

[श्री नाथ राम मिर्धा]

मैं भारत सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने जो फैसला किया है उस के मुताबिक कानून बनाने से किसी का नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिये। आज कुछ लोग वदमाशी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन को दबाये रखना ठीक रखना सरकार का काम है। थोड़े दिनों में सब कुछ ठीक हो जायेगा। हमारे नेता थोड़े दिनों में कोल्ड हो जायेंगे और सही मानों जनता को भागे बढ़ायेंगे तथा हर एक वर्ग एक दूसरे के प्रति न्याय और इन्साफ करेंगे। आज लोगों में कुछ बिखराव आ गया है, अलगाव से वह नजदीक आयेंगे। इसलिये मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग दिल मजबूत रखें और एक दूसरे के साथ बैठ कर ऐसा वातावरण बनायें सब काम शान्ति से हो सके। मैं जनता से भी अपील करना चाहता हूँ। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता आम तौर से किसान है और खेती करती है। इधर भी करती है और उधर भी करती है, उनको इन झगडों से कोई मतलब नहीं है। आखिर तीन साल में नौकरियां के मामले में क्या हो जायेगा? कितने लोगों को मौका मिलेगा? बाद में हालात बदलेंगे और दोनों को बराबर मौके मिलेंगे, पर आज हम सही वातावरण जनता में बनायें, सही तरीके से उसको भागे ले चलें।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): I rise to oppose this Mulki Bill, lock, stock and barrel, because it is not only illegal and unconstitutional but it is also irrational and immoral. I would not like to speak on the unconstitutionality of this Bill, because that has already been dealt with by

my hon. friend Shri G. Viswanathan and others, I would like to confine myself to the irrationality and immorality of this measure.

As you know, and as the House is well aware, the hon. Prime Minister and also the Central Government and other leaders in Andhra Pradesh have given so many assurances to the Telengana people. But, unfortunately, in this Bill, those assurances have not been given, but they have been completely forgotten. I do not know why. It may be under the pressure of Andhra MPs or others....

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): No.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: If they are going to act under the pressure of so many people, it is no use having this Mulki rules or anything else. It is better to have a separate State.

When we started our movement in 1969, it was said that that was not going to benefit our region, and we were given so many assurances. About developmental activities also, the Central Government had given us so many assurances.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It has benefited them.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Even after 1969, do you think that any development has taken place there?

The most hopeless clause in this Bill is clause 4, under which the Central Government are going to validate all the appointments made since 1956 till today. We have complained to the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government that the Andhra people have occupied our posts....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Wrong.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is not wrong; it is a fact. Their own Chief Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy has agreed. There was an all-party accord in January, 1969 on this matter. How can my hon. friend say that it was

wrong? The Central Government had also accepted it, and the hon. Prime Minister had assured us that they would rectify the matter. But instead of rectifying the matter, now they seek to validate all the appointments made since 1956. I ask them how they are going to benefit our Telengana people. By validating these posts, I think they are causing the death-warrant for the people of Telengana. Today, they are passing the deathwarrant and tomorrow, after passing this Bill, they are going to execute the deathwarrant against our people. This is the situation. I am sorry that my hon. friend Shri K. Raghuramaiah, a senior-most leader, who I thought was a very rational and reasonable leader was arguing and painting a picture as if the Andhra people had suffered.

It is not the Andhra people who suffered. He knows it well. The merger of Telengana with Andhra took place against the will of the Telengana people. At that time Panditji was alive; at that time Shri Govind Ballabh Pant was there. But unfortunately, the great daughter of Panditji and the great son of Pantji, instead of doing justice to us, are doing the greatest injustice to us.

You may say 'No, no. How are we doing injustice?' This is definitely doing injustice to us. You are not benefiting our people. At that time, even before this merger, the people revolted. They said, 'No, we do not want merger with Andhra'. Then the Andhra leaders came forward, saying 'Baba, do not worry. We know what are your fears. We will protect your interests. We will give you safeguards'. On their own accord, voluntarily, they provided these safeguards. But after the merger, they have completely forgotten about these safeguards.

You know that before the merger, there were also so many assurances given. It was said that Telengana is a backward

area and after merger, we will see that an amount from Andhra is spent on Telengana for the purpose of its development and advancement. But instead of spending money, instead of bringing money from Andhra, they have taken away Rs. 107 crores of Telengana's surplus and they have spent it on their region. And here Shri Raghuramaiah says, 'We, the Andhra people have suffered.' He is speaking against facts. These are the facts which are before the people, which everybody knows.

The former Andhra Chief Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, himself agreed and assured us that he would rectify the matter. They promised to spend the amount again in Telengana. Also about the services, they give us an assurance, 'Yes, we have got the services; I will transfer all these people to the Andhra area and appoint Telengana people in their place'.

Now by clause 4, you are validating these services. That means they will become part and parcel of the Telengana people and they are entitled even to promotions in the Telengana region after this. That being so, how are we going to be benefited?

The Prime Minister gave so many assurances not only at the time of the Telengana agitation but before that during the selections to the Assembly in 1971. Speaking at Warrangal, she said 'If necessary, I will amend the Constitution to protect the interests of the people'. Are you protecting our interests in this way? Is this protection? I ask this as the representative of the people there. You may not take this seriously because you belong to other regions and you are not having such difficulties there. But as a representative of my people, I know what are our difficulties. We have to repeat the voice of our people.

Shri Mirdha was saying, 'No, no. Even in Rajasthan there are so many things'. May be. But our case is different: (Interruptions)

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

In Rajasthan, these safeguards were not given. But you have given us these safeguards in Telengana. You gave us the Regional Committee. You appreciated the reality. But instead of appreciating the reality of today, you say, 'We are also having these problems'. This is not going to solve the problem. I can tell the House very frankly that it is not only my opinion, but it is the opinion of 90 per cent of the MPs of Andhra and of Telengana that there is no alternative except separation, except bifurcation. This is the view of the people. We cannot go against the will and wishes of the people.

I know the hon. Prime Minister is for the poor people. But at the same time, she must be democratic also. Her father was a great man. On the death of Poti Sriramulu, he agreed to the creation of Andhra bifurcating the Madras State into Madras and Andhra. But here 350 people have died in Telengana. So many people died in Andhra recently. Lakhs of people have gone to jail. In spite of that, she is not agreeing.

I know her difficulties also here. But your difficulties are not going to satisfy us. I think personally she is not against it. But the great Chavanji is there. I know that he is a great leader. He is not only a great leader but a great grand-son of Shivaji. Not only has he been following in the footsteps of Shivaji but he has exceeded that. (Interruptions) I know that he is a great leader. There is no doubt about it. I admit it. But in this, selfishness is guiding him. He is guided by his own selfishness. He is afraid of his own Vidarbha. I can tell him that there is so much difference between Telengana and Vidarbha. The SRC has recommended it. It is not that we wanted it. The SRC has clearly stated that there will be difficulties after the merger. The fears of Telengana people are real. Then, when the report came before Panditji, he appreciated it. That is why the regional committees were formed and they came to a gentlemen's agreement. To link it up with the question of

Saurashtra or Vidarbha is wrong. Morarjibhai recently gave a statement to the press in Bombay. I was really surprised at it. He has boycotted this. The Vidarbha problem worries Mr. Chavan and Saurashtra problem worries Morarjibhai. Why do you link it up with these things? Our case is real and reasonable. You gentlemen should appreciate it. So, in this matter, please do not be advised by Chavanji and others, because his own selfishness is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Please give me three minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is enjoying your remark.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is not a question of his enjoying. It is a fact. You will have to face these facts. I know you will not concede this demand of the people from both the regions now. But you will have to consider it, if not today, tomorrow or three months or six months later. It is bound to come.

I think bifurcation is the only solution that has to be given. Everybody agrees. Shri Indrajit Gupta from the CPI—yes, I know your feeling is there, if, after all, you believe in democracy. If you do not believe in democracy, that is a different matter. (Interruptions) I know he agrees that the situation is like that. We cannot central the situation. You blame the other gentlemen that some jagirdars or reactionaries are behind this. But then I say your own people are demanding this. The Deputy Chief Minister and eight other Ministers are now coming out and saying that they want separation. Not only that. 80 Congress MLAs and the Congress President, and everybody is requesting Shrimati Indira Gandhi to bifurcate the State. Why don't you bifurcate? I am sure that this Bill is not going to solve your problem: either our problem or your national problem. You are always worried about your national repercussion. I think Shri Frank Anthony in a different manner said that these Mulki

Rules are going to harm you. But if anybody thinks like that, that still we can continue this integrated State, then I can only say that he is living in a fool's paradise. Please be real. I request this House and also request the hon. Prime Minister to come with a Bill to bifurcate the State. It is much better. This is nothing. I think this is going to be challenged before the Supreme Court again, and it will be definitely struck down. I am very sure about it. It is not only the opinion of the Members. This opinion has been given by Niren De, the Attorney-General, and other great jurists

The Supreme Court's judgment is very, very clear about this. In view of this, even now you can withdraw this Bill and come forward with another Bill to bifurcate the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a request to make. There are so many names of Members who wish to speak this afternoon. So, Members may kindly limit themselves to five minutes each. There are about five to six more speaker. We would like to give them a chance to have their say.

श्री हनुमन् चन्द्र कठबाय (मुरेना) : समय बढ़ा दीजिये काफी लोग बोलने वाले हैं । कल इसको आप चलाएँ ।

सभापति महोदय : इसको आज ही खत्म करना है ।

Shri Suryanarayana—absent.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Chairman, it is with a feeling of anguish and regret that I have decided to put before the hon. Members of this House a very tragic situation that is now prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. My colleague Dr. Melkote has given the background to the problem, where it originated and how it has grown. Various references have been made about the possible unconstitutionality of this Bill

and the effect of article 16(3) and article 35(b). One aspect seems to have been over-looked. Even if the Mulki rules Bill becomes an Act and is not held ultravires on this account there is one other aspect wherein it might be considered ultra vires, that is under article 14.

17.31 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

The attempt to end the Mulki rules in one part of the territory in 1971 and in another part of the territory in 1980 as well as applying it to one set of services and not applying it to another set of services are all aspects which will come under the ambit of article 14. However, I shall avoid spending much time on the constitutional aspect of the Bill because when it becomes a law it will be challenged in the Courts and the Courts will give their verdict.

The Bill before this House is intended to bring into law the assurances that have been given by the Prime Minister as well as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh over the years from 1969 right till the other day and provide safeguards for the people of Telengana in the matter of services. In this context it would be of interest if I quote from the debate of the Andhra Assembly before the Andhra Pradesh was formed. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi who was the Chief Minister of Andhra speaking on the floor of the Assembly on 25th November, 1955 said: "This Assembly would further like to assure the people in Telengana that the development of that area would be deemed a special charge and that certain priorities and special protections will be given for the improvement of this area, such as reservations in services and educational institutions on the basis of population."

I should like to draw the attention of my friend Mr. Raghu Ramiah about this resolution sponsored by Mr. Gopala Reddi and passed in the Andhra Assembly before

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO Andhra Pradesh came into being. While referring to his remarks I may also refer to two or three other matters which he raised while speaking today. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah spoke very eloquently but eloquence need not necessarily mean clarity. He spoke about how students from one area can go and study in others areas in India. He said he would like his children to study in Hyderabad, in Telengana. It would interest him to know that the schools and colleges in Telengana have been more or less closed from 1969 and our own children are not able to study in Telengana or in Hyderabad and have to go out.

AN HON. MEMBER: What an excellent argument.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: It is true and one should know what is happening and there is no point in closing one's eyes to it. They are closed partly because of the whole episode that has been taking place. I was reading the other day that the Venkateswara University and the Andhra University have been closed indefinitely. There is no administration in Andhra or Telengana. No Schools and Colleges are working. No papers move from one office to another or from one table to another in the same office. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah will, I hope, forgive me if I again refer to him. He said with a certain amount of arrogance, if I may use that word, "this State is ours and if you do not want to say, you can go out of it." He was referring to my colleague Mr. Giri when he protested. He said, get out of the State.

AN HON. MEMBER: No; he said, get out of the House.

SHRI J. RAMESHWAR RAO: I do not think he has any business to ask any member to leave the House. The only person who has that right is you, Mr. Speaker. I am mentioning this because it is precisely this attitude of arrogance on the part of the Andhra rulers that has led to a feeling in Telengana that they cannot remain in that State. It is not a

few thousand jobs, I assure you but it is the general attitude and it is not possible for the people of Telengana to accept this kind of arrogant, dominant attitude. We are not used to it. We believe in democracy and democratic functioning.

Mr. Raghuramaiah made another very interesting observation. He said, the revenues of Hyderabad city are Rs. 36 crores. Because Andhras form two-thirds of the population and Telengana people form one-third of the population, he deducted that Rs. 24 crores are contributed by them. A very brilliant analysis! He is a great mathematician! and he said only Rs. 12 crores are contributed by the Telengana people. In actual fact, we have made a calculation of the contribution of Andhras to the revenues of Hyderabad and it comes to about Rs. 1.5 crores. As against this, the advantages they derive are worth Rs. 7 crores! Government can appoint a commission to go into this and give a report. We do not have to make conjectural statement to mislead the House or to give a certain emphasis which is not right.

Dr. Molkote has given you the background of the whole Telengana problem. I shall confine myself briefly to three or four matters. This Bill seeks to put into an Act the assurances, given in 1969, 1970 and 1971 before the Telengana Praja Samiti merged with the Congress and also the assurance given by Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, who was Chief Minister of Andhra, on the floor of the House in Hyderabad in 1970. The Prime Minister in a statement made in this House on 27th November, 1972 mentioned that the Mulki Rules are applicable only to certain posts under the State Government and are not applicable to the All India Services and to posts in Central Government offices and public sector undertakings. On this, there can be no controversy. We wholeheartedly accept this position. But if you examine this Bill, it does not seek to give effect to the Prime Minister's statement. It curtails the operation of the Mulki rules very much more drastically. One would have expected that the assurance of the

Prime Minister given on the floor of the House, at least would be respected.

I would like to refer to clause 4 of the Bill. Thousands of appointments have been made after 1956. In her 8 point formula, the Prime Minister assured us in 1970 that many of these promotions and appointments which may have been wrong will be gone into by various committees that have been appointed. These committees are at the moment seized of these matters. But this Bill seeks to validate all the appointments made from 1956 up to date. Then, why was that 8 point formula and assurance given in 1970? Why were those committees appointed to go into each individual case of discrimination or wrongful appointment or promotion, if the intention of the Bill is to validate all these appointments? It is my view that this Act will not benefit Telengana in any manner. It does not provide any protection to Telengana. All that this Act seeks to do is to validate a few thousand jobs that have been wrongly provided, or a few thousand people who have been wrongly promoted. Sir, it will also interest you to know that four or five days ago a Government Order has been issued by the Chief Minister of Andhra that no fresh appointments shall be made until those who have already been appointed in excess of requirements are absorbed. These excess appointments came out of super-numerary posts, mostly from Andhra, which means for the next four or five years there will be no fresh appointment from Telengana. Then, why this Bill and why this guarantee? Is it only to serve as a sop to public opinion? Or, are we seriously interested in solving this problem of Andhra and Telengana?

I do not have very much to say except that I would beg of the Prime Minister—I find the Prime Minister is not here, I hope my voice will reach her—I beg of her on bended knees that she concede a separate Telengana State. The people of Telengana cannot remain happy in a composite Andhra Pradesh. She should concede, as early as possible, a separate Telengana State, which alone will bring

a certain stability to this region and security to the country.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, I would like to clarify a figure. During the course of my speech, I did not say that we are contributing Rs. 24 crores. What I said was....(Interruptions).

SHRI S. B. GIRI: It could be examined from records.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: To the best of my recollection, what I said was that out of the expenditure of Rs. 36 crores, we are contributing Rs. 24 crores. That is to say, there is an income of Rs. 36 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 36 crores. Out of this expenditure of Rs. 36 crores, the Andhra region is contributing Rs. 24 crores. So far as the income of Rs. 36 crores arising out of the Hyderabad city is concerned, the entire amount is credited to the Telengana Fund.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I am intervening because of two reasons. Even in 1968-69 when the question of the separation of Telengana was raised, I had something to do with this problem. Then, when this question was again raised this year after the judgment of the Supreme Court, I had the privilege of discussing all the pros and cons and complicated aspects of this problem with the leaders of both Telengana and Andhra, not only of Congress Party but non-Congress parties as well. Although the emotions have now reached a certain pitch, at that time people were cool-headed and they were in a mood to consider problems more dispassionately and objectively. I found that with some few exceptions—especially these two Members who are sitting opposite; except them—the overwhelming opinion was in favour of the integrated State, because all of them felt that after nearly a century all Telugu-speaking people have come together. It was a historical achievement not only for the Telengana people but for the entire Andhra. It was the Telugu-speaking people that have given a lead to the formation of

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

linguistic States, which is certainly a step in the right direction. But I am trying to put the whole question in a proper perspective. As far as the people are concerned, the question is to approach the problem more rationally. Their overwhelming need and feeling is that it is in their interest to have an integrated State.

Well, this problem has got its own history because no problem in India is without its history. So is the problem of Telengana. It was the spontaneous desire of the people of both the States that brought them together. Whether it was a gentleman's agreement or not is a different matter. Some arrangement was made. There were certainly some defects or certain deficiencies in the implementation of that agreement. Possibly, it may be so.

Many steps were taken last time when the Prime Minister announced 8-point formula which helped to bridge the differences and things were going on quite smoothly. Then came the Supreme Court judgment. I do not want to comment on the Supreme Court judgment because that is a different matter altogether. That is a matter that can be discussed at different levels.

As far as Mulki Rules are concerned, the feeling in Telengana was and is that, if at all there is going to be an integrated State, they should have a feeling of belonging to the State. That certainly is a very reasonable and a very rational demand. There is nothing wrong about it. But at the same time, Telengana people have a feeling that certain concessions were given to them, that they have some history and they have got some problems which needed to be solved. Therefore, this point was conceded to them.

There is one question which is very important for the integrity of the State and that is that this sort of reservation cannot have any permanency about it. I think according to me, the most important aspect of the Bill is that having accepted the necessity of having Mulki Rules for some time and that also to a limited

extent, even when Telengana and Andhra came together, it was agreed that not all the Services but only specific Services should be reserved for Telengana people. But how long even this particular type of reservation should go on is certainly an important matter and, according to me, this Bill is a very important development and improvement towards a fuller integration of the State by putting some sort of a time-limit on the period for which these Mulki Rules will continue to exist.

I would like to put it before the leaders of Andhra separatist movement that there was one other point which was important and which was a very significant point that, if at all we want to integrate the State, then the people who come to the Telengana side, to Hyderabad, must feel that they belong to the capital of one State. That is why, if you see the Bill, the Bill makes distinction between the application of Mulki Rules for a certain period to the capital city of Hyderabad and to the rest of Telengana area. This is, really speaking, a recognition of the strong feeling of the people of Andhra Pradesh that they belong to one State. But, at the same time, it would be very difficult to completely forget the whole thing, the whole history. People say that 16-17 years have gone by, but nothing has happened. You cannot undo the history of 400 years within a couple of years or even within five to ten years. There will certainly be difficulties about it. Naturally, you cannot merely straightway say 'Remove this and remove that'.

Now, some people have raised the question of the leaders of the movement. They have raised this question of the Regional Committee and Mr. Raghu Ramiah specially made a mention of that aspect. I think the Prime Minister will deal with this aspect probably a little later and I do not want to say any thing about it. That is a separate question altogether. That has to be decided and considered on its own merits separately. But one point is certain. Some colleagues made a reference to me, that it is because of my

interest in this State or that State that we hold this view. It is completely, I should say, unfair because we are not trying to look at the problem of Telangana from the point of view of my own State. Some members asked me a question as to why is it that the Mulki rules are not made applicable to Vidarbha or a part of Karnataka. May I tell them a very important factor? If the capital of Maharashtra would have been in some part of the area which was joined from Andhra to Maharashtra and Bombay was not the capital, the same trouble would have started there also. But, in case of Telangana, it happens that Hyderabad which was a part of Telangana became the capital of the whole State and that makes all the difference. Sometime or the other you will have to find out what exactly happened in this particular matter.

I would suggest that we may see what hon. Member Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha said and he was right, that it is time that the leaders who have to give a real lead in this matter. Linguistic issues, particularly, in our country and in the present context of things, have a tendency of becoming a very explosive issue, and it is the duty of every, patriotic citizen and I would say, of those who are really interested in the integration of the country as a whole, that they do not allow these tendencies of further separation. If you start the re-drawing of maps again, I do not know how far it will go and where and when it is going to end.

We have got so many important problems before the country to-day. We are about to start the Fifth Five Year Plan of the country. We have many other economic responsibilities and the problems of development before us. We have to find solutions for these things. I think it is a luxury at this moment to start these new controversies and new difficulties for ourselves.

Therefore, I would certainly make an appeal, not only to the Members sitting here who hold some separatist views, but the real appeal has to be made to the people in both Andhra and Telangana

areas. Only because some of these people have made certain demands and in order to remain in logically consistence with this, they want Telangana? Now other people are asking for Andhra. I would suggest and I would request them that in the higher interest of the nation, in the name of the nation, we will have to keep back these secondary issues and think of the foremost problems which are very much more important. Here, we are fighting for a very limited point of Mulki Rules, and very limited sector of employment. But the real question is the question of finding employment to a large number of masses in the fields of agriculture, in the field of industry, in the field of self-employment spheres. It is these matters which are more important. But unfortunately here we are fighting for the spoils of 1 per cent or 2 per cent of the Government employment, that too also in a limited field. Really speaking, it is only misleading ourselves and misleading the people. If it is a question of unemployment, it can be solved only by taking up most progressive steps in the economy both in agriculture and in industry. This process has already been started in this country and if we dedicate ourselves to these programmes and policies, I am sure this trouble of Mulki Rules and its implications will be completely forgotten after a few years' time. The two decades of seventies and the eighties, I am sure, is a very crucial period and with the progressive reforms with which we are pursuing the problem of unemployment, I think those people who are fighting for these minor causes will laugh at themselves realising was it for this thing that we were fighting? Was it worth our fighting for? If at all we are concerned about the employment of the people, both in the Telangana and the Andhra side, it is these important economic policies which have been accepted by the country and which alone can solve the real problem of mass unemployment. Need of our times is to pursue these major policies.

I do not want to take more of your time because we are already short of time. But, looking into the history of this problem, it is necessary that leaders of both

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

sides persuade themselves to come together....(Interruptions). It is said, it is a spontaneous thing, but spontaneity in these matters can be interpreted in many ways. In Telengana side also at one time it was said that it was a very spontaneous movement but ultimately....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:
Because of you, because of the Centre.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN.
Ultimately, the test of the leadership is to convince the people of the rightness of the cause. Call of separation is a call of despair. By these agitations it is not that you are building something, but you are breaking something which was built with constant and patient efforts. Andhra unity is much more important. This Andhra Pradesh unity was brought about by the leaders of Andhra with the blessings of the then national leadership. There arose some danger to it some years back. Our Prime Minister tried to keep them together. Again, this time this five-point programme that the Prime Minister has put before the country, before the Parliament, and before these two regions, is to see that this sort of temporary aberration in the feelings of people should not undo something which we have built up patiently with a view to bringing the great people of these regions together.

I have tried to put before the House all the points which I had in mind. I hope this House at least takes this view because, when regional questions are at conflict with each other, we cannot expect that region to take a dispassionate view about it. It is very difficult for them to do so under pressure of emotions. I understand the difficulty of representatives of the people sitting here or people who are working there. I know the feeling of Ministers who have resigned now; at one time they themselves came and told me that, these are our views, but ultimately we will certainly accept the decisions that will be given by the Central leadership, particularly by the Prime Minister in the interest of integrity of the State. Well, may be, because of local pressures they

might have done certain thing, reasonably or unreasonably. I have myself gone through the fire of these regional troubles. So, on such occasions it is the national leadership and more particularly the Parliament that has to give a lead in this matter. If on occasions like this we do not take an objective and dispassionate national view, who else is expected to take such a view?

Naturally, the Telengana people are excited, I understand their feeling, I have great respect for their feelings. I know that the people of Andhra are much more excited about it. I can understand that, because of certain provocations, people feel that way. But it is the national thinking that must be made ultimately to prevail. And, instead of the individual taking any view, if the Parliament takes in its Collective wisdom a view and gives them a direction, I think, that alone will solve the difficult problem.

In this matter, when Parliament passes this Act, it is not merely a piece of Act that we are passing. It is an intimate appeal that this national body is making both to the people of Telengana and Andhra: Please forget your differences; both of you are great people and are put together to work in the national cause, forget small things and make efforts to see that the integrated State, which is historically an accepted Constitutional fact, becomes an emotional reality. The passage of this Act is not merely adding one more Act on the statute-book, but it is one more important step taken in the matter of emotional integration of this country and therefore I support this Bill.

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri S. B. Giri. But before he starts his speech, I should invite his attention to the fact that the Business Advisory Committee had decided to finish this Bill today, and they had fixed four hours for this. The time allotted is already over. About four more speakers are left, and I think that we should keep sitting till they are finally disposed of. I hope all hon. Members agree to this.

There is another matter, which is a somewhat unimportant thing which the Secretary has reported to me. There was some man shouting some slogan outside the galleries. He has turned out to be an unsound man. I have let him off. He was just shouting 'Vande Mataram', something very harmless, and I have let him go.

About ten or fifteen days back, one man came, and he was also shouting, and he said that he was a Member of Parliament and he should be allowed to come in, and he was taken away by the police. I do not know whether he was the same man or not.

When we turned him out, he came with a batch of about a hundred people before my residence, and he wanted to take the oath. I really was surprised that when one man was enough, he brought one hundred men along with him, and after about one hour's persuasion, we came to know that he had given some promises to many of them, and then he said that he belonged to the Opposition. I only told him that if he could secure a certificate either from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu or from Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I would think over it. His name was Paramatma.

Now, Shri S. B. Giri.

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal): I rise to oppose this Bill on the ground that it does not fulfil the wishes and aspirations of the people of Telengana or Andhra, and it does not also fulfil the political and social problems of the Telengana people. The Telengana and Andhra problem is not just the question of Mulki rules. By en-

acting this piece of legislation, how are they going to help the people of Telengana? It is a human problem and it must be considered in that perspective. It was because of their experience of the last sixteen years that the Telengana people had started an agitation, and more than 350 people were killed like flies and not like human beings. They were not bribed, and they were not given brandy or alcohol as Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma was saying about what happened in Andhra. But the young people took up the cause of separation and fought, because they were convinced that they had been exploited and looted by the Andhra rulers. That was how the movement for a separate Telengana had come up. No political party was there at that time, and no political leader was in that movement at that time. Apart from that, I do not want to repeat what has already been said.

The regional committee which is a statutory body of the Andhra Pradesh State, immediately after the judgment of the Supreme Court passed a unanimous resolution in which all the legislators belonging to the Communist Party, the CMP and the Congress and other parties who were present said that judgment should be implemented *in toto*. I do not know what has happened to that unanimous resolution. It was a unanimous resolution passed by a statutory body set up under an enactment of Parliament. It was not only the Telengana Praja Samiti Members who were there, but the Congress Members were also there including the Telengana members and they had passed this resolution unanimously.

Again, after this judgment, the Members of Parliament elected by the people from the Telengana region had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister, and I would like to quote from what they have said in their memorandum.

"Any modification for any reason whatsoever would have serious repercussions in Telengana and other parts of the country and the confidence of the people in the government would be shaken."

[Shri S. B. Giri]

"Until and unless the Mulki Rules are implemented *in toto*, any further discussions with anybody cannot arise and would have little meaning for us. We have no desire to participate in such discussions.

"Telengana people, the really affected and who are the sufferers all these years are remaining peaceful with no agitational approach. We earnestly request you to implement the decision of the Supreme Court and earn the credit, confidence and gratitude of the people in the government and yourself.

"The question of reposing confidence in the Prime Minister does not arise as the whole thing is conceived as a mischievous move on the part of those who want to get the judgment of the Supreme Court modified. Such a move is ill-advised. We hope you would appreciate our stand.

"We, therefore, have to earnestly request you kindly to direct the State Government to immediately implement the Mulki Rules".

This is the memorandum which was given not by the Telengana Praja Samiti but 6 of the Members belonging to the Indira Congress Party and others.

Immediately after the announcement of the five-point formula of the Prime Minister, I said during the call attention motion here that it is impossible to work and that both the regions will not accept it. Today this is what has happened. Immediately after the announcement, many people were killed in the Andhra region. I pay my homage to those people who were victims of police firing in the Andhra region and also express my sympathy and condolence to the members of the bereaved families. In Telengana also, 350 people were killed and lakhs of people went to prison. It was not a political manoeuvre not for power by the landlords, as Shri Indrajit Gupta said. It was the people's movement.

The Government of India is a representative government. I am confident that

it is a democratic government that we are having in this country. We respect the representative character of this government. I hope the Government of India will respect the aspirations and wishes of the people there.

After the formula, we now see what has happened. Take the Telengana Regional Committee. Those Ministers from Telengana and Andhra and those MLAs from Andhra and Telengana assured the Prime Minister 'We are going to accept your verdict'. But what has happened? Immediately afterwards, the Telengana Regional Committee has passed a unanimous Resolution (on December 13) wherein they brought out a new formula, a 14-point formula. That means they have rejected the five-point formula. Also day before yesterday, nearly 87 MLAs belonging to the Andhra region and 8 Ministers held a public meeting representing the Andhra districts where they hoisted the Andhra State flag and demanded a separate State. Those Ministers had assured the Prime Minister that they were going to abide by her verdict. They have gone back on it now, because there was pressure from the people and they have bowed to that. I am glad they are real democrats.

After promising to the Prime Minister that they are going to abide by her decision, 8 Ministers have resigned from the Cabinet. This has to be noted.

AN HON. MEMBER: 9 Ministers.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: Also we saw in this morning's newspapers something. It is not about the opposition people in the Telengana Praja Samiti, but it is about 'an Andhra Congress.' It was headlined 'Andhra Congress takes birth'. Their leader is the Deputy Chief Minister, and leader of the Congress Party in Andhra. That means there is no Congress in Andhra Pradesh as such, but there is the Andhra Congress and for Telengana we are already having the Telengana Congress Committees.

I do not want to take more time. This Bill does not follow the norms of human life. I think this Bill goes against the

wishes of the people. I feel even the Government of India and the members of this Parliament, who are the representatives of the people. It should be for the people; it should not be against the people. But this Bill is against the people both in Andhra and Telengana. Therefore, I oppose the Bill.

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is really not much need for me to speak as my colleague, Shri Chavan, has brought a cooler and calmer atmosphere to prevail in the House and has dealt with the really important points. But some hon. Members even of the Opposition had earlier expressed the opinion that it might be misunderstood if I did not clearly state our views on some points which have been mentioned here before. They are not new, nevertheless, they thought I should do so and that is why I have got up.

Parliament discusses many important issues which are highly emotional, and the Mulki Rules have become one such issue. Matters which involve regional feelings quite often do arouse the emotions of the people in this country as in many other countries, and we certainly cannot ignore the emotions of the people. But I should like to stress what Chavanji has said, that no solution can be found while the atmosphere remains charged with emotion. Any solutions, any answer, has to be found in a very cool, calm and rational manner.

Therefore, although I was also, as were many other hon. Members, touched by the emotions expressed by hon. Members, by the difficulties of our friends from Telengana and friends from other parts of Andhra Pradesh, we were certainly touched by the difficulties and emotions—I should very respectfully say to them that all these matters have to be thought of not in terms of emotion but in terms of calm and collective thought. And not

in terms of today or tomorrow or the day after but of what it will mean to them and the country ten years hence, 20 years hence, a hundred years hence.

Hon. Member have been discussing here, and separately with me, the question of a few posts or a few matters like this. As Chavanji very rightly said, does this really touch the lives of the people? It does not. The whole problem of employment has assumed vast proportions for us. There is unemployment all over the country. Not only in our country but in almost every country of the world. This is one of the phenomena of contemporary society. I am not saying this to excuse our own shortcomings or difficulties. The problem has to be faced. This is why this question has assumed such vast proportions.

Naturally, if you put to the people that a particular development has affected their employment, it has affected their rights they will become emotional. Anybody will become emotional. I do not know how many people have gone to the public at large and said, "Let us sit down and think about it, what difference will it make in terms of employment in terms of the other opportunities for the people in the Telengana region, for the people in the other districts of Andhra Pradesh?" So, I do not think that the issue has been fully and squarely put before all the people there. Therefore, the reaction today has to be also viewed in that light.

Now, the present debate, with all due respect to hon. Members, is not about socialism. It is not about the welfare of the country at large or many of the points which were raised, especially by the hon. Member who spoke first. This is a very limited issue; a very small issue. It deals specifically and only with the Mulki Rules, and the situation that arose because of the Supreme Court judgment. Some hon. Members said that nothing had happened. But I would respectfully say that a great deal has happened all these years. There was, if not to our entire satisfaction, certainly a degree of calm; not the calm of

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

the graveyard as some friends are so fond of repeating; and the situation was moving towards improvement. I am not saying that it had vastly improved. But certainly it was moving towards improvement. Then this judgment on the Mulki Rules was delivered and suddenly it was as if a fire had been started all over the State. How did the whole situation with regard to the Mulki rules arise? The State of Hyderabad was the largest of the old princely States. One hon. Member has said and rightly that in this State there were individuals, there were families of very high culture. But for the vast majority of the people there was poverty. They had not had opportunities of education or social welfare or of public health, or any kind of amelioration of their living conditions. When the composite Andhra State came into being all sections of the people recognised that for greater cohesions certain special measures of a transitory nature were necessary. The leaders of the people unanimously arrived at a gentlemen's agreement which we all accepted,

Since Shri Joshi is here I should like to just remind him. He cut a joke, he thought at our expense, on the word "gentleman". But in those days 'gentleman' was not a polite phrase at all; "gentleman" was used for a particular section of people who were completely divorced from the rest of the people. We have no objection not being counted in that section of the people. It is just like the earlier an argument over "lady" and "woman". I had then very categorically said that we were women, bearing burdens and responsibilities as well as wanting our rights, we did not want to be "ladies" and "gentlemen" sitting on some platform above everybody else.

So, there was this agreement. Now, regardless of any agreement we all know that even within a family there are differences and disputes. There is no State in India which does not have backward areas. Relatively backward and advanced areas exist not only in all States but in different regions of the same State. In

the Andhra region many Members have drawn attention to areas such as Rayalseema and Srikakulam. The Telengana region, may be a backward region but it does have better-off areas.

Merely because an area is comparatively backward is not reason enough for taking drastic or irreversible decisions. Where will this process end? I am not at all afraid of this being catching; that is not the point. But where does any one draw the line? Will each district want to be separate? Some people have advised the division of U.P. Where to divide into two, three, four, into how many areas do you divide it? Do you go back to the old, very small States, princely States, do you go back to that? Somewhere a line has to be drawn. You cannot just say that because of backwardness there should be division. As Chavanji has rightly pointed out, economic backwardness can go only through hard work and the effort of the entire nation.

While there will always be sympathy and understanding for the special hardship of the backwardness of any special group or any special area, I do not think that anyone should be allowed to develop a vested interest in backwardness.

This is really a general problem and it is a part of the very much larger problem of poverty itself. There is, I am afraid, no immediate solution to it. In the early stages of development it is always more difficult to allot resources because the general level is so low that any extra provision is extremely difficult, but in spite of this, an effort was made in the third and fourth Plans. As the House is aware, on the basis of the recommendations of the National Development Council 225 districts were earmarked for concessional finance from public financial institutions. In this are included districts from the Andhra region as well as from the Telengana region.

In the Fifth Plan, it is our intention to launch a massive minimum needs programme. I do not want to go into the premise of this programme, some of which you know and some you will soon learn about. This is the only way in which a real solution can be found. While transitional measures may be necessary in some areas for historical or other reasons, I think we should all view the problem and the possibilities of its solution in the proper perspective.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, Shri Mirdha has already explained the scope of its provisions and I do not want to go into it again. However, I should like to make just a few general observations. As the House is aware, the Supreme Court held that section 2 of the Public Employment (requirement also residences) Act, 1957 which sought to repeal the Mulki Rules, was bad. This was a complex situation. This was not the first time. In between many things have been going on. The Mulki Rules themselves were declared invalid and so on. It is not at all a static situation. But this has created a complex situation. It is obvious that the administration could not be run on the basis that Mulki Rules would apply to posts under the State Government at all levels. Certain appointments made in the past also had to be regularised. My friend opposite was much concerned about this. He felt that it might mean going back and reinstating people. I should like to re-assure him that this is not at all the case. I do not want to go into the details of this. But I think his fears are unfounded. We had also to consider the past assurances given to the people of Telengana area with regard to public employment and also their present needs. We have not at all gone back on any assurance given and I should like to re-assure the hon. members that we are deeply concerned with their problems. But we feel that this is not the way of solving them. In fact, as I said on an earlier occasion, merely talking of separation is not an end of the problem. It is the beginning of another very big problem, not for other States but also for that area, that State itself. The decisions which we announced on the 27th Nov-

ember, 1972 were in the response to the request by the leaders of the State; they themselves have said that we should do something.

Regarding this Bill, several members have suggested that we might circulate it for public opinion, send it to the Supreme Court and so on. They asked, what was the hurry? The hurry is in the immediate interests of the proper administration of the State. It is obvious that any delay would create serious complications. I stand very firmly for an integrated State, but I should like to say that so far as this matter is concerned, even had there been two States, it would have made no difference to this Bill because it deals mainly with the problem of the twin cities and also the rest of Telengana. That problem would remain no matter what other things you do because a large number of non-Mulki is there. Unfortunately, even in the speeches have some little bitterness crept in. It does not matter how many States we have, you still will be neighbours and you still will have to deal with one another in a hundred and one things. Thinking that just because you are separated, you can get rid of these people or we have got rid this problem is a very facile way of thinking. Our experience has not shown that this comes true.

Rightly there is a strong feeling in the country that any residential qualification for public employment goes against the very concept of common citizenship which is enshrined in our Constitution. But at the same time, the framers of the Constitution did realise that the safeguards available to people who suffer from special hardships could not be abrogated straightway. This was one of the purposes of article 35. It kept alive the Mulki Rules, which had come to be looked upon as a valuable safeguards and had generated an emotional attachment. When the Telengana area was merged with Andhra, there were assurances from the Andhra region that this safeguard would be continued in certain respects. This approach was accepted by successive Governments in Andhra Pradesh all along.

[*Shrimati Indira Gandhi*]

even while there were different judicial pronouncements on the Mulki Rules.

This is a fact which some people tend to forget. The present Bill retains the Mulki Rules in certain respects but provides for their phased repeal. I should like to make it clear that it is not the intention of the Government to come to the House again to extend the time limits mentioned in the Bill. As I have said earlier, in the life of a State, a period of five to eight years is an exceedingly small one. Recognising the fact that the capital belongs to both regions, the Central Government has decided to repeal the Mulki Rules in the twin cities three years earlier than in the remaining Telangana region. Even during the intervening period, employment opportunities in the capital are being extended and educational facilities expanded for the citizens of the other regions of Andhra Pradesh also.

This again gives rise to certain doubts and fears in the mind of our friends from Telangana. I should like to assure them that the present Bill not only keeps intact the safeguards voluntarily agreed to in the Public Employment Act, which was struck down subsequently, but seeks to go a little way beyond that.

The Bill covers three of the five points mentioned in our decisions. The two other points do not require any legislation. I am mentioning this, because this matter was commented upon from the Benches opposite. Considerable work has already been done on the scheme of regionalisation of services, and the whole scheme will be finalised before long. The State Government will then make necessary amendments to their existing service rules and put the scheme into operation. The other decision related to the expansion of educational facilities in Hyderabad-Secunderabad. The Ministry of Education has already discussed this matter with the State Government and in the light of these discussions the State Government is framing specific proposals. Suitable machinery will be devised so that these measures are faithfully carried out.

While we were seeking a solution to this particular situation, other points have been raised. It is said that the continuance of the Regional Committee for the Telengana area impedes the integration of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Shri Raghu Ramaiah and others have spoken about the separate budget for Telengana. A third point was that Telengana is not the only backward area in the State.

As you know, the Regional Committee is a committee of the legislature itself, set up at the time of the formation of the State, to give confidence to the people of the Telengana region that the assurances given to them were being properly implemented. If provided for the closer association of the people of Telengana in the development of their area.

The budget, of course, is not really separate, as Shri Raghu Ramaiah said. There are two separate sheets, but it still forms part of the same budget. But the basic problem is not of mathematical calculations. It is a question of the overall economic condition. I can appreciate the feeling of those who want all barriers which stand in the way of the fuller integration of the State to be removed. I look forward to a day when all these walls are demolished and there is no need to have such special arrangements. Such a situation will emerge progressively with the disappearance of economic disparities. May I remind this House that even the Constitution visualises them as temporary and transitional? Meanwhile, of course we are giving special thought to what to do for the other backward areas of the State. The speedy development of those areas is equally important and suggestions have been made for some special arrangements which we are looking into. We would also be quite willing to have one or more regional committees or development boards for such areas, if the people so desire, and the details of this can be worked out in consultation with the leaders of the State.

Perhaps, there is a feeling that the norms adopted in allocating receipts and expenditure under different heads could be improved so as to make them more equitable to both regions. This question can also be gone into and if any assistance from the Central Government is called for we shall try to provide it. Because what is really needed is the provision of adequate resources and this is always dependent upon how much Shri Chavan can find for the entire country. He also does not have a magic bag into which he can dip for resources.

It is obvious that the resources of the entire State will have to be mobilised for this purpose. This is generally the approach which we have adopted for the removal of imbalances in the development. Whatever resources the Central Government can provide for this purpose will, I hope, be forthcoming.

Mr. Frank Anthony is not here. I have just one rejoinder to make. He was speaking about minorities and our friends of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and about their reservations. It is quite true that with all the reservations, everything that we had hoped to do has not been done. There are still many disabilities. But he addressed his remark to the wrong person, Shri Bhandare. Shri Bhandare is the one person who has always been elected from a general seat. He does not come from a reserved seat. So, his remark that "you will not be elected once the reservation is removed", was to the wrong person.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. B. P. Maurya also.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Yes, Shri B. P. Maurya also.

Sir, Parliament represents the will of the whole nation. Its duty is not merely to go into the rights and wrongs of a situation but also to view problems from the

national point of view. Shri Chavan has stressed this point. But I would like to repeat it. While all of us here are elected from particular constituencies, once we are here in this hall, I think we should consider ourselves not as merely the representatives of one little area but as the representatives of the whole country and the entire people of India. And each problem has to be viewed from that angle.

The very first article of our Constitution declares that India is a Union of States. Each State has had a long cultural and historical tradition and each State has become a political entity in its own special way. Andhra Pradesh has been a distinctive cultural unit for thousands of years. The name has been found in the earliest Buddhist writings. All the parts which now constitute Andhra Pradesh have been under one umbrella for long periods of history. Let us not look at just the immediate period of history.

Perhaps, it was this long history which inspired the Telugu-speaking people when they yearned and struggled for several decades to form a unified Andhra Pradesh. May I cite a little bit of my personal experience? I happened to be touring parts of the South just before the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission was made public and my ears are still reverberating with the full-throated cries of 'Vishal Andhra... (Interruptions)'. It was really the will of the Telugu-speaking people which prevailed over the proposal of some people to retain the old Hyderabad State.

I have taken a lot of time. I should like to make one more point. Mr. Frank Anthony is absent. He spoke at length and he has on previous occasions spoken about the great mistake of forming linguistic States. There are some things which are part of our national life. It is true that the question of linguistic States was very much a part of the national movement. There was no getting away from it. The units of every party which was in existence at a time, were formed on the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]
basis of language in spite of the British Provinces having different areas. There is an overall rationality in the formation of our various States and we should be very careful not to break this foundation of rationality in momentary passions. As I said at the beginning we should consider the feelings of people but it would be very wrong for the Government to be swept away by feelings. We must see what is in the larger interest of the people themselves. We are not saying that the interest of the people of Telengana should be sacrificed for our interest or for the interest of other parts of India. But the Government must think in a very calm manner about the interest of the people of that very region and see what will serve their interest best.

The Telugu-speaking people have a reputation of forthrightness but they also have an unsurpassed tradition of service to the nation. I am sure that no Telugu-speaking person whether he lives in the coastal region or in Rayalseema or in Telengana will ever do anything even in anger or in desperation which is not in the larger interest of their entire State and also in the interest of the country as a whole. I can understand the emotions of our friends here. This has been a period of great agony for us all to watch the developments in Andhra Pradesh and the tragedies that are taking place. I also should like to express my deep sympathy with the parents and families of those who have lost their lives. But we must look at this matter in the larger perspective. This particular Bill of course does not touch the larger aspect at all. This is a very limited Bill but because hon. Members have talked about other things, I also had to give my views on them.

MR. SPEAKER: There is one motion of Mr. Narayana Rao for reference to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Narayana Rao are you withdrawing it?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I want to speak on that....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question of your speaking on it now. Are you withdrawing it or shall I put it to the House?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am withdrawing.

MR. SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put motion serial No. 31 standing in the name of Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 31 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1973."(2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 9]	[18.44 hrs.
Agarwal, Shri Virendra	
Bade, Shri R. V.	
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh	
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen	
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish	
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.	
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar	
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh	
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	
Deb, Shri Dasaratha	
Dutta, Shri Biren	
Gopalan, Shri A. K.	
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh	
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra	
Joishi, Shri Jagannath Rao	
Kachwal, Shri Hukam Chand	

Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
 Ramkanwar, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 *Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Samantan, Shri S. C.
 Saminathan, Shri P. A.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
 Sharma, Shri R. R.
 Subravelu, Shri
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Veeriah, Shri K.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamao
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Ahmed, Shri F. A.
 Ambeah, Shri
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
 Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
 Appalanaidu, Shri
 Arvind Netam, Shri
 Austin, Dr. Henry

*Wrongly voted for AYES

Babunath Singh, Shri
 Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
 Basappa, Shri K.
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Bhargava, Shri Basheswar Nath
 Bhatia, Shri Ragbunandan Lal
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chandrashekharaappa Veerabasappa, Shri
 T. V.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.
 Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri Dharnidhar
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dumada, Shri L. K.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri T. H.
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Giri, Shri V. Shanker
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun
 Gohain, Shri C. C.
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Anasabeb
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kale, Shri
 Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamble, Shri T. D.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.

Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri B. V.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornasand
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain

Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai, Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rao, Shri Patabhi Rama
 Raut, Shri Bholi
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri Kodanda Rami
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. V.
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj

Saksena, Prof. S. L.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Viswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Ulkey, Shri M. G.

Unnikrishanan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatasubbalah, Shri P.
 Venkataswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ram Singh Bhai
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amarnath
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes 41: Noes 231.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think, Mr. Madhu Dandavate, you would like your Motion to be put, after this..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir. I want it to be put to vote. They might be prepared to circulate it upto the 4th April.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. This will be by voice vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 4th April, 1973." (3)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 4 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki Rules so as to limit their operation,

for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from this House, namely: Shri R. V. Bade, Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri R. N. Goenka, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Shri Mallikarjun, Shri P. G. Mavalankar, Shri Piloo Mody, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya, Shri K. C. Pant, Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan, Shri M. S. Purty, Shri Ramkanwar, Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri, Shri Rana Bahadur Singh, Shri G. P. Yadav, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and 10 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 10 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (4)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain amendments to the Mulki

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarveshri M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Sarjoo Pandey and S. A. Muruganatham.

Rules so as to limit their operation, for the validation of certain appointments and for the repeal, in a phased manner, of the said rules and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions.)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (PALGHAT): I beg to move:

Page 1, omit line 5. (6)

Page 1, omit lines 12 to 16. (7)

Page 2, omit lines 12 and 13. (8)

Page 2, omit lines 14 and 15. (9)

Page 2, omit lines 16 and 17. (10)

Page 2, omit lines 18 and 19. (11)

Page 2, omit lines 20 and 21. (12)

Page 2, omit lines 22 and 23. (13)

Page 2, omit lines 27 to 30. (14)

MR. SPEAKER: These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I would like to speak specially on my amendment which seeks to substitute for clause 3 the following:

"The Mulki Rules are hereby repealed",

and also my amendment No 116 which seeks to substitute for clause 4, the following, namely:

"All public appointments in Andhra Pradesh shall be in the proportion of 1:2 between Telengana area and the rest of Andhra Pradesh while due weightage is given to backward areas in both the regions as may be specified to the Rules."

I do not want to make a long speech. But I would explain what our position is as far as this question is concerned. I understand the difficulties, because I had been in Andhra Pradesh and I know the feelings of the people of Andhra Pradesh at least. The feelings are running very high, and the people are all divided, the

people of the Andhra region on one side and those of the Telengana region on the other, and the Government employees are also divided. All these things are there. But the proposal that has come before us is not the solution. For, what is the root cause of the division of the people of Andhra and Telengana? It is the question of employment.

There are not enough employment opportunities. As far as those who want employment are concerned, there are many. So, that is the root cause. In order to avoid unemployment, it is necessary that the people of both the Andhra and Telengana regions must unite together and fight against unemployment and starvation. That was the feeling which made the people unite together and fight for Vishala Andhra. Since they had the same culture and the same language, they thought that if they united together, it would be easier for them to fight against the British rulers as well as against poverty and unemployment.

This type of problem is there not only in Andhra and Telengana areas, but it is there in many other States as well. Take the case of Kerala, for instance. It is a separate State and it is a single State. But there are differences between one district and another district; there are differences between one village and another village. If there are employment opportunities and there are industries in one village and people are recruited for the purpose, the people there say that the people from another village should not be taken. So, there is that type of feeling in one district against another and in one village against another. This feeling is there because the employment opportunities are very few, while the number of those who want employment is growing day by day. So, it is not a question of whether there should be a separate Andhra or Telengana State. The question is one of unemployment, and we have to fight unemployment. Even if the State were united in today's condition, the problem of unemployment cannot be immediately solved. A separate Andhra or Telengana State can never solve the problem of unemployment.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

It is highly regrettable that the Central Government have not done what they should have done. Instead of coming forward with a Bill of this nature to safeguard the interests of the people of both the region, they should have found some *via media* by which the passions of the people could have been assuaged, as soon as the Andhra High Court had declared the rules *ultra vires*; if they would have done so to safeguard the interests of both the regions, then the present situation where there are strong feelings between the people of Andhra region and those of the Telangana region would not have come about. So the entire responsibility is on the Central Government.

Secondly, our party is deeply disturbed over these disruptive developments in the State of Andhra and in the Telangana area. Our party is of the considered view that a just and reasonable solution is possible for this issue, provided the Central Government acts in time and enacts suitable legislation ensuring the legitimate rights and demands of the people of Telangana while annulling the out-dated Mulki Rules which, if persisted and implemented, would surely pave the way for the disunity of the people and the disintegration of Andhra Pradesh.

The Central Government must enact legislation, firstly to ensure employment in State government services at all levels in the ratio of 2:1 for 'Andhra' and 'Telangana' regions respectively and they be posted in any part of the State and not confined to each region. This reflects the real strength of the population in the two regions. This principle may be extended to all public corporations and semi-government concerns. Secondly, the allocation of all State resources including that of Hyderabad City and Central loans and grants for regular administrative and developmental activities in the State including 5-year plans in the ratio of 2:1 while special attention should be paid and special allocation made to develop backward tracts and areas in both the regions.

Similarly seats in colleges and professional schools and institutions can be reserved in the same ratio.

Thirdly—I say this in reference to what Shri Raghuramaiah was saying that we want to perpetuate it—the time-limit for the two above-stated provisions should not be mechanically fixed. They should only continue until such time when mutual understanding and confidence develops between the two regions and the people living there and until the existing imbalance in the development between the two regions gets progressively reduced and eliminated. I press my amendments.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 1,—omit lines 15 and 16. (22)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 6 to 14 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 22 to vote.

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Validation of certain specified appointments.)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I move:

Page 3, for clause 4, substitute—

"4. All public appointments in Andhra Pradesh shall be in the proportion of 1:2 between Telangana area and the rest of Andhra Pradesh while due weightage is given to backward areas in both the regions as

may be specified in the Rules". (16)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put this amendment to vote.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Report of Mulki Rules in respect of appointments to Schedule posts in the Capital area.)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 3, line 44,—for "1977" substitute "1990". (23)

Page 3.—after line 50 insert—

"Provided that the Central Government shall make a review of the employment position in Telengana region every two years, from the date of commencement of this Act, in order to ascertain whether the object of providing safeguards in the matter of employment under State Government has been achieved in terms of filling up posts in Telengana region by persons domiciled in Telengana region". (24)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 23 and 24 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Repeal of Mulki Rules in respect of appointments to Schedule posts in the remaining areas of Telangana.)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I move:

Page 4, line 3,—for "1980" substitute "1990". (25)

Page 4, after line 6 insert—

"Provided that the Central Government shall make a review of the employment position in Telengana region every two years, from the date of commencement of this Act, in order to ascertain whether the object providing safeguards in the matter of employment under the State Government has been achieved in terms of filling up posts in Telengana region by persons domiciled in Telengana region". (26)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 25 and 26 were put and negatived.

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the First Schedule. There are some amendments.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

for lines 12 to 14 substitute—

"(b) The post of Tehsildar, the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon, the post of Junior Engineer, the post of,

[Shri Satya Narain Rao]

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, the post of Munsiff Magistrate, the post of Junior or Assistant Lecturer in Government and aided colleges, the post of Assistant Radio Engineer, the post of Assistant or Police Prosecuting Officer, the post of District Inspector of Labour, the post of District Public Relation Officer, the post of Assistant Statistical Officer, the post of Drug Inspector, the post of Dairy Extension Officer, the post of Assistant Treasury Officer and the post of District Women Welfare Officer, in each case by whatever name designated, within Telengana area, under the State Government." (27)

Page 4, line 16,—

after "(Other than a cantonment board)"

insert "or other authority" (28)

Page 4, line 18,—

for "three" substitute "five" (29)

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendments Nos. 27, 28 and 29 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 29 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the Second Schedule.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

for "Non-gazetted" substitute—

"First-gazetted and non-gazetted" (30)

MR. SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Sometimes even two of you do not say 'Ayes'. I want to make you alert sometimes. The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Div. No. 10]

[19.08 hrs.]

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahlwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ambeah, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Appalanaidu, Shri	Dharia, Shri Mohan
Arvind Netam, Shri	Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Austin, Dr. Henry	Dinesh Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri	Dixit, Shri G. C.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Dumada, Shri L. K.
Banamali Babu, Shri	Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Engti, Shri Biren
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul	Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal	Gangadeb, Shri P.
Basappa, Shri K.	Gautam, Shri C. D.
Basumatari, Shri D.	Gavit, Shri T. H.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath	Giri, Shri V. Shanker
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chhapalendu	Gohain, Shri C. C.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami	Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.	Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri	Gopal, Shri K.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.	Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Chandrashekharaappa Veerabasappa, Shri	Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
T. V.	Gowda, Shri Pampan
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal	Hansda, Shri Subodh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Chellachami, Shri A. M.	Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Chhotey Lal, Shri	Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Jaggivan Ram, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque	Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Daga, Shri M. C.	Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri	Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Darbara Singh, Shri	Kadam, Shri J. G.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Das, Shri Dharnidhar	Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Dasappa, Shri Tulaidar	Kale, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Deshmukhi, Shri K. G.	Kamakshalah, Shri D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.	Kamble, Shri T. D.
	Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kavde, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
 Kinder al, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kotrashetti, A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan
 Lakshunikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
 Majhi, Shri Kumar
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mallanna, Shri K.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Mishra, Shri L. N.
 Mishra, Shri S. N.
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Pashadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palsani, Shri Parmanand

Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai, Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Krishnarao
 Patnaik, Shri Banamali
 Peje, Shri S. L.
 Prabodh Chandra, Shri
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raj Bahadur, Shri
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rao, Shri Nageswara
 Rao, Shri P. Ankincedu Prasad
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Ratta
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Ram
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Gang
 Reddy, Shri P. V.

Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Sakanna, Prof. S. L.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shaahnawaz Khan, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri R. N.
 Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Viswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatār
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shetty, Shri K. K.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shrivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri S. M.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.

Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. D.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Ram Singh Bhai
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Deb, Shri Dassaratha
 Datta, Shri Biren
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj
 Kiruttinam, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Mawalankar, Shri P. G.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
*Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Ramkanwar, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saminathan, Shri P. A.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Sharma, Shri R. R.
Subravelu, Shri
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Veeriah, Shri K.
Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Yadav, Shri G. P.
*Yadav, Shri D. P.

mittee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972 and communicated to this House on the 15th December, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Shri P. Ankineedu Prasadarao, Shri Banamali Babu, Shri R. V. Bade, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Muhammed Khuda Buksh, Shri B. E. Choudhari, Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri G. C. Dixit, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Dinesh Joarder, Shri Z. M. Kahandole, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Shanker Rao Savant, Shri Shambhu Nath, Shri B. R. Shukla, Shri Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri R. P. Yadav.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is....

MR. SPEAKER: The result** of the division is: Ayes 233; Noes 40.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior): No discussion on it?

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a motion for concurrence for the appointment of a Joint Committee. If you do not want to concur, it is all right.

19.05 hrs.

The question is:

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move:

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Com-

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 1972 and communicated to

*Wrongly noted for NOES.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES:-

the House on the 15th December, 1972 and do resolve that the following 30 Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:—Shri P. Ankineedu, Prasada-rao, Shri Banamali Babu, Shri R. V. Bade, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri B. E. Choudhari, Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri Madhu Dandavate, Shri G. C. Dixit, Shri Tarun Gogoi, Shri Dinesh Joarder, Shri Z. M. Kahandole, Shri G. Y. Krishnan, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri F. H. Mohsin, Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury, Shri D. K. Panda, Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai, Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Shanker Rao Savant, Shri Shambhu Nath, Shri

B. R. Shukla, Shri Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri G. Viswanathan, Shri R. P. Yadav”.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Should we keep sitting and finish the rest of the agenda?

HON MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Mriday, December 22, 1972/Pausa 1, 1894 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dry Fruit Trading Corporation

*561. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD

VERMA:

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had mooted a proposal for a Dry Fruit Trading Corporation;

(b) whether the proposal has not been favoured by the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is being processed.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय को कब भेजा गया था तथा उक्त प्रस्ताव में निगम के क्या फंक्शन हैं और उसमें कितना खर्चा खर्च करने का अनुमान किया गया है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह हम लोगों ने निश्चय किया कि बाहर के सूखे फलों को लाने के लिए एक ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन बनाया जाये । इस का प्रस्ताव विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को भेजा गया है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से उत्तर आये हैं वित्त मंत्रालय से भी उत्तर आया है और हम मिल जुल कर आपस में विचार विमर्श कर रहे हैं कि जो मूल सुझाव हैं थोड़ा उस में हेर फेर करना होगा । वित्त मंत्रालय तदनुसार उस में कुछ हेरफेर करना चाहता है ।

जहां तक पूंजी की बात है यह ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन होगा और उसके बारे में अभी कहना मुश्किल है लेकिन कोई एक, दो करोड़ रुपये की बात होगी ।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : इस व्यापार निगम द्वारा कब से अपना काम आरम्भ करने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : इस बारे में निश्चित तिथि बतलाना इसलिए भी कठिन है कि दूसरे देश खास कर अफगानिस्तान को राजी करना होगा कि वह अपने सूखे मेव प्राइवेट लोगों से — — —

कारपोरेशन को दे । इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इस ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के कार्य आरम्भ करने की तिथि निश्चित करना केवल हम पर निर्भर नहीं है अपितु यह दूसरे देशों जैसे ईरान, ईराक व अफगानिस्तान की इस सम्बन्ध में सहमति पर निर्भर करेगा । यही कारण है कि हम अभी कोई तिथि उस की नहीं बतला सकते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारा व्यापार निगम कब से अपना काम शुरू करेगा इस के लिए हम विदेशों से भी सम्मति लेंगे और सहमत करायेगे कि वह अपना माल सीधा व्यापारियों को न दें तो मेरा कहना है कि जब हम स्वयं अपना इस तरह का निगम इस काम के लिए बना देंगे तो फिर भारत का कोई भी व्यापारी सीधे तौर पर व स्वतंत्र रूप से विदेशों से सूखे मेवे यहां नहीं मंगा सकता है अपितु इस व्यापार निगम के द्वारा ही मंगा सकता है । ऐसी हालत में मेरी समझ में इस बारे में विदेशों से सलाह व उनकी सहमति लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । इसलिए क्या मंत्री जी इसे मानने को तैयार हैं कि इस तरह का निगम जल्दी ही बनाया जाय ताकि जो भी कोई व्यक्ति यहां का बाहर से सूखे मेवे मंगाये वह इस निगम की मार्फत ही मंगाये और वह उस से बंधा हो उप भोक्ताओं को मुनासिब कीमत पर मेवे उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ठीक है और हम ने इसलिए तय किया है चूंकि प्राइवेट

लोग निजी लोग बहुत ज्यादा कीमत लेते हैं लेकिन चूंकि बेचने वाले बाहर के वह देश हैं इसलिए उन की सहमति भी आवश्यक है कि वह अपनी ट्रेड इस व्यापार निगम के मार्फत करेंगे या प्राइवेट कंपेसिटी पर करना चाहेंगे । अब अगर वह इस पर राजी न हों कि ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को वह अपना माल दें और वह कहें कि हम जाकर किन्हीं प्राइवेट लोगों को सीधे देंगे तो इस कठिनाई के कारण ही मैंने कहा है कि विदेशों की इस बारे में सहमति की पूरी आवश्यकता है । यह चीज बिना उन की पूरी सहमति के नहीं हो सकती

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह राजी होंगे ही नहीं ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The importers of dry fruits are now earning about 400 to 500 per cent of profit. Will the Minister give an assurance that this Corporation will earn the minimum profit and bring down the price of dry fruits?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: That is the main objective of the Corporation.

Proposal to Develop Konarak, Chilka Lake and Gopalpur in Orissa as Tourist Centres

*562. **SHRI D. K. PANDA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Konarak, Chilka Lake and Gopalpur in Orissa as Tourist Centres by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India will flood-light the Sun Temple at Konarak at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs, and this work is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973.

(2) The Department of Tourism has initiated action through the State Government to acquire land around the temple at Konarak for site development and landscaping. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan.

(3) During earlier Plans, the Department of Tourism put up a Tourist Bungalow at a cost of Rs. 1,78,000 and contributed Rs. 1,43,994.00 towards the construction of a Low Income Group Rest House at Konarak, and Rs. 2,24,725.00 for the Low Income group Rest House at Rambha.

(4) Gopalpur on Sea has a two-star hotel in the private sector.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Though the answer of the Minister in relation to Konarak temple and Gopalpur on Sea are welcome, there is no mention about Chilka Lake. May I know whether the Central Government have received a proposal from the Orissa Government for the development of the Marine Drive between Puri and Konarak and also to link Ratnagiri, Udaigiri, Lalitgiri and Konarak and, if so, whether the Government would take up the construction work in the immediate future?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: We have not received any proposal from the State Government. But some time back we had a discussion with the State Government officials on what complex in Orissa should be developed. We thought of the development of Chilka as a bird sanctuary. While the State Government is developing a few spots in Chilka, we on our part

are willing to accept certain items which can be undertaken by the Central Government, Department of Tourism. But no proposal as such has come from the State Government so far.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: In the approach to the Fifth Plan of the Orissa Government, at page 15, there is reference to a marine drive between Puri and Konarak.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Fifth Plan is under consideration. We have received a draft copy from the Orissa Government. As far as the Marine Drive is concerned, it is a very long road extending up to 20 miles or so. We were told that the State Government is taking the initiative. The Department of Tourism is not taking up such long roads. Unless it is a very small approach road leading to some monument, we do not take it up.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Now, my second question will be with regard to the Chilka Lake which the hon. Minister has nearly touched. As far as the development of recreation facilities at Chilka Lake is concerned which can be compared with one of the biggest lakes in the world, French Riviera, it can be brought to that level also. From that point of view, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether there was a previous discussion between the Orissa Government and the authorities of the Central Government relating to the development of Chilka Lake for putting up some house-boats, motor-boats and also whether there was a proposal for Rs. 13.5 crores developmental work at Chilka Lake.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There was no such proposal to spend Rs. 13 crores on the Chilka Lake. There was an idea to develop the Chilka Lake. We had a discussion earlier with the officials of Orissa Government. That was 8 or 10 months back. We did not get concrete proposals

from them. Development includes quite a number of things. It is birds' sanctuary. If we can introduce a few more variety of birds, that is also development; if we build some accommodation and introduce launches, that is also development. Therefore, what portion of that is acceptable to us and what portion of that has to be done by the State Government has to be decided. We have not got the concrete proposal with us as yet.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I want to know from the Government whether there are special obligations of the Central Government and the State Government and any division of work from that point of view in order to build a place as a tourist centre.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes, Sir. There are quite a number of spots which can be developed in the whole country. Tourism develops around monuments, around wild life sanctuaries, around mountainous resorts, around beach resorts, and it is very difficult for the Government of India to look into all these spots. Tourism as such is a State subject and the Government of India only takes up portions of those major projects which are acceptable and which can be done by the Government of India.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIA: That is what I wanted to know. In view of the fact that there are some differences between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to its own share in developing a tourist centre, will it be desirable for the Central Government to lay down specific responsibilities separately for the State Government and the Central Government so that a tourist centre may develop beautifully and purposefully?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: That has been laid down. The State Government has got its own plan of developing tourism in the State Five Year

Plan and also the Annual Plan. In addition to that, of course, the Central Government has also got plans. That will be only with reference to some of the major things which the State Government cannot undertake. The whole of that cannot be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Tourism development is essentially a cooperative venture in which the State Governments, the Government of India and the private sector all have got to contribute. In developing the tourism infra-structure, as my colleague has said, we try to dovetail the resources of all these various bodies into a single coherent plan. It is not possible to lay down any rigid demarcation of the functions in this regard. Wherever it is possible for the Government of India, we undertake the plans. In any case, it is full coordination alone that can result in proper development of tourism.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: The hon. Minister just now referred to the Chilka Lake project not being implemented because of the naval project coming up there. Earlier we have been told in this House that the naval project is not coming up there because of the bird's sanctuary being started there. May I know which one of these projects, the naval project or the bird sanctuary project, has to get priority?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Naval Project will have the priority over the bird sanctuary and in case we are given to understand by the State Government that the naval project is not coming up and that it should be developed as a bird sanctuary, certainly that will be done.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Will the Minister tell us if the

State Government repeatedly approached the Centre for some financial assistance to develop the Vedantangal Bird Sanctuary near Madras and if

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: You have allowed a general question.

So I want to know how much amount the Centre has allotted for that bird sanctuary and has any development taken place?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is not relevant.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You have allowed a general question. Then, what is wrong in putting a supplementary?.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No arguments please. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI CHANDRAPPAN—absent.

SHRI JANARDHANAN—also absent.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH.

Study on Foreign Collaboration in Export-oriented Industries

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*565. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has undertaken a study on foreign collaboration in export-oriented industries which will also cover industries having foreign collaboration and evaluate their export performance and identify additional export-oriented industries for such collaboration; and

(b) if so, by what time studies are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has initiated a research study, as part of its regular research activities, with a view to evaluating export performance and collaborating enterprises and identifying additional export-oriented industries for foreign collaboration.

(b) Depending upon the availability of data, the Institute expects to complete the study by the end of 1973.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: In the context of the answer to part (b) of my question, may I know whether it is apprehended that the private sector may withhold data and if so, what is the remedy to obtain it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The question is about the research work done by the Institute of Foreign Trade. They have got various ways of study—interviewing individual members, going through the records, gazette notifications, etc. and they prepare the report.

The hon. Member has an apprehension that the private sector people may not give the data. An academic study is being made for putting it into practical purposes. I cannot say anything beyond stating that the Institute will try to persuade those people.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the industries which are selected by the Institute of Foreign Trade for the purpose of evaluating their export performances and collaborating enterprises and identifying additional export-oriented industries.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I can only say about the object and the terms of reference of this Institute. About industries I cannot say because they have just got it and they are still to start the work.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He should mention the names of the industries which are selected for the study.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I said in my own answer that export-oriented industries will be studied. As a matter of fact, this subject concerns the Ministry of Industrial Development. I am concerned with it so far as the research part of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is concerned. They have been given specific terms of reference for the purpose and within that purview they will have to make the study. The terms are: (1) evaluation of the export performance and collaborating enterprises, (2) studying the factors inhibiting the exports and (3) evaluation of the national policy regarding foreign collaboration and (4) identification of additional export-oriented industries for foreign collaboration.

These are the four terms of reference to them and they will try to cover the industries that come within this purview.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: According to the terms of reference, the Institute of Foreign Trade must have taken up some industries for the study and he is denying to give the information to this House. Kindly ask him to give the names of industries which are selected for this study.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the study on foreign collaboration in export-oriented industries which will also cover industries having foreign collaboration and evaluate their export performance.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Why should I deny any information? I have already given you all the information I have. This institute has just started. There are other matters concerned with the Ministry of Industrial Development. We are concerned with the Institute part and research. They would be making, I think, selection of industries after some weeks, after

he is interested and if he asks, I will tell him, but till today they are not able to select industries.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Till today they are not able to select.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know whether any applications have been received from foreign collaborators for setting up sugar industries and sugar units. The question relates to the manufacture of such items to be exported and so I am asking this question. Can he give us details and names of such firms?

MR. SPEAKER: I could not follow it. Is it a separate question or is it linked with this?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: There are certain items which are being encouraged for purposes of export. This is relating to foreign collaboration in that regard and so my question arises out of this. I only want to know as to how many applications have been received and what are the items which have been accepted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am replying on behalf of the Institute. The industries part of it is under the Ministry of Industrial Development. Only the research part is given to us. This Institute will do the research work.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The research studies are expected to be completed by end of 1973, the hon. Minister stated. May I know whether the Indian Institute for Foreign studies are going to bring out some interim studies?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Not to my knowledge.

Composite Duty Rise on Betanaphthol

*566. **SHRI B. S. BHAIKAR:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated the 21st September, 1972 under the caption "Composite duty rise hits rubber chemical units" regarding the composite rise in duty on Betanaphthol;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether about 2500 tonnes of this raw material are imported every year?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not found any grounds for reconsideration of the decision.

(c) Imports of Betanaphthol during the last three years were:—

1969-70	1906 tonnes
1970-71	2588 tonnes
1971-72	1600 tonnes

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In view of the fact that betanaphthol is used by the manufacturing units in the manufacture of tyres, where the composite duty works out to about 89 per cent, may I know whether, in view of the shortage of tyres in the country, the Government would like to reconsider their decision already taken in the matter?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: This also is something mainly concerning the Ministry of Finance. So far as the tyre part is concerned, there is 12 per cent of customs duty. That is confined to 12 per cent. But about the details, I cannot answer at this stage.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In the news item it is stated as follows:

"Hindustan Steel is not recovering naphthalene from BTXN fraction and instead burning the same as fuel in its plants".

In view of this, may I know whether any action is going to be taken by Government, and if so, what it is?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have also seen that news item. I shall pass it on to the Ministry of Steel.

Disbursement of Money by Industrial Development Bank of India

*567. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India disbursed less money in absolute amounts during July-September, 1972 as compared to the corresponding quarter last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a). Yes, Sir. The aggregate cash disbursements of all types of assistance by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the third quarter July-September, 1972 amounted to Rs. 18.42 crores compared to Rs. 21.37 crores, of the corresponding quarter of 1971.

(b) In respect of a long-term apex financing institution like the Development Bank, any comparison of data regarding disbursements during a short period of a particular quarter of one year with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, may not be very appropriate, as the figures of disbursements in such a short periods are subject to fluctuations, depending on the progress of implementation of major projects viz., deliveries and erection of plant and machinery, construction of buildings etc. which are normally spread over two to three years.

श्री सरजू पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह बात सही है कि 1971 के मुकाबले में 1972 डिसबर्समेंट्स में कमी हुई है और साथ ही वह कह रहे हैं कि कम्पेयर करना अच्छा नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वह बताएंगे कि 1971 और 1972 में क्या क्या फर्क है और कमी के मुख्य कारण क्या है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल बैंक द्वारा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में पैपे वगैरह देने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है या नहीं?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: May I answer the second part of his question first? His question has actually got two parts. The second part of his question is whether the Industrial Development Bank has got any plan for the development of the backward regions. I think that this is a very legitimate question, and the Industrial Development Bank has undertaken many surveys in different areas, and certain ideas have come up which will certainly be followed up. At the same time, the Industrial Development Bank is also giving some sort of concessions to the industries to be established in the backward areas.

As regards what the disbursements in the whole year would be, as I have said, comparing one quarter with the corresponding quarter of the previous year is not correct. I do not think I have got the figures for 1971 as a whole also. Really speaking, the sanctions have increased quite substantially, but the difficulty is that disbursement takes place only when the delivery of equipment and capital goods takes place. Therefore, disbursement sometimes fluctuates from period to period; it may be that perhaps, even as compared with the

whole of 1971, the figure of 1972 may be less, but I do not think that that indicates any particular aspect.

श्री सरजू पांडे: उत्तर प्रदेश में सब से ज्यादा गरीबी है। जो आंकड़े प्लानिंग विभाग ने प्रकाशित किए हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में घोर गरीबी है और लगभग 38 प्रतिशत आदमी बिलो एंजेल पावर्टी लाइन वसते हैं। खास तौर से पूरी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हालत बहुत ही खराब है। अभी आपने कहा कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिवलपमेंट बैंक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यवस्था कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाय तौर के उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पिछड़े हुए जिलों के विकास के लिए कुछ इस बैंक के पाम योजनाएं आई हैं या नहीं? अगर आई हैं तो उनका प्राह्व क्या है?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : जैसा मैंने कहा है कुछ इतिमान इनके पास आई हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए क्या चंज आई हैं। मेरे पास अभी जानकारी नहीं है। फिर कभी पूछ लेंगे तो मैं जवाब दे दूंगा।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will Government consider the desirability of liberalising its lending policy so as to benefit the new and small entrepreneurs?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है कि पिछले साल में कितना डिसबर्समेंट हुआ है और इस साल क्यों नहीं हुआ। आप तो लम्बी बात में पड़ गए।

**Steps to Compensate Headquarters
Employees of I.T.D.C. for rise in
Prices**

*568. DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2138 and 1601 on the 7th April, 1972 and the 26th May, 1972 respectively and state what steps the India Tourism Development Corporation has taken to compensate the Headquarters employees of India Tourism Development Corporation for rise in prices during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): The Headquarters employees of the India Tourism Development Corporation received bonus for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 at 10 per cent.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न भिन्न था। मैं ने पूछा था कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स में वृद्धि के अनुरूप हैडक्वार्टर के कर्मचारियों को काम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में क्या दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय के कहा है कि उन को बोनस दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आई० टी० डी० सी० कम्पनी गवर्नर के अन्तर्गत राजिस्टर्ड है और वह एक कामर्सल अंडरटेकिंग है। इस लिए उस के कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना तो अनिवार्य है। अगर उन को बोनस दिया जाता है, तो वह कोई आबलिगेशन नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइस इन्डेक्स में

वृद्धि को मीट करने के लिए उन को किस प्रकार काम्पेन्सेट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : उन को काम्पेन्सेट करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। हैडक्वार्टर में काम करने वाले एक एम्प्लोई को अशोका होटल या जनपथ होटल में उसी ग्रेड में काम करने वाले एम्प्लोई की तुलना में डीयरनेस एलाउंस, हाउस रेंट एलाउंस और सिटी काम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस के रूप में ज्यादा पैसा मिल जाता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि जब 1970 में प्रथम अन्तरिम रिलीफ दिया गया था, तब से इन दो वर्षों में प्राइस इन्डेक्स में काफी वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद उन कर्मचारियों का 1970 में जो वेतन था, उस में और आज के वेतन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : माननीय सदस्य की इनफॉर्मेशन ठीक नहीं है। अगर उन कर्मचारियों के वेतन में नहीं, तो उन के डीयरनेस एलाउंस, हाउस रेंट एलाउंस और सिटी काम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस में काफी वृद्धि हो चुकी है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन न एक वेज बोर्ड की नियुक्ति की थी, उसके 1968 के एवार्ड के अनुसार डीयरनेस एलाउंस प्राइस इन्डेक्स के साथ जुड़ा है और इस लिए उन में काफी परिवर्तन होता रहता है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं ने यह पूछा है कि क्या यह सही है कि 1970 में, जब की प्रथम अन्तरिम सहायता किया गया था, और उस जो कर्मचारियों को वेतन था, उन को वही वेतन आज भी है मिल रहा है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : यह सही नहीं है।

श्री रामरतन शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने हाउस रेंट की बात कही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सभी कर्मचारियों की 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस मिलता है, यदि नहीं, तो उन के होटल एमालुमेंट्स में 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस क्यों जोड़ा जाता है।

डा० सरोजिनी महिला : 25 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस सभी को नहीं मिलता है। जो रिक्विट प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उन्हीं को मिलता है। जो रिक्विट प्रोड्यूस नहीं करते हैं, उन को ग्राम तोर पर 15 प्रतिशत हाउस रेंट एलाउंस दिया जाता है।

Arrears of Taxes against Foreign Firms

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*569. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of tax arrears remain outstanding against a number of foreign firms functioning in India;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to recover tax arrears from such firms, especially from those which have wound up their business in India by now; and

(c) the names of the firms against whom tax arrears are outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The term 'foreign firm' has not been defined in the Income-tax Act. Income-tax sta-

tistics are not maintained separately in respect of Indian and foreign assesses. However, 'foreign company' has been defined in Section 80B(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as a company which is not a domestic company. Information regarding foreign companies against whom income-tax arrears of Rs. 50,000 or above were outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 has been collected. These particulars show that there are 20 such companies. The names of these companies, the amounts of income-tax outstanding as on 31st March, 1972 and the steps already taken and being taken for recovering the arrears are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. Lt-4141/72.]

Out of these 20 companies, only two companies, namely M/s. F. C. Osler Limited and M/s. Amco Furnace Construction Ltd. have wound up their business in India. Arrears in respect of four other companies have since been reduced to 'nil'.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether foreign firms running in arrears have sought the Government of India's permission for winding up their business in India and why they were allowed to do so before realisation of the arrears?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have no such information as yet.

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: May I know whether with the Simla agreement and the consequent normalisation of relations with Pakistan the question of recovery of tax arrears in regard to Pakistan Airlines, Pakistan shipping lines and Mohammedi steamship Co. has been taken up and if so with what results?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The arrears of the three Pakistani companies are awaiting DIT relief and when they are in a position to get proper documents from the Pakistani authorities steps will be taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know whether the Government have any information that one of the oldest foreign companies which was operating in this country all these years as a managing agency house, Messrs. Andrew Yule Company are proposing to wind up their business in India and if so what steps will be taken in time to see that whatever outstanding tax liabilities are there are recovered from them before they wind up and go away?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Many hon. Members have also sent to the Government this information and the employees' associations have taken up this matter with the Government. Government will take special efforts to see that if there are any arrears of this particular firm they will be recovered before any such contingency arises.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether Government intend to consider the desirability of insisting on the payment of tax as a condition precedent to the repatriation of profits and assets?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is a good suggestion which the hon. Member has made and Government will consider it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In respect of item 10 Rs. 25 lakhs are due from a company and it is referred to the British Government for the recovery of that amount. In respect of item 16 that company has put in a petition to the Commissioner of Income-tax for the waiver of interest. I want to know why from 1961 it is pending still in 1972.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In each of these companies which are in arrears I have given a detailed description.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: The answer was already there, in the third column.

Kindly think over it; we shall go to it later.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister if he has got any information about the extent of participation of Indian businessmen in these foreign companies which have arrears outstanding and if so whether these Indian businessmen belong to the monopoly houses, that is, those 75 houses, which were the subject matter of investigation of the Monopolies Commission?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as my information goes, these are foreign companies. If the hon. Member has asked whether any monopoly houses are associated with them, as far as my present information goes, these are strictly foreign companies. But I shall look into that matter.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: From the statement it transpires that M/s. Renwick and Co. at serial No. 13 has arrears to the extent of Rs. 17,12,000. It is said that recovery certificates have been issued, and that the company is situated in Kuthia Bangla Desh and that no assets are known to be in India. May I know from the hon. Minister how the Government will be able to realise that amount?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is one of the cases in which recovery is really difficult because there are no assets in India. But it will have to be kept till all the avenues are completely utilised.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: To whom will the recovery certificate be issued?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There will be some branch of the company here.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: The tax arrears of Westinghouse Electric International Company is given as Rs. 6,23,000. The explanation is very interesting:

"The assessee claims to have paid the entire amount by deduction at source. The claim has since been verified and the arrears have been reduced to nil."

The same party which was deducting at source the tax was also responsible for assessing the tax. May I know who was responsible for this ignorance?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is one of the matters which require looking into to find out how it has happened. We have given the facts. Now we will find out how it has happened.

Take-over of Sick Tea Estates in West Bengal

***570. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in *Patriot* on 12th November, 1972 under the caption "Centre gives clearance. West Bengal to take over 'sick' tea estates";

(b) if so, the salient features of the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) when the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some proposals have been made by the West Bengal Government for taking over certain tea plantations. The matter is being looked into.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know whether the Labour Minister of West Bengal has met the hon. Minister some weeks ago and specifically drawn his attention to the fact that five such tea estates in

North Bengal have already closed down and another 30 are on the verge of closure and whether he has sought the assistance of the Centre in the establishment of a Tea Estate Reconstruction Corporation, which would be able to take over these sick estates and run them? If so, may I know what is the reaction of the Central Government to this proposal?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is a fact that the Labour Minister of West Bengal saw me and proposed that a corporation should be set up with 51 per cent participation by the State Government and 49 per cent by the Central Government. He also referred to the cases of six closed tea-estates, 5 in Darjeeling and one in Jalpaiguri. My suggestion was that the State Government should set up its own corporation and we shall give them financial assistance from the tea development fund. He came a second time and we have discussed it. I hope the State Government will set up its own corporation. So far as the financial part is concerned, we would be able to help them from the tea development fund.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has Government's attention been drawn to the fact that particularly in the Darjeeling area which produces the best quality of tea which is a big foreign exchange earner for this country, the planters of the old companies are not at all interested in investing money for the replantation of the shrubs which have practically exhausted their lives and are dying out? Since this involves not only the question of employment but also loss of production and foreign exchange, I would like to know what steps Government propose to take to see that if these companies are not willing themselves to go in for replantation of the shrubs in the Darjeeling area, Government will step in and take some action to see that the industry is not ruined there?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The objective of the West Bengal Government is exactly the same. They want to set up a corporation. Earlier they wanted the Government of India also to be a participant. But I said it will be better that the State Government sets up its own corporation and financial assistance will be given. The hon. member is right when he says that the planters are not very much interested in replantation. Although we have increased the quantum of loan from Rs. 7,400 to 1100 per hectare and the subsidy from Rs. 4,000 to 5,000, still they are not coming forward. The solution lies in having a State corporation there and taking over these tea gardens. So far as the financial and other assistance is concerned, we would not be lacking in helping them in this.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: In view of the situation of non-cooperation and disinterestedness on the part of foreign industrialists in the tea estates of our country and this question is hanging fire for such a long time, may I know why is the Government of India not formulating any specific policy with regard to administration and take-over of substantial control in order to save this industry? Why has no decision been taken so far?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The tea gardens in West Bengal are not owned by foreigners. They are owned by the Indians. To the best of my knowledge, in West Bengal there is no tea garden owned by foreigners. All these gardens are owned by the Indians. Therefore, the question does not arise. I will refer hon. Member, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, to the fact that such a situation is there in Kerala.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: In view of the fact that there are a large number of sick tea gardens in various parts of the country, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of the Government towards those sick tea gardens and whether the Government of India

propose to enlarge the scope of the activities of Tea Trading Corporation so that that Corporation can come to the assistance of those sick tea gardens and finance the State Tea Corporation also.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The hon. Member himself is a member of the Tea Board, elected from this House. He knows this. So far as helping them is concerned, we are there to help them. We have got the funds. There is no want of funds. Capital is no problem; funds are no problem. The question is one of willingness on the part of the people who own the gardens. The Tea Trading Corporation is a different one; that has nothing to do with tea-growing; it is for export purposes that that Corporation has been set up.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: About the sickness of these particular estates, may I know whether the Government of West Bengal forwarded any report regarding the viability of these estates. It seems that some of the estates have exhausted all their possibilities and have been completely ruined so far as the farming part is concerned. Are the Government satisfied from their own reports and on the basis of such reports as the West Bengal Government may have submitted to them that some, at least, of these tea estates would be viable estates if they are properly financed?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Yes; I was saying that they should be properly financed and managed. We have suggested to the State Government to set up a Corporation. It is for them to set up a Corporation and we will be there to help them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: May I know whether, considering the views of the West Bengal Government, the Ministry has come to any conclusion why there was such a situation in these sick tea estates, why these tea estates have now been

declared sick, what is the actual reason, whether it was on account of corruption on the part of management and frittering away of the assets, and are they now declared sick so that Government may inject some money for the benefit of the tea estate owners?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is correct that the tea gardens were exploited without making any investment there; as Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, about replantation and fertiliser, no proper care was taken. The tea gardens have been exploited by the owners and that is why this situation has arisen.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to transfer of shares by Indian Companies

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*571. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:**

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many Indian Companies have given their shares to the foreign companies in order to utilise the latter's trade marks;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange sent out by such companies during the last three years; and

(c) the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). It is not the current policy of Government to allow issue of shares by Indian companies to the foreign collaborators exclusively for the use of foreign brand names and trade marks; however, the possibility of issuing such shares by some companies in the remote past cannot be ruled out. If the Hon'ble Members have any specific cases in view, the matter can be looked into and the required information furnished.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know what steps, if any, Government are taking to prevent loss of foreign exchange by the manner that has been stated in the Question? Secondly, what is the maximum percentage of earning by foreign companies that is allowed by Government to be remitted outside the country?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is a long information. I will give you for one year. These remittances go in the form of profits dividends, royalties and technical knowhow. These are the different forms in which the remittances go. The figures for 1970-71 are with me. In the case of profits, in 1970-71, it was about Rs. 13,12,00,000; in the case of dividends it was Rs. 43,48,00,000; in the case of royalties, it was Rs. 5,23,00,000; in the case of technical knowhow it was Rs. 20,63,00,000.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I wanted to know if there was any maximum limit, percentage, fixed by Government for remittances outside.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not think I can answer that question because it depends upon each individual case.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: In view of the reply of the hon. Minister that this is not the current policy of the Government to allow issues of shares to foreign companies, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any directions or instructions have been issued by the Companies Department to the various companies to supply information if and when they desire to transfer shares to foreign companies.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let me make my point clear. I have said that such shares will not be allowed to be transferred exclusively for the purpose of using their trade marks or brands. If one of the benefits is that, certainly it can be allowed. Naturally when the Government has

made a policy, necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities, including the RBI.

Compensation demanded by foreign participation in Asia 72 for losses suffered due to rain

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*572. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign participants who have pavilions in the Hall of Nations at Asia 1972 have jointly demanded compensation from the Fair authorities for the losses they suffered because of rain on the 27th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Is the Minister aware of the report in the Press that some foreign participants demanded compensation from the Fair authorities for the losses suffered because of the rains on the 27th November, 1972?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have seen the Press report. But that is not a fact.

श्री तुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषणा की गई थी कि यह मेला 31 दिन तक और चलेगा और इस में विदेशी स्टाल्स भी रहेंगे। यदि ऐसा है तो क्या उन्होंने कुछ मुआवजा या पैसा देने की बात कही है या कोई छूट देने की बात की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह है कि बारिश की वजह से कितने नुकसान के कलेम्ज आये हैं। लेकिन आप पूछ रहे हैं कि 31 दिन तक चलेगा। आप यह पूछने कि और भी बारिश होगी या नहीं होगी। कुछ तो इस को रिलेवेन्ट बनाना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेय : आज आखिरी दिन है जो पूछना हो पूछ लेने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आखिरी दिन इन के लिए नहीं आयेगा।

भारत के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

*573 श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने और विदेशों में भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रचार करने की दृष्टि से भारत के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्त्वबन्धी प्रस्ताव की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In developing tourism infrastructure due attention is paid to places of cultural importance.

श्री घनशाह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या देश में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की सूची तैयार की गई है और इस का विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश इतना विशाल है और संस्कृति से इतना सम्पूर्ण है कि कोई विशेष सूची बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। हर क्षेत्र का कण-कण संस्कृति से भरपूर है।

श्री घनशाह प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि विदेश में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण केन्द्र केवल प्राकृतिक दृश्य अथवा ऐतिहासिक भवन ही नहीं हैं, किन्तु उन देशों में सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थानों को पर्याप्त महत्व प्राप्त है और वह पर्यटकों के लिये प्रमुख आकर्षण का केन्द्र हैं। तो क्या हमारे देश की महान सांस्कृतिक परम्परा को ध्यान में रख कर तुरन्त इस विषय पर ध्यान दिया जायगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरा प्रश्न समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। जहां तक हमारे देश के सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के उत्थान का प्रश्न है, पर्यटन की दृष्टि से उन का जितना विकास हो सकता है, उस तरफ हम ध्यान दे रहे हैं। विदेशों में भी हम पर्यटकों के लिये जो प्रचार करते हैं, उस प्रचार में भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के विषय में विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है, ताकि उन की जानकारी भी विदेशों को हो और जो पर्यटक यहां आयें, वे केवल प्राकृतिक दृश्य ही न देखें, बल्कि सांस्कृतिक धरोहर से भी लाभान्वित हों।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : पार्लियामेंट को भी देखा करें।

डा० गोबिन्द बंस रिठरिया : मैं भारत की संस्कृति के ज्ञाता श्री मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ—शायद उन को ज्ञात हो कि कविवर रहिमान ने कहा था—बुन्देलखण्ड के लिये—

जापर विपत्ता पड़त है, ता आवत इस देश इसी के प्रमाण स्वरूप जब भगवान रामचन्द्र पर विपत्ती पड़ी थी तो वे चितकूट में पधारे, जो बुन्देलखण्ड का ही एक दर्शनीय स्थान है। वहां ऐसे और भी स्थान हैं जोकि इसी तरह के ह। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन स्थानों का बिकास कर के आप उनको ऐसा स्थल बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं कि जब भारतीय सरकार पर संकट हो तो वे वहां जा कर शान्ति स्थापित कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो बाहर के देशों की बात चल रही है, जब अंदर की बात आये तब पूछ लेना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका सम्बन्ध दोनों से है—बाहर से भी है और भीतर से भी है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"whether Government have under consideration any proposal to develop Indian Cultural Centres as Tourist Centre with a view to attract more tourists and propagate Indian culture abroad"

डा० कर्ण सिंह : सदस्य महोदय ने बुन्देलखण्ड के सम्बन्ध में पूछा है। इस समय हमारी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन यह

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

एक सुझाव है, इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि जो संकट-मोचन के लिये बुन्देलखण्ड जाते हैं, यदि वह संकट ही दूर हो जाय, तब शायद पर्यटकों की दृष्टि से वहां जाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े।

श्री कूल चंद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में बार बार कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो उज्जैन नगर है वह बहुत पुराना सांस्कृतिक स्थान है और उसके बारे में विचार करेंगे तो क्या वे उज्जैन नगर को पर्यटन नगर घोषित करना चाहते हैं? यदि हां, तो केबतक ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उज्जैन महाकाल का स्थान है, महाकाल का नगर है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को चाहे वह पर्यटक हो या न हो एक न एक दिन तो वहां जाना ही है। माननीय सबस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उज्जैन के सम्बन्ध में तो केन्द्रीय योजना में इस समय वह है नहीं लेकिन मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि राज्य सरकार उज्जैन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकारी प्राप्त करूंगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question-Hour is over.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I submit for your consideration that to-day being the last day of the session, you may extend the Question-Hour by the five minutes more so that we may complete the question list. There are some very important questions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Please do not introduce new practices.

Assistance from World Bank

*563 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Group is studying a proposal to provide 200 million dollar aid to India;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the schemes for which the aid is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). We had signed Agreements with the World Bank Group for an amount of \$506 million during the Indian fiscal year 1971-72 and it is anticipated that during the current fiscal year 1972-73 Agreements would be signed for about \$400 million.

(c) This assistance is likely to be provided for projects in various sectors such as agriculture, including agricultural credits, marketing and education, fertilizer, water supply, urban development, power transmission, telecommunications and also for industrial imports.

Difficulty in getting Spares from
U.S.A. for Boeing Planes

*564. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some difficulty has cropped up in getting spares for Boeing planes from U.S.A.; and

(b) how many Boeings have been grounded as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Formulation of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

*574. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the formation of Boards of Directors of the fourteen nationalised banks including the representatives of workers, peasants, artisans, small traders etc; and

(b) whether such broad-based bodies are proposed to be formed at lower levels also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) The new Boards of Directors of 14 nationalised banks have since been constituted with effect from 11th December, 1972, in accordance with clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970.

(b) The Board of each nationalised bank is empowered by clause 14 of the Scheme referred to above, to constitute such committees, whether consisting wholly of Directors or wholly of other persons or partly of Directors and partly of other persons, as it deems fit, to render advice on such matters as may be generally or specially referred to them by the Board.

Trade talks between India and Japan

*575. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade talks were held between India and Japan during the current month; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

(a) and (b). There have been no official talks on trade between India and Japan except as a part of the Intra-Regional Trade Promotion Talks organised by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

The Intra Regional Trade Promotion Talks have been held, since 1966, in conjunction with the Asian Trade Fairs. In the talks held in New Delhi in conjunction with the Third Asian Trade Fair, 15 countries including India and Japan participated.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, these discussions are held in-camera and no formal record is kept of the proceedings.

There was also a meeting of the Business Co-operation Committees of India and Japan in New Delhi on the 7th and 8th of December, 1972. These, however, are no official committees of industrialists and businessmen and the meeting was organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Orders secured by S.T.C. from foreign countries for supply of jute, shoes and cement

*576. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI DHARAMRAO AF-ZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has secured orders from foreign countries for the supply of jute goods, shoes and cement; and

(b) if so, the names of the items for which orders have been secured and the foreign exchange that is going to be earned through these deals?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4142/72].

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Farmers in Mysore

***577. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced so far by the nationalised banks to the big and small farmers in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the percentage of the loans which has been recovered and the percentage of the loan expected to be declared as bad debt?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The amount outstanding in respect of direct agricultural advances provided by the nationalised banks in Mysore State as at the end of June 1972 was Rs. 16.69 crores. The break-up of this figure between small and big farmers is not available, as the banks did not maintain statistics in the manner asked.

(b) Information on the percentage of loans recovered in Mysore is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Debts are regarded as bad only after all avenues of effecting recoveries, including legal remedy, are exhausted. It would, therefore, be premature to make any precise estimate of bad debts at this stage.

Announcement of fresh market borrowings

***578. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:**
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government, after the price rise debate in Lok Sabha in the current Session, announced fresh market borrowings to the tune of Rs. 100 crores;

(b) if so, whether upto 28th November, 1972, the Centre's market borrowings have already yielded an extra Rs. 108 crores over and above the net borrowing estimate of Rs. 215 crores; and

(c) if so, latest position and how far this has helped in checking the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) The Central Government's net receipts from the market loans floated so far during the 1972-73 fiscal year amount to Rs. 433.19 crores.

Financing of the Government's expenditure by raising resources through market loans enables the Government to mop up the surplus liquidity in the banking system and thereby helps in easing the pressure on prices. However the behaviour of prices is influenced by the interaction of a large number of factors and as such it is not possible to quantify the impact of any single measure.

Elimination of Escalation Clause from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings.

***579. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain suggestions were received by Government for elimination of the escalation clause from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings with private contractors for completion of various project works; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No suggestion has been received for the elimination of the escalation clause as such from contracts entered into by Government or public sector undertakings with private contractors for completion of various project works.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonus to Rubber Board employees

*580. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to grant bonus to the employees of Rubber Board is under the active consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The question of payment of bonus to the employees of the Rubber Board is under active consideration.

Committee to advise purchase of cotton in Gujarat

5403. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the representative of Cotton Corporation of

India was the member of the Committee appointed by Government of Gujarat to advise regarding the purchase of cotton in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Government are not aware of any such Committee having been appointed by the Government of Gujarat. The Cotton Corporation of India set up a Regional Purchase Advisory Committee for Gujarat with the Corporation's Regional Manager as Convener.

मैसर्स मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई !

5404. श्री कुम चन्द कठवाय :
क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, 59 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, बम्बई ने अपना अन्तिम तलन-पत्र किस वर्ष तक प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने कलकत्ता में माल सप्लाई करने वालों के लाखों रुपये देने हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है कि यह कम्पनी माल सप्लाई करने वालों का भुगतान कर दे ? !

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथरेड्डी)

(क) सूचना संग्रहीत की जा रही है और वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी ।

(ख) और (ग) मामला कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है ।

Fresh Investment in Coal Industry

5405. SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much fresh investment has actually come to coal industry in the form of share capital, preference and equity and long term loans for over 10 years during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the Companies and how much money each raised on above accounts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस और दैनिक 'अबन्तिका' द्वारा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा को ऋण के लिये आवेदन पत्र का दिया जाना

5406. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राजवीरक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस तथा दैनिक 'अबन्तिका' ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की उज्जैन शाखा को ऋण तथा अपनी लिमिटेड निर्धारित करने के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र दिया है जिसकी पुष्टि में कुछ बिल भी साथ लगाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बैंक प्रशासन को बिलों की सत्यता के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) मे (ग) : तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

जाशन जाने वाली कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को दिल्ली के एक होटल में ठहरने की सुविधा देना।

5407. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त, 1972 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में जापान जा रहे कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को दिल्ली के किसी होटल में ठहरने की सुविधा दी गई थी और उन्हें हवाई अड्डे पर ही नहीं रखा गया था ;

(ख) क्या जिन यात्रियों को होटल में ठहरने की सुविधा दी गई थी उनके पास भारत के लिये कोई वैध पार-पत्र नहीं थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें होटल में ठहरने की सुविधाएं क्यों दी गई हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख) : जी, हां।

(ग) विमान में सवार सब यात्रियों को चाहे उनके पास भारत के लिए पृष्ठांकित (एनडोर्सड) यात्रा पत्र थे अथवा नहीं, हवाई अड्डे के बाहर ठहरने की अनुमति दी गयी क्यों कि अभी पालक में कोई होटल सुविधायें नहीं हैं।

हीरा मिल्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन में अत्यंत लगे
जाये की जांच

5408. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री हीरा मिल्स लिमिटेड
उज्जैन को हुई हानि के बारे में 22 अगस्त,
1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3013
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) मिल के कताई विभाग के कार्डिक
और फॉर्म खातों में लगी आग के परिणाम-
स्वरूप हुई क्षति की जांच के सम्बन्ध में इस
बीच सरकार को कोई प्रतिबेदन मिला है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका सारांश
क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में श्री ए० सी०
जाख

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Increase/decrease in exports of vari-
ous commodities**

5409. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase/decrease in exports
of cotton textile, tea, handicrafts,
ready-made clothes and shoes in the
year 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) the steps Government propose
to take to increase the exports of
these commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b).
A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) Increase or Decrease in Exports

Items	(Rs. crores)	
	During 1970-71 over 1969-70	During 1971-72 over 1970-71
Cotton Textiles (mill-made)		
—Cotton piecegoods, yarn & thread	—4.7	—5.7
—Cotton apparel	+3.1	+5.4
Tea	+23.8	+8.0
Handicrafts	—3.4	+11.8
Clothing (excl. cotton apparel)	+5.5	+0.5
Shoes	+2.2	+0.4

NOTE: Figures based on DGCI&S class-
fication.

(b) The main export promotion
measures in operation in regard to
specified commodities are as follows:

Cotton Textiles (including cotton
apparel). In order to improve quality-
production, efforts are being made to
meet the requirements of exporting
mills for imported sophisticated items
of textile machinery, subject to availa-
bility of foreign exchange. The sche-
me for export production of garments
under custom bond on the basis of
imported cloth has been liberalised so
that exports of garments is maximised.
Concentrated efforts are also being
made to secure bulk orders for
cotton fabrics and yarn. It is also
proposed to continue our efforts both
through the various international
forums and bilateral negotiations to
persuade the industrial countries to
liberalise their imports. The exports
of cotton textiles have been picking
up well during 1972-73.

Tea: Abolition of export duty on
tea from 1-3-1970 with simultaneous
rebate of excise duty on exports based
on F.A.S. prices; participation in
International efforts to stabilise prices
of tea; promotion of special packs of
Indian tea in selected markets abroad

with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

Footwear: The major step which Government has taken recently is to canalise the export of all types of footwear through the State Trading Corporation. Other measures taken for promotion of export of leather shoes are sending of sales-cum-study teams abroad, participation in specialised trade fair abroad and grant of air freight subsidy.

Handicrafts: Facilities for raw materials and popularisation of Indian Handicrafts including gems and jewellery in overseas markets.

Marine Products Exports Development Authority

5410. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Marine Products Export Development Authority was established and who are the members of the Authority;

(b) the functions of the Authority; and

(c) how many non-official members are included in the Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority was established with effect from the 16th August, 1972. The names of the members of the Authority is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4143/72].

(b) The functions of the Authority are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4143/72].

(c) There are twelve non-official members in the Authority.

Industries to be set up in Santa Cruz Free Trade Zone

5411. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any free trade zone is proposed to be set up around Santa Cruz airport at Bombay;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(c) the nature of the industries to be set up in this Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have decided to set up an Export Processing Zone near Santa Cruz airport at Bombay.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Manufacture of electronic equipment.

Statement

The board outlines of the scheme will be:—

(i) The Zone will be established in an area of 100 acres, 7 Kms. from the International airport at Santa Cruz, Bombay. The land has already been earmarked.

(ii) The project is entirely export-oriented. The units admitted into the Zone will be obliged to export 100 per cent of their production, i.e. entry of these products into the rest of India will be prohibited. It is further intended to ensure that the net value added on an average on the entire operations in the Zone will be about 50 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports, i.e., the inputs of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials or components used in the manufacture of the exported products will not exceed half the value

of export. The minimum net value added in individual cases will, in any event, not be below 20 per cent, and, if possible, it should not be less than 30 per cent.

(iii) The units in the Zone are proposed to be given certain facilities and concessions, such as in the matter of import of raw materials, components, capital equipment, etc.

(iv) The Zone will help to raise the export of electronic equipment and components from India substantially.

Shortage of Jute

5412. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether against the requirement of 7.4 million bales of jute the present availability is not more than 5.5 million bales;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the shortage of 1.9 million bales of jute; and

(c) whether firm commitments for import of this quantity have been made and if so, the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the import to keep the industry running to be able to meet its export commitment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The total requirements of jute and mesta for 1972-73 are estimated at 7.35 million bales. The total availability is of the same order (including carry-forward in the beginning of the season and the crop for the season). The mills will require some stocks to be carried forward into the next season for consumption until the new crop comes into the market. Towards this end, adequate imports

have been planned. In addition to small quantities already imported, 2 lakh bales have been contracted for imports during the 3 months ending February, 1973. The industry will thus be able to maintain uninterrupted production and meet export demand for jute goods.

Loss of Tea Market

5413. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing her traditional market for tea in U.K., U.S.A. and European countries to Africa gradually;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the gradual loss to which the country is being subjected over the last three years; and

(c) whether excise duty on tea, particularly on the Upper Assam tea is disproportionately high and this makes Indian tea uncompetitive and if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to give substantial relief to the tea industry to enable it to regain the ground and if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Although Indian tea is facing growing competition from African countries, exports of tea from India have not declined since 1969 as will be seen from the following figures inasmuch as the fall in exports to certain countries have been made up by increased exports to others:—

	(Qty. in mn. kgs.)
1969	168.7
1970	202.02
1971	206.07

(c) In order to make Indian tea competitive in the world market as also to provide some built-in incentive for production of larger quantity of better quality tea for export, Government abolished the export duty on tea from 1st March, 1970 and enhanced the rates of zonal excise duty. A rebate of excise duty at the point of exports varying with price was announced with effect from 15th April, 1970 to boost tea exports. The question of giving fiscal relief in excise duty on tea is under constant review.

Abolition of export duty in jute goods to compete with other Foreign countries

5414. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Jute Industry is selling its products 8 to 10 per cent cheaper than India resulting in a big loss of world market for the Indian exporters;

(b) whether in view of this, Government have considered the desirability abolishing export duty on jute goods or giving any similar incentives to enable the industry to compete with the other countries in the world market; and

(c) whether Government have asked the State Trading Corporation to compete with other exporting countries in the world market specially in sacking whose export we have lost to the tune of 70-80 per cent and to improve our export earnings on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under constant review. As a result of last review, the export duty on jute primary carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oz. and above per

sq. yrd. has been reduced from 1st November, 1972.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Codification of Service Conditions of Officers in Bank of India

5415. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether service conditions of officers in the Bank of India have been codified;

(b) if not, whether an officer's deputation from this Bank met the Custodian in this regard and the latter promised to codify the service conditions in consultation with the officers' association; and

(c) if so, by when the service conditions are likely to be codified?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) to (c). According to the Bank of India, a Committee of senior officers has been constituted by the bank to examine and process the draft code of the service conditions of officers, and that efforts are being made to finalise it as soon as possible, after discussion with the Officers' Association.

New draft order for Price of Coconut Husk

5416. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any new draft of order to control the price of coconut husk from the Government of Kerala for approval; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Ponnudi in District Trivandrum (Kerala) as a Tourist Centre

5417. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has recommended that Ponnudi in District Trivandrum (Kerala) should be developed as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what are the other recommendations of the study team and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Department of Tourism is not aware of any recommendation of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade for the development of Ponnudi as a tourist centre.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Transfer of Shares by Companies

5418. SHRI DARBARA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the shareholdings in the Coal Mining Companies registered in West Bengal and listed in Calcutta Stock Exchange in 1971-72;

(b) if so, whether there were a large number of share transfer from Andru Yule or Shaw Wallace to an Indian group; and

(c) the name of the group and the number of shares transferred?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Shareholder of M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd., Keonjhar (Orissa) and M/s. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Limited

5419. SHRI SADHU RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4194 on 1st September, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected;

(b) if so, a gist thereof;

(c) whether any loan has since been disbursed; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof and the reason for the balance undischarged?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being laid on the Table of the House today separately by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

(c) and (d). During the last three years the Industrial Development Bank of India sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 200 lakhs to M/s. Bolani Ores Limited which was subject to reduction by such amount of loan, as may be sanctioned by other financial institutions. As a result, the Industrial Development Bank of India's share was reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs, loan documents of which have yet to be finalised. However, disbursement of Rs. 42 lakhs has already been arranged pending finalisation of the loan documents.

M/s. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Limited which operates two coal mines has requested the Industrial Development Bank of India for financial assistance of Rs. 90 lakhs in the form of privately placed debentures. The application is under consideration of the Development Bank which is awaiting further material/information from the company as the data furnished by it so far was still inadequate to process the application.

U.S. Aid for Industrial and Agricultural Development Works in India

5420. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE
pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of U.S. Aid to India for Industrial and Agricultural Development works in the year 1970-71; and

(b) the total loan for industrial development from U.S.A. in the year 1970-71 and the rate of interest on the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on: the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

	Amount of aid (Rs. crores)	Rate of interest	Remarks
AID			
(i) Family Planning Grant dt. 30-6- 1970	15.00	..	The purpose of the grant is to enable India to expand the family planning programme by Rs. 15 crores. The foreign exchange equivalent however was available for import from USA of commodities and commodity related services required by Indian industry and agriculture.
(ii) India : Production loan : 1971 dt./ 13-3-1971	116.25	2 % per annum in the first 10 years and 3% per annum in the remaining 30 years.	This is a non-project loan utilised mainly for the importation of a variety of maintenance items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, non-ferrous metals, P. O.L., Steel, newsprint, tallow spares and components, etc.,
EXIM			
(i) Sixth Line of Credit dt. 22-4-1970	11.25	6% per annum	For import of capital equipment, initial spares and related services required for development programmes in both public and private sectors.
(ii) Shree Synthetics dt. 11-9-1970	1.46	6% per annum	For purchase of equipment and related services for the construction in Ujjain of a plant for the manufacture of nylon filament yarn.
Technical assistance (Grants)	4.08		These grants were for technical assistance to agricultural universities and for agricultural development.

Names of Private Companies and individuals who have their own Aircraft

5421. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private companies and individuals in the country who have their own aircraft; and

(b) whether these aircraft are used for travelling abroad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4144/72].

(b) In terms of Rule 5-A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, no aircraft registered in India can leave India without prior permission of the Director General of Civil Aviation. No such permission has been given in the recent past.

Employees of Big Industrial Groups drawing a salary of Rs. 3000 and above

5422. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and office addresses of the employees working in Tatas, Birlas, Sahu Jains, Mafatlal and Goenka Groups of Industries who draw salary of more than Rs. 3000 per month?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The Department has no information about these details as such particulars of employees are not at present required to be shown in the returns to be filed under the Companies Act 1956.

Proposal to put Dalton Gunj (Bihar) on air map

5423. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to put Dalton Gunj (Bihar) on air map by introducing atleast one air service a week; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to increase the inflow of foreign tourists during the next five years

5424. SHRI MARTAND SINGH of Rewa: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government have formulated any State-wise plan to increase the inflow of foreign tourists in the country during the next five years and if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): The Fifth Plan schemes are under formulation.

Checks devised to ensure that powers delegated to Air India's Managers based in foreign countries are not being misused

5425. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guide lines for incurring expenditure in foreign exchange on heads other than maintenance of Establishment, transport and provision of servicing and fuelling to the Air India's planes in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the powers delegated to Air India's Managers based in foreign countries to incur such an expenditure in foreign exchange on Entertainments and other Contingencies and what check is being exercised over its propriety;

(c) the power delegated to the Managers of the Air-India posted abroad to issue complimentary passes for cross country travels or for international travels to foreigners and others; and

(d) what checks have been devised by Government to ensure that these powers are not being misused?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Each item of capital expenditure, whether in foreign exchange or not, exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs requires approval of the Central Government. Lease of immovable property for a period exceeding 10 years or disposal of any property having an original or book value exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs also requires approval of the Central Government. All expenditure incurred by officers of the Corporation whether in India or abroad is subject to budgetary control and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Corporation is required to furnish periodic reports of earnings as well as expenditure in foreign exchange to the Reserve Bank.

(c) Issuance of complimentary transportation by Air-India is regulated by IATA Resolution 200, 200g and 200h.

(d) The Board of Air-India has passed a resolution delegating powers to various functionaries and it is the duty of the management to keep an eye on their exercise. Managers are required to submit to Headquarters monthly statements of passes issued.

Seizure of third party goods by the Collectorate of Central Excise, Madurai

5426. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 812 on the 17th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected and would be laid on the Table, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) how much more time would it take to collect it; and

(c) the latest action taken to release the seized goods and also to recover the Excise Duty already deposited with the manufacturers by the parties concerned and refund the same to the latter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). In implementation of the assurance given on the 17th November, 1972, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 812, the requisite information pertaining to 84 cases of seizure was forwarded to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on the 19th December, 1972 for being laid on the Table of the House.

Credit facilities to non-coking coal sector

5427. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any recommendation from the Minister of Steel and Mines about the giving of Credit facilities to the non-coking coal sector in 1971 and 1972; and

(b) if so, how many times and the exact nature of recommendation each time and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Iron Ore at Ports

5428. SHRI S. C. BESRA:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to faulty planning iron ore has stockpiled at ports out of proportion; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in liquor revenue in Union Territories

5429. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the increase in the liquor revenues during the last 3 years, year-wise, in respect of Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Direct imports of raw-materials

5430. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow direct imports of essential raw materials which are at present canalised through the Public Sector agencies;

(b) whether there have been complaints that the public sector agencies like S.T.C., I.R.M.A.C., and IDPL continued to harass the exporters; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. There is already the practice of issuing letters of authority to actual users against licences issued to canalising agencies, to enable them to import their essential raw-materials in cases where the canalising agencies are not in a position to meet immediate requirements.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There are, however, at times complaints of delay in the supply of goods against release orders which are looked into promptly.

"Indo-UK agreement for Industrial Development"

5431. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two agreements between India and U.K. were signed in November, 1972;

(b) if so, whether these two agreements will benefit the industry in India; and

(c) the names of the projects to be developed under these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The following two loan agreements were signed between the Government of United Kingdom on November 9, 1972;

(i) UK-India maintenance Loan Agreement 1972 for £25 million (Rs. 47.42 crores) and

(ii) UK-India Mixed Project Loan Agreement 1972 for £16 million (Rs. 38.35 crores).

The Maintenance Loan is to be used for financing imports of components, spares, raw materials and related services. The Mixed Project Loan is meant for financing the foreign exchange requirements of large-value projects. The following such projects are being financed under this loan:

(a) Fertilizer Project of M/s. Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative at Kandla and Lalol in Gujarat.

(b) Fertilizer project of M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Fertilizer project of M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers in Mysore State.

(d) Two bulk carriers for Shipping Corporation of India.

(e) One bulk carrier for Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.

(f) One Product Tanker for the Great Eastern Shipping Co., Bombay.

(g) One 120 MW boiler for the Damodar Valley Corporation and two such boilers for the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board; and

(h) The Naphtha Cracker Project of Indian Petrochemicals Ltd. in Gujarat.

Talks among India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia

**5432. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tripartite talks among India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia have once again been revived after a long spell;

(b) whether the progress of the tripartite talks so far held was very slow;

(c) the reasons for not having these talks earlier as also for their slow progress; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement the decisions of the tripartite meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Working Groups and Sub-Groups set up under the Tripartite Agreement have been meeting periodically, ever since the Agreement was signed, in one of the three countries to review the implementation of the decisions taken by the Tripartite Ministers meetings. The Ministers of the three countries have so far met thrice to consider the recommendations of the Working Groups. The preoccupation of the Ministers with the meeting of the group of 77 of developing countries in October, 1971 and the Third UNCTAD in April-May 1972 and with their own internal problems, has delayed the talks after the Third meeting of the Ministers held in September 1970. The Working Groups, however, have already met in 1972 in preparation for the Fourth Meeting of Ministers to be held shortly in New Delhi.

(d) In the field of trade and tariffs, a list of new items have been finalised for addition to the existing list of preferential items under the Agreement. In the field of industries, a number of projects have been identified for tripartite collaboration and this matter is being pursued by the Ministry of Industrial Development. In the field of shipping, possibilities of tripartite cooperation in the maritime transportation of cargoes, in the sharing of tramp cargoes among the national line, in the supply of equipments to shipyards and other fields are being looked into by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport Promotional efforts in the field of tourism have been

taken by the three countries leading to the increase in the tourist traffic.

Visits to U.S.A. and Switzerland by representatives of 20 large Business Houses in 1972

5433. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the representatives of 20 large business houses who visited U.S.A. and Switzerland in 1972;

(b) the purposes of their visit; and

(c) whether those were not commercial trips?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Foreign exchange is released by the Reserve Bank of India for business visits abroad for furtherance of trade, industry and commerce and applications are considered on the basis of the essentiality of the proposed visit. Guidelines to be followed by Regional offices of the Reserve Bank of India for scrutiny of applications have been laid down. The necessary information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

राज्यों की सहायता देने के लिये बागान संस्थान की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशें

5434. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बागान संस्थान की सलाहकार समिति ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह सिफारिश की है कि केन्द्र सरकार को राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देनी चाहिए जिससे वे कृषि से प्राप्त अपनी आय में कमी कर सकें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र ने प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उषसंजी (श्री ए० सी० भाबे) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है ।

20 औद्योगिक गृहों की दिये गये ऋण

5435. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में औद्योगिक वित्त निगम तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा देश में प्रथम 20 औद्योगिक गृहों को कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) उनके द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋणों का यह कितने प्रतिशत है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार किन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को अपनाती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र की अखिल भारतीय दीर्घावधिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम और भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग नीति अधिनियम की समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुबन्ध II में सूचीबद्ध प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कंपनियों को पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में मंजूर किये गये और भुगतान किये गये ऋणों की रकम और इन संस्थाओं द्वारा सभी ऋणकर्ताओं को मंजूर किये गये और भुगतान किये गये ऋणों की कुल रकम से उनके प्रतिशत का अंतरा वितरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रश्नांक में रखा गया है दिनांक संख्या L.T—4145/72]

जहाँ तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों का सम्बन्ध है वे आमतौर से विभिन्न व्यवसायों की ऋण सीमाओं की शर्तों के अनुसार केवल कार्यचालन बूटी ऋण देते हैं और व्यावसायिक कम्पनियों के अतिरिक्त कार्यचालन के लिए समय समय पर बैंकों से उस सीमा तक रकम निकाल सकती हैं। ये स्वीकृत सीमाएं, या इन सीमाओं में से निकाली गयी रकम स्थिर नहीं होती वित्तिक समय समय पर बदलती रहती है। इसलिए किसी विशेष समय में किसी कम्पनी

को दी गयी ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधा की सही स्थिति बताना कठिन होता है। निम्न-निम्न विवरण में जून, 1970, जून 1971 और जून 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित सभी कम्पनियों को दिये कुल ऋणों की बकाया रकम और सभी ऋणकर्ताओं को दिये गये ऋणों की कुल बकाया रकम का प्रतिशत और तुलनात्मक स्थिति दिखायी गयी है।

(लाख रुपयों में)

जून 1970 जून, 1971 जून, 1972
के अन्तिम के बकाया रकमों का शेष
शुक्रवार

(i) प्रथम 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घराने	25743.45	28473.95	29580.17
(ii) सभी ऋणकर्ताओं पर बकाया रकमों की तुलना में (i) का प्रतिशत	11.4	10.9	10.0

ये संस्थाएँ और बैंक किंतों भी कम्पनी की ऋण की आवश्यकताओं और वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं ताकि उत्पादन और वितरण के बांछयोग्य स्तर को अतिरिक्त दिया जा सके और उमे बनाये रखा जा सके और उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसी भी कम्पनी की वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को अस्वीकार करने का इरादा नहीं होता है चाहे यह किसी बड़े औद्योगिक घराने से सम्बन्धित हो या नहीं। संस्थाएं सभी कम्पनियों को दी गयी सहायता के अन्तिम उपयोग पर और विशेषरूप से उन पर—जो आपस में एक दूसरी से जड़ी जुड़ी हैं और जिनका सम्बन्ध बड़े औद्योगिक समूहों से है कड़ी नजर रखती है। वे अन्य उद्यमकर्ताओं के मुकाबले बड़े औद्योगिक

समूहों पर रूजी लागत का ऊंचा प्रतिशत भी अंशदान के रूप में देने पर जोर देते हैं। 1970-71 के वर्ष से गैर सत्कारी क्षेत्र की बड़ी परियोजनाओं के मामले में, जो इनके द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त हैं, और, जिन्हें काफी सहायता दी गयी है, इन संस्थाओं ने ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों के मंडलों में निदेशक नामजद करके नोति स्तर पर सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध में सक्रिय भाग लेना आरम्भ कर दिया है। जहाँ उनके द्वारा किसी औद्योगिक कम्पनी को महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी, ऋण / ऋण पत्र सहायता करारों में परिवर्तनीयता खंड भी लिख दिये गये हैं। बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों से सम्बन्धित औद्योगिक कम्पनियों की सभी नयी या विस्तार पुरि-योजनाओं की वित्त-योजना की एकाधिकार

और प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1969 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जंच भी की जाती है और जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, अपनी स्वीकृति देने से पहले सरकार तब एक अधिकार और प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रथा आयोग से सलाह भी मांग ली जाती है।

Competition among Nationalised Banks for Institutional Deposits and big loan Accounts

5436. SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 14th November, 1972 under the caption "Banks woo big parties, ignore the small man" saying that the nationalised banks are working at cross purposes and a war is on amongst them for institutional deposits and big loan accounts; and

(b) whether the report has been carefully examined by Government and if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would not be correct to say that banks woo big borrowers and ignore small men. The number of borrowal accounts in regard to priority sectors (Agriculture, small scale industries, professional and self-employed persons, retail trade, small business etc.) has increased from about 3 lakh in June, 1969 to about 15 lakh in June, 1972 in the case of all public sector banks. Similarly, the number of deposit accounts currently is estimated to be about 350 lakhs as against 120 lakhs in 1968.

In the context of the current liquidity in the banking system, there have been some instances of loan accounts being shifted from one bank to another. This was discussed by the Governor, Reserve Bank with the heads of public sector banks on the 14th November, 1972. It was agreed there that a committee would go into the matter for evolving suitable guidelines in this regard. In the meantime, the Reserve Bank has advised all public sector banks that there should be no unhealthy competition among them and that they should not take over, from one another, credit limits of any party, aggregating Rs. 25 lakhs or more, by quoting rates of interest lower than those stipulated by their existing bankers.

Import of Liquor

5437. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the volume of import of liquor, year-wise, since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Calendar year-wise import figures are not available as import trade statistics are compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, on financial year basis. Imports of alcoholic beverages during 1968-69 to 1972-73 (upto May, 1972) are given below:—

Years	Qty. in '000' litres	Value in Rs. '000'
1968-69	571	6912
1969-70	384	4910
1970-71	252	2911
1971-72	178	2406
1972-73 (upto May, 1972)	21	31

Amount Sanctioned to West Bengal for Flood Relief

5438. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted by the Centre during the last three years as flood relief to West Bengal; and

(b) the total amount demanded by the West Bengal Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The amounts demanded by the State Government and the amounts released yearwise since 1969-70 to 1971-72 are as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Amount demanded	Assistance released
1969-70	10.33	5.75
1970-71	66.00	18.91
1971-72	74.95	17.50
Total	151.28	42.16

Sale of controlled cloth in rural areas through Co-operatives

5439. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to sell cloth at controlled rates in rural areas through Co-operatives, if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Under the new scheme for distribution of controlled cloth, which came into force with effect from 1-11-1972, the sale of the entire production of controlled cloth is undertaken through:

(1) Mills' own retail shops.

(2) Super bazars in the co-operative sector.

(3) National Co-operative Consumers' Federation and the chain of co-operative institutions affiliated to them.

(4) Fair price shops run under the aegis of the State Government.

(5) Any other agency in the co-operative sector specified by the State Government concerned.

It is for the State Governments to arrange for the sale of controlled cloth in rural areas through co-operatives.

Import replenishment to Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

5440. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi was shown a special favour by allowing it Import replenishment of 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how was the import replenishment decided at 20 per cent when the imported ingredients used in exports was only 4.5 per cent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). According to the Import Policy for Registered Exporters for the year 1970-71, the rate of import replacement against export of "Non-alcoholic Beverage Bases" was 20 per cent. The rate has been reduced to 4.5 per cent with effect from 1-4-71. The rate of import replacement for various exported products is decided from time to time in the Import Trade Control Policy for Registered Exporters.

**Setting up Industrial Project by Italy
on barter basis**

5441. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Italy has expressed her willingness to participate in the industrial projects on a barter basis and has also offered to the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation to set up a downstream unit to manufacture polythylene in exchange for iron ore from Hospect region; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the offers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking, which is setting up a low Density Polyethylene Plant, had received offers of collaboration, inter alia, from an Italian firm.

(b) The various offers received were in respect of provision of process know-how, basic engineering and expatriate assistance. Foreign collaboration arrangements for the project have yet to be finally approved by the Government.

**Reservation of Posts for S. C. and S. T.
in Indian Audit and Accounts
Department**

5442. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any orders regarding the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the cadre of Accounts Officers (Class II) to be promoted from the cadre of S. A. S. Accountant (Class III) in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the order will be placed on the Table of the House;

(c) whether these orders are being implemented by the Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and

(d) the number of persons promoted as Accounts Officer after the issue of such orders in respect of each Audit and Accounts Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has decided to extend to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department the orders issued recently, on 27th November, 1972, by the Department of Personnel regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making promotions on the basis of seniority subject to fitness. The orders are under issue. When issued, they will cover appointments to the cadre of Accounts Officers by promotion from the Cadre of S. A. S. Accountants.

**Offer of Industrial Reconstruction
Corporation to help Sick Units in
Public Sector**

5443. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation has offered to help sick units in the public sector; and

(b) if so, (i) a list of sick units in the public sector; (ii) nature of 'sickness' in each case, and (iii) what type of help is expected to be given to these sick units by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of Import Licence for Wool to Felt Manufacturing Industry

5444. SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHOWHAN:

DR. LAXMINARAIN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import licences are granted for import of wool to the Woollen Felt Manufacturing Industry, even though manufacture of felts is being done successfully with indigenous wool and wastes of woollen industry (combing wastes);

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing imports of carbonised wool for felt industry; and

(c) whether basic data have been collected about the production of felts by various existing units in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and
(b). Import of carbonised wool for the woollen felt industry is being allowed on a restricted basis as felts made out of indigenous wool and combing waste have not been found satisfactory in quality.

(c) Basic data regarding production is available in regard to the four units to which raw material is allocated by the Textile Commissioner.

Public Hearings by Monopolies Commission

5445. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have clarified that the Monopolies Commission

can hold public hearings whenever they are found necessary without the chairman;

(b) if so, whether clarification was sought from Government by the Commission; and

(c) if so, what are the other clarifications sought by the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA
REDDY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No other clarification has been sought by the Commission in this context.

पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों की प्रदर्शनी

5446. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या विदेश
व्यापार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों
के प्रदर्शन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारा-
धीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में
कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Annual Requirement of Small Coins

5447. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state the annual requirement of
small coins in the country and the
annual output of our mints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

K. R. GANESH): The annual requirement of small coins for the current financial year is 2230 million pieces valued at Rs. 28.65 crores. The current year's output of the Mints is estimated to be 2170 million pieces valued at about Rs. 25.10 crores.

(b) if so, the names of the Indian firms; and

(c) how much amount these firms have invested individually in these projects abroad?

Joint ventures set up abroad by Indian Engineering Industries

5448. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian Engineering Industries have set up over 50 joint-ventures in several Asian, African and Latin American countries and Canada and West Germany;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government have so far approved 145 proposals for setting up industrial joint ventures abroad, out of which 67 are in the field of engineering industries. Out of 67 proposals approved for setting up engineering industries abroad, 16 are in production.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Country of joint Venture	Indian Collaborator	Field of collaboration	Indian equity Investment (in lakhs Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kenya	H. L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Razor Blade Factory	21.00
2.	Mauritius	Sidharth Jasubhai, Ahmedabad	Mosaic Tiles & Rolling Shutters Mfg. Unit	0.60
3.	Nigeria	Birla Bros. (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Engg. Goods	21.00
4.	Nigeria	H.L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Razor Blade Factory	25.20
5.	Ceylon	Jay Engg. Works, Calcutta	Sewing Machines & Elec. fans	0.40
6.	Iran	Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay	Spare parts, Automotive components	4.90
7.	Malaysia]	Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co., Bombay	Steel furniture	31.29
8.	Malaysia	Gupta Machine Tools, Bombay	Steel Precision tools & gauge mfg. unit	5.00
9.	Malaysia	Ajit Industries, Bombay	Enamelled copper wires & Electrical accessories	2.40
10.	Malaysia	L.G. Balkrishnan & Bros. (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	Time & Automobile chains	4.40

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Malaysia	Murugappa & Sons Ltd., Madras	Cycle & Industrial chains	10.00
12.	Singapore	Teksons (P) Ltd., Bombay	Automobile accessories	12.80
13.	Thailand	Sacha Exporters & Investors (P) Ltd., Bombay	Steel Mill	32.80
14	Saudi Arabia	Hiindustan Tools Industries, Bombay	Builders' Hand wares	0.25
15.	W. Germany	Kirloskar Oil Engines (P) Ltd., Poona	Oil Engines, Rice Milling Machines etc.	125.30
16.	W. Germany	Shri N. Krishnan, Bangalore	Hose-clips	7.12

दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बालयोगेश्वर के सामान की तलाशी के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य का प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र

5449. श्री भोला मांझी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे पर कुछ दिन पूर्व डिवाइन लाइट मिशन के बालयोगेश्वर के सामान की तलाशी के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य ने प्रधान मंत्री को कोई पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गजेल) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । एक संसद सदस्य द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को लिखे गए दिनांक 23-11-72 के पत्र में उठाये गये मुख्य प्रश्नों का

सम्बन्ध सामान्य रूप से सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों और विशेष रूप से गजम्ब गुप्तचर्या निदेशालय के एक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध लगाये गये भ्रष्टाचार एवं दुर्व्यवहार के आरोपों से हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्व तथा व्यय मंत्री द्वारा 29 नवम्बर, 1972 को सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र पहले ही रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार एवं तंग करने के आरोप वेवुनियाद है । जहां तक जांच-पड़ताल करने का सम्बन्ध है, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों द्वारा कानून के अनुसार सामान्य रूप से की जा रही जांच-पड़ताल में सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती ।

Memorandum for Amendment of Income-tax Act, 1961

5450. SHRI DASARATHA DEB:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any memorandum from the representatives of various Scheduled

Tribes Organisations of Darjeeling District regarding their demand for amending S. 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to remove the discrimination between members of the Scheduled Tribes *inter-se*; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not consider it necessary to amend the income-tax Act on the lines suggested in the memorandum.

कृषि आय कर के बारे में बरखा समिति की सिफारिश

5451. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरखा समिति ने सरकार से इस बात की सिफारिश की है कि कृषि भाग की संयुक्त आय पर कर की दर उसके गैर-कृषि भाग की आय पर कर की दर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). चाय उद्योग सम्बन्धी बरखा समिति ने अपने प्रतिबन्धन में चाय वित्त समिति के इस विचार का समर्थन किया कि सम्मिलित आय के कृषिगत भाग पर कर की दर उसके गैर-कृषिगत भाग पर कर की दर से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। समिति

की सिफारिशों पर लिए गये विनिश्चयों को घोषित करने वाले सरकारी संकल्प में यह कहा गया था कि समिति के निष्कर्ष राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये थे। मामले पर आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

चाय निगम के माध्यम से चाय का निर्यात करने के बारे में चाय निर्यात समिति की मांग

5452. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय निर्यात समिति ने चाय के इकाई मूल्य में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार से यह मांग की है कि वह चाय निगम के माध्यम से डब्बा बन्द चाय विदेशों को भेजने की व्यवस्था करे ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक मिल सके ; और

(ख) अब तक सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई चाय निर्यात संबंधी समिति स्थापित नहीं की गई है। परन्तु, यह पता लगाने के लिए कि चाय बोर्ड अपना दायित्व कहाँ तक निभा रहा है और इसके कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार लाने में मद्दत करने के लिए कौन-कौन से उपाय अपेक्षित हैं, इस का पता लगाने के लिए अब उसके कार्यकरण का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है, जिसके प्रतिबन्धन की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Complaints against M.M.T.C. for charging exorbitant commission on Non-Ferrous Metals

5453. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints against M.M.T.C. for charging exorbitant commission on non-ferrous metals; and

(b) if so, the reasons for charging high rate of commission and action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Complaints are made now and then against alleged high margin of the M.M.T.C. on non-ferrous metals. These complaints are not correct as margins are fixed on the basis of guidelines laid down by Government in this behalf.

Seizure of Opium from Indian Freighter in Yokohama (Japan)

5454. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Customs and Narcotic Control officials raided an Indian freighter on 21st November, 1972 and confiscated 5.6 kg. of crude opium in Yokohama;

(b) if so, a brief account of the incident; and

(c) whether any enquiry was held in the matter and if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Custom officials of the Government of Japan recently rummaged an Indian freighter berthed at Yokohama and seized 5.6 kg of crude opium.

(b) and (c). Further details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Place of Hotel Industry for future Development under the Industrial Policy Resolution

5455. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Industrial Development on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding the areas demarcated for the public and private sectors under the Industrial Policy Resolution wherein hotel industry does not figure in the list of industries reserved for public sector;

(b) if so, in view of the above, whether the hotel industry will remain in private sector and whether Government are considering transferring hotels constructed in the public sector by Government agencies, to the private hotel entrepreneurs; and

(c) if not, the place of hotel industry for its future development under the Industrial Policy Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the future development of industries mentioned in Schedule A thereto is the exclusive responsibility of the State. The hotel industry is not included in Schedule A. This does not mean that the State cannot take up any other industry not mentioned in that Schedule. In fact, it is open to the State to start any industry when the needs of planning so require or there are other important reasons for it. A major part of the investment in hotels is by the private sector and incentives such as tax and fiscal reliefs have been given by the Government to encourage such investment. The public sector Corporations of the Government have also made

and propose to make substantial investment in the industry, and both sectors therefore contribute to the concerted effort to build up the tourist infrastructure. There is no proposal to transfer the public sector hotels now functioning in the country to the private sector. On the contrary, the public sector chain will be substantially expanded in the years to come.

Arrest of Foreigners involved in smuggling activities

5456. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners arrested from January, 1972 to October, 1972 for the alleged smuggling of articles out of the country; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they belong and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) 21 foreigners were arrested from January, 1972 to October, 1972 for the alleged smuggling of articles out of country.

(b) The countries to which they belonged are:—

Canada

Austria

U.S.A.

Indonesia

Malaysia

Ceylon

Britain

West Germany

Switzerland

Apart from the adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act for confiscation of goods attempted to be

smuggled out of the country and imposition of penalties on the persons concerned, 5 of the arrested persons on prosecution under the Customs Act were convicted. The prosecution proceedings against one person are pending. 13 persons were handed-over to the police authorities for action under the Passport and/or the Excise Act. Enquiries against rest of the persons are in progress.

Trade Agreement with Algeria

5457. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been signed recently between Algeria and India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of smuggled articles on airports in the country

5458. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the articles seized by the Customs authorities at the various airports of the country during the period January to October, -1972;

(b) the total value of the articles in Rupees; and

(c) the number of smugglers arrested during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b).

Gold, precious stones, silver, wrist watches, synthetic fabrics and yarn, hashish and other goods totally valued at Rs. 218 lakhs (approximately) were seized by the Customs authorities at various airports during the period January to October, 1972.

(c) 59 persons were arrested in this regard.

**Implementation of Service Rules
Drafted by Shri Ram Centre for
Industrial Relations for I.T.D.C.**

5459. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5872 on the 12th May, 1972 and state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has implemented the Service Rules drafted by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations for Corporation's Employees;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation has taken the Union of concerned employees into confidence before their implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The service rules drafted by the Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations have not been found wholly adequate to meet the needs of the Corporation. Accordingly after taking into consideration the draft submitted by the Centre and the rules and regulations of other Public Sector Corporations, a fresh set of service rules have been drafted and finalised for implementation in the Corporation.

(b) and (c). It is necessary to consult the unions in respect of matters specified in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. For this purpose separate Standing

Orders have been framed and are being forwarded to the Certifying Officer as stipulated in the Act, who will take necessary action to consult the Unions.

**Purchase of Wholesale Tea from
Market by U.S.S.R.**

5460. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to purchase the entire stock of tea from the market; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the offer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Problem to West Bengal Tea
Industries**

5461. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal tea industry is facing a host of problems as referred to in the news report published in the *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta) dated the 9th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government intend to take to put an end to these problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The news report published in *Hindustan Standard* does sum up more or less correctly problems from which tea industry in West Bengal more particularly in Darjeeling is reported to be suffering.

(b) The problems of the tea industry are constantly under review of the Government.

Shifting of Plants from Europe

5462. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to shift four entirely export oriented plants from Europe to India is in jeopardy as referred to in the *Times of India* dated the 27th November, 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged irregularities in Temporary recruitment made in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

5463. SHRI MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 24th November, 1972 and state whether the Reserve Bank of India found serious irregularities in the temporary recruitment made in New Delhi Branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): The Reserve Bank of India has reported that its scrutiny was confined to allegations of fraud etc. and did not cover matters relating to recruitment.

Foreign Exchange earned from Tourism during the First three years of Fourth Plan

5464. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has earned Rs. 110 crore worth of foreign exchange from tourism during the first three years of Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether the largest number of tourists were from America or European countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) European countries.

Response to setting up Industries in backward areas after announcement of concession

5465. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial Institutions in the country viz., the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have announced at the initiative of the Central Government schemes for extending monetary assistance on concessional terms to small and medium scale industries in backward districts and regions of the country;

(b) if so, whether the concessions offered have attracted entrepreneurs to come forward and set up industries in backward districts and areas;

(c) if so, their number, Statewise; and

(d) whether the State Governments have been instructed or asked to complete the other formalities acquiring of land on a priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India decided in 1970 to extend direct financial assistance on concessional terms for industrial concerns in industrially less developed districts/areas in various States/Union

Territories specified by the Planning Commission for this purpose. In the sphere of refinance also, the Industrial Development Bank of India has offered concessions and incentives to State Financial Corporations and banks to enable them to provide assistance to entrepreneurs in such districts/areas on softer terms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) State-wise distribution of the number of industrial concerns in respect of whom the direct and refinance assistance has been sanctioned by the above institutions is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Central Government has impressed upon the State Govern-

ments the need for more concerted and organised action for promotion of small and medium scale industries in the specified less industrially developed districts/areas to qualify for concessional finance from the above institutions. The State Governments have also been requested to give wide publicity to the concessions and to concentrate their efforts on developing fully not only basic infra-structure facilities but also other facilities like railway siding, housing colonies for industrial labour etc. As the State financial and developmental institutions have also to play a dynamic role in identification of suitable entrepreneurs, preparation of technically and economically viable schemes and suitable organisational arrangements for promotion of industries, the State Governments have been requested to organise special machinery for this purpose.

STATEMENT

State-wise Distribution of Direct Financial Assistance Sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Financial Corporation of India and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and refinance assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India

State	Direct financial assistance by all institutions		Refinance assistance by the IDBI	
	No. of concerns	Amount of assistance sanctioned	No. of concerns	Amount of assistance sanctioned
		(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	35	47.92
Assam	1	1550.00	1	0.70
Bihar	1	50.00	14	40.07
Gujarat	1	90.00	68	55.96
Haryana	—	—	20	47.77
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	6.60
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	10	5.44
Kerala	—	—	73	59.47

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	26	17.48.
Manipur	—	—	3	2.51
Maharashtra	6	800.00	44	93.35.
Mysore	1	50.00	42	68.62.
Nagaland	1	100.00	—	—
Orissa	—	—	8	20.97/
Punjab	—	—	10	15.93.
Rajasthan	1	45.50	22	22.15.
Tamil Nadu	2	90.00	13	26.95.
Utar Pradesh	2	102.43	31	47.34
Union Territories	1	150.00	25	16.30
TOTAL	17	3027.93	455	595.53

Creation of Export Bank

5466. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the creation of an Export Bank to improve our exports; and

(b) if so, the purpose, function and jurisdiction of the said Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Banking Commission examined the need for a separate export-import bank for the country and has come to the finding that there is no justification for the creation of a separate banking institution

for this purpose. The Commission has, however, recommended certain improvements in the export credit arrangements. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

**Experienced Personnel in Reserve:
Bank of India**

5467. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI VEKARIA: ~

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government now hold the view that the Reserve Bank of India should be manned upto the highest level by persons possessing the necessary experience and expertise;

(b) whether the Fourth All India Conference of the Reserve Bank of India Officers association recently held in Delhi also expressed similar views; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Fourth All-India Conference of Reserve Bank of India Officers Association have, in their conference held at Delhi from 25th to 29th November, 1972, resolved, *inter alia*, that "it is necessary that the Bank is manned upto the highest level i.e. upto the level of the Governor by persons possessing professional competence and necessary expertise in central banking drawn from the Bank itself in order that the Bank may be able to fulfil the responsibilities and obligations cast on it particularly in view of the strategic role the Bank has to play in shaping the monetary policy of the country in the context of the national commitment to achieving the larger social and economic objectives".

Government have been and are of the view that the top posts in the Reserve Bank should be manned by persons having wide knowledge and experience in financial and economic matters and that the field of choice should not be restricted in any way.

Setting up of State Textile Corporation in West Bengal

5468. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government propose to set up a State Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed Corporation and its need when

Cotton Textile Corporation is already in existence?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Presumably, by Cotton Textile Corporation the Hon'ble Member means the National Textile Corporation Limited. In the year 1968, when the National Textile Corporation was set up, it was felt that the State Governments should also set State Textile Corporations of their own with a view to tackle the problems of sick textile mills in their States. Six States have already set up such Corporations. We have no specific information if the Government of West Bengal propose setting up a State Textile Corporation of their own.

Increase in lending by Public Sector Banks to Weaker Sections

5469. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in lending by public sector banks to the weaker sections in recent times; and

(b) if so, the total loans during 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Outstanding advances by public sector banks to hitherto neglected sectors like agriculture, small scale industries, road transport operators, self-employed and professionals, small business and retail traders and for education etc., increased from Rs. 897 crores as at the end of June, 1971 to Rs. 1048 crores by the end of June, 1972.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on Fuel Oil used for Fertiliser Production

5470. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw Excise Duty on fuel oil when used for fertiliser production; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the context of the need to increase fertiliser production the feed stock for indigenous fertiliser industry has to be diversified. Presently, Naphtha is the most preferred feed-stock. There is, however, not enough naphtha to meet the requirements. Fuel oil has to be encouraged as an alternative feed-stock. The capital outlay and operating costs of fuel oil based plants are higher. Excise duty on fuel oil being the 'greatest single disincentive' for such use, it has been decided to exempt it from excise duty when used as feed-stock for fertiliser production.

Decline in Jute Exports due to Competition from Bangladesh

5471. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our jute exports have considerably fallen due to the impact of Bangladesh competition; and

(b) if so, the remedies proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There has been a decline in exports of jute goods in the first 6 months of the current financial year, and this is attributed

to competition from synthetics and from products of Bangladesh.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following measures have been considered necessary to improve our jute goods exports:

(a) It is essential to reduce price of both carpet backing and hessian as early as possible to levels which would make them competitive with synthetics.

(b) It is necessary to ensure reasonable stability in price and regular uninterrupted supplies.

(c) The pre-requisite for this would be adequate and timely supply of raw jute at reasonable prices.

(d) Vigorous steps will have to be taken to research and product development wherever necessary and in promotion and publicity in areas where this will have the necessary effect.

(e) Suitable measures should be taken to generate the funds needed for export promotion, research and development.

(f) It is desirable that discussions are held between the two major producers of jute goods at a very early date so that international markets can be availed of by both in a spirit of mutual co-operation.

2. As far as item (a) is concerned, the export duty on jute primary carpet backing cloth weighing 9 oz and above per sq. yd. has been reduced by Rs. 400 per tonne from 1-11-1972.

3. The other points are in different stages of consideration.

Retrenchment of Employees of Metro Goldwyn Mayer and 20th Century Fox Corp. etc. Employees due to distribution of US Films through S.T.C.

5472. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1785 on the 24th November, 1972 regarding the sale of Metro Cinema Houses in Calcutta and Bombay and state:

(a) whether Metro Goldwyn Mayer have sold their film distribution rights in India to Golden Film and Finance Private Limited;

(b) whether all the M.G.M. employees working on the distribution side have been retrenched?

(c) whether similar fate is awaiting employees of 20th Century Fox Corporation (India) Private Limited, Warner Bros, Inc., and Columbia Films of India Limited, as a consequence of Government's decision to canalise distribution of U.S. films through the State Trading Corporation; and

(d) if so, whether there is any provision for saving the affected employees from unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government is not aware of the sale of films distribution rights by M/s. Metro Goldwyn Mayer to M/s. Golden Film and Finance Private Limited. However, the matter being looked into.

(b) It has been reported by the Motion Pictures Export Association of America Inc., that the services of the employees of M/s. Metro Goldwyn Mayer have been terminated from 1st November, 1972 after payment of compensation under Section 25 F of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (XIV of 1947).

(c) Government have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

Action taken against Firms misusing their Export incentive licences

5473. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of firms have been misusing their export incentive licences in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of cases involving misuse of export incentive licences detected during the last one year; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken against them and if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) In some cases complaints of alleged misuse of Import Licences issued against Exports have been received.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons working on Daily Wages in H.H.E.C.

5474. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons are working on daily wages in the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, New Delhi and how many of them have

completed more than three years of service;

(b) whether they fulfil the educational qualifications prescribed for the posts against which they are working;

(c) whether any such persons have been regularised and if so, how many and after how long; and

(d) whether any action is being taken to regularise other persons, if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Twenty-nine. None of them has been in continuous service for more than three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No action is being taken to regularise any of them as none of them is eligible for regular appointment.

U.A.R. Government's offer to tranship Indian Goods through Land Bridges between Suez and Alexandria

5475. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Republic Government have offered to tranship Indian goods through a land bridge between Suez and Alexandria;

(b) if so, the salient features of the offer; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The land-bridge is to connect the Port of Suez on the Red Sea with

the Port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean. The cargo to be discharged at the Port of Suez will be transported by lorries to Alexandria where it will be reloaded into ships for on carriage. The Canal Shipping Agencies Company have fixed a flat rate of \$ 12 per Bill of Lading ton on all cargoes transported through the land-bridge. This charge is stated to include charges like receiving cargoes alongside ships, light-range, handling, storage, transportation, overland between Suez and Alexandria, Customs Dues, clearance etc. It would also cover war-risk insurance and overland transportation risks. The charges would not include quarantine charges, inspection fees on animal products, agricultural products and crantage ashore in respect of packages exceeding 200 Kgs. The duration of transit by the land-bridge is about 3 days.

(c) The details of the Scheme are under active consideration.

Proposal for a daily or Bi-weekly service of Indian Airlines covering Delhi-Gorakhpur-Darbhanga Siliguri-Gauhati

5476. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run a daily or bi-weekly service of Indian Airlines covering Delhi-Gorakhpur-Darbhanga-Siliguri-Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfall in advancing credits as compared to Deposits

5477. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the total deposits advancing of credits and their growth during the last three years in the fourteen nationalised banks and the steps being taken to develop the same;

(b) whether there has been proportionate shortfall in advancing credits as compared to deposits; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA O CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As on 24th November, 1972, the latest date for which data are available total deposits and advances of the fourteen nationalised banks were Rs. 4465 crores and Rs. 2913 crores respectively. Over the three-year period ending November 24, 1972, deposits of these banks increased by 64.8 per cent and credit by 57.0 per cent.

(c) Government are keeping constant watch on the growth of deposits as well as advances to ensure that credit is made available for all genuine productive endeavours. Suitable steps wherever called for, are being taken to step up the tempo of deposit mobilisation and credit disbursal.

Establishment of a New Wing in S.T.C. to Handle Dry Fruits

5478. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has established a new wing to handle dry fruits; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions to State Governments for Takeover of Tea Gardens

5479. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has issued any instructions to some of the State Governments for taking over tea gardens; and

(b) if so, the tea garden taken over till now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delegation sent by Leather Export Promotion Council to U. K. and Western European Countries

5480. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leather Export Promotion Council has sent any delegation to Britain and Western European Countries to explore markets for leather and leather goods;

(b) whether any representative has also participated in Paris International Leather Fair which was held in September, 1972; and

(c) if so, what has been India's performance there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A delegation of Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, visited Britain and Western European countries this year. Another delegation of the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures, Kanpur, also visited Western European countries excluding Britain.

(b) Both of these Councils participated in this Fair.

(c) These visits and participation in the Fair were successful. Export performance of Indian leather industry has been very impressive.

Separate Laws for Public Undertakings

5481. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to frame separate Laws for public Sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Names of Countries which have shown interest in Indian Dolls in Asia '72

5482. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have shown interest in Indian doll, in Asia '72 Fair; and

(b) the quantity and value of dolls for which orders have been received?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Many West European countries have shown interest in Indian Dolls.

(b) We do not have definite information.

Allocation of Imported Cashewnuts

5483. **SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allocate the imported cashewnuts to different States according to the number of workers engaged in the cashew nut industry in those States; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reports made by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

5484. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reports, special, ad hoc and annual, so far made by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission during the last three years and the subject matter of each report;

(b) whether all the reports have been laid before the Houses of Parliament as required under the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(c) if not, which of them have not so far been laid and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA-REDDY): (a) The M. R. T. P. Commission has so far submitted 20 reports to the Government. These include an Annual Administrative Report on the working of M. R. T. P. Commission for the period from 6th August, 1970 to 31st December, 1971 and 19 reports expressing the Commission's opinion in individual cases referred to it for enquiry under Chapter III of the M. R. T. P. Act. A statement showing the details of the cases in which the Commission has expressed its opinion is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4146/72].

(b) The first administrative report of the Commission has been laid before the Houses of Parliament.

(c) Under Section 62 of the M. R. T. P. Act only general reports pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Act are required to be laid before the Houses of Parliament and not the reports in individual cases referred to it for enquiry.

Steps taken by L. I. C. to invest more Capital in Kerala

5485. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is taking steps to invest more capital in the State of Kerala to remove disparity in development;

(b) if so, the main features of investment and the criteria to be adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation at the time of investing capital in Kerala; and

(c) whether there is any proposal concerning investment in Quilon District and if so, the broad outline thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the interests of the community as a whole the LIC spreads its investments throughout the country. In making investments in a State it takes into account the investment opportunities available in the State as well as the business underwritten and premium income collected in that State. The LIC has made substantial investments in Kerala State and on 31-3-72 its investments in the State amounted to Rs. 53.70 crores, representing 4.27 per cent of the total investments in all the States.

(c) During 1971-72 loans amounting to Rs. 3.22 lakhs were disbursed to 13 Panchayats in Quilon District for rural Piped Water Supply Schemes. No such proposals have been received during the current financial year.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks for Agricultural purposes in Banks for Agricultural Purposes in Kerala

5486. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of nationalised banks opened in the rural areas of Kerala State so far, District-wise;

(b) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks in Kerala for agricultural purposes during the current year;

(c) whether the Loan facilities provided by the banks to farmers in Kerala State are much less as compared to other States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The balance outstanding as on 30-6-72 in respect of advances for agricultural purposes (excluding plantations) by public sector banks in Kerala is Rs. 11.51 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The per-hectare investment made by banks in agriculture in Kerala are far above the national averages and compare favourably with the developed States.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

District-wise details regarding number of branches of nationalised banks

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of rural branches as on 30-9-72
1.	Alleppey	8
2.	Cannanore	29
3.	Ernakulam	16
4.	Idikki	2
5.	Kozhikode	12
6.	Kottayam	6
7.	Malappuram	3
8.	Palghat	14
9.	Quilon	11
10.	Trichur	10
11.	Trivandrum	9
TOTAL		120

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Kerala

5487. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened in the State of Kerala during the last three years, District-wise and the number of branches likely to be opened by the end

of the Fourth Five Year Plan in each District; and

(b) the per capita bank credit advance and deposit secured from respective Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppy, rest of Kerala and the steps being taken to bring the backward Districts of Kerala on the level of the rest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Available information is furnished in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/72]. It may be mentioned that the branch expansion programme does not run concurrently with the Five Year Plans.

(b) The available information is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4147/72]. Branch expansion programmes of the scheduled commercial banks are being drawn up with special emphasis on backward districts. With the expansion of commercial banks' branches, banking facilities in the backward districts of Kerala are also expected to increase gradually.

Loan Applications received by Nationalised Banks from Agriculturists in Kerala State

5488. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of applications received by nationalised Banks from agriculturists in the State of Kerala in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the number out of them still pending and the reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: The information, to the extent possible, is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Beautify Revalsar in Mandi District (Himachal Pradesh) for attracting Tourists

5488. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proper accommodation arrangements in Ravalsar, District Mandi, the famous place of Buddhist pilgrimage in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any plan under the consideration of Government of India for preserving the sanctity of lake and for beautifying the place for attraction of tourists; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A Forest Rest House, a Dharamsala and a Panchayat Ghar are available for pilgrims at Ravalsar.

(b) and (c). The State Government has constructed bathing ghats, a circular road and the dredging of the lake is being taken up.

Investment of Capital by Life Insurance Corporation in Himachal Pradesh

5490. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India is investing some capital in Himachal Pradesh to remove disparity in development; and

(b) if so, the main features of the investment and the criteria adopted by the Life Insurance Corporation at the time of investing capital in Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the interests of the

community as a whole the LIC spreads its investments throughout the country. In making investments in a State it takes into account the investment opportunities available in the State as well as the business underwritten and premium income collected in that State. The limited investment opportunities available in Himachal Pradesh so far account for the relatively small investment of Rs. 44 lakhs in that State as on 31.3.1972. During the current financial year the LIC has subscribed Rs. 34 lakhs to the Himachal Pradesh State Government Loan. The LIC has also informed the State Government about the various other avenues of investment for which funds could be provided by it.

Loans Sanctioned by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists and Small Scale Industries in Himachal Pradesh

5491. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loans sanctioned by the Nationalised Banks to the agriculturists and small scale industrialists in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the year 1970-71 and 1971-72, District-wise; and

(b) the number of applicants from such categories whose applications are pending at present and the reasons for delay in their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The information to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to connect Rajgir in Bihar by Air

5492. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to connect Rajgir in Bihar by air in view of

the fast increasing importance of the city; and

(b) if so, whether any plan has been drawn up for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Publicity Material to Highlight the Scenic Beauty of Himachal Pradesh

5493. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any publicity material has been brought out to highlight the scenic beauty of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the publications brought out in this regard and the languages in which they have been brought out?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Tourism has brought out the following publicity material on Himachal Pradesh:

(i) Himalayan Holiday Insert (English). This covers important places in Himachal Pradesh like Kulu, Manali, Dharamshala, Kasauli, Simla and Dalhousie.

(ii) Simla, Kulu, Manali Folder (English).

(iii) Kulu Belle (Poster).

(iv) Film (English) Holiday in the Himalayas.

Agreements signed during current year

5494. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the salient features of trade agreements signed during the current year with foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): A statement showing the salient features of Trade Agreements/Arrangements signed during 1972 with foreign countries, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4148/72].

Raid Conducted in Delhi on Centres of Forward Trading

5495. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a raid was conducted in Delhi in the last week of November, 1972 on the Centres of forward trading;

(b) if so, the documents seized;

(c) whether Government have taken note of the statement of the Police Superintendent who was incharge of the raid that the persons engaged in illegal forward trading function in collusion with the local Police and the P. & T. officials and that about a sum of Rs. 25,000 is distributed among these people every month; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and particular steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No raid was conducted in Delhi in the last week of November on the Centres of forward trading by the Income Tax Department.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Diplomatic immunities to the officials of Ford Foundation

5496. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether diplomatic immunities have been allowed to the officials of the Ford Foundation and if so, the number of such officials and the nature of facilities provided to each of them;

(b) whether it has been ensured that these facilities have not been misused by these officials and in case the instances of some misuse has been found out, the action taken by Government;

(c) whether facilities were also provided to the Asia Foundation officials but later withdrawn and if so, the reasons for withdrawing these facilities; and

(d) whether such reasons do not apply to the Ford Foundation and if so, whether it is proposed to withdraw these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) The term "diplomatic immunities" implies things like inviolability of the premises of the Mission and of the private residence of a diplomatic agent; immunity from criminal jurisdiction; immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction except in certain cases; exemption from police jurisdiction and from sub-poena etc., which are accorded under the Vienna Convention. No "diplomatic immunities" as such have been allowed to the officials of the Ford Foundation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information in this regard is being collected.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (a).

Refund of Income Tax Recovered in Excess

5497. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees, in whose cases the amount of Income-tax has been deducted in excess at source and deposited with Government by the employers, are asked to apply for the refund of the excess amount so deducted and the excess amount is not adjusted towards the Income-tax for the following year;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties being faced by the employees in taking refund from Government of the excess amount of Income-tax deducted; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the possibilities of adjusting the excess amount so deducted in the following year and save the affected employees from facing unnecessary botheration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Income-tax payable on the salaries of Government, as also of non-Government employees, is deducted at source. Normally, there should not be cases of excess deduction of tax. But wherever excess deduction is made due to incorrect calculation or otherwise, the excess amount is not adjusted towards the income-tax for the following year and the person concerned has to file a return of income to claim the refund.

(b) The refund claims arising on filing of such returns are generally attended to by the Department expeditiously. Stray cases, however, do occur where the disposal of refund claims get delayed. The need for claiming refund in the following year can be avoided by the Government servant himself by ensuring that correct and proper deduction of tax is made from the salary paid to him during the year.

(c) No, Sir.

Sanction of advance to agents of LIC for purchasing Motor vehicles

5498. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India gives advance to its agents for purchasing motor vehicles;

(b) if so, the amount which is advanced and the rate of interest charged thereon; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the motor vehicle advanced so sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Motor cars.* The lowest of the following amounts is advanced:

- (i) the amount of renewal commission of the agent in the last year;
- (ii) Rs. 10,000 if the agent has worked for less than 5 years or Rs. 15,000 if the agent has worked for 5 years or more.
- (iii) 3/4th of the purchase price of new car; or 2/3rd of the purchase price of the second-hand car (not more than six years old).

However, in the case of agents who are members of the Chairman's Club the lower of the following amounts is advanced:

- (i) Last 2 years' renewal commission;
- (ii) Full purchase price of a new car.

Motor Cycles/Scooters: The lowest of the following amounts:

- (i) last year's renewal commission;
- (ii) Rs. 3000 for motor cycles/ Rs. 2000 for scooters;
- (iii) 3/4th of the purchase price for new vehicle or 2/3rd of the price for second-hand vehicle (not more than 3 years old).

These advances are interest free.

(c) Terms and conditions of advances are given below:

Motor Car:

- (i) If the agent completed a business of Rs. 4 lakhs in the immediately preceding year, the advance is repayable over 5 years under a hire purchase agreement.
- (ii) In other cases if the agent has worked for at least 3 years and if he gives an undertaking on stamp paper along with a bond of guarantee, the advance is repayable in 18 monthly instalments.
- (iii) The agent is required to give an authority for recovery of advance from the commission earnings.
- (iv) The agent has to bear the insurance premium and the road taxes.
- (v) In the case of second-hand cars certificates from two reputed garages are necessary for determining the condition and the market value of the vehicle. An indemnity bond is also required from the agent.

- (vi) The agent bears the stamp fees of the hire purchase agreement/undertaking.

Remittance abroad of Head Office Expenses by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

- (vii) No second advance is normally granted unless the existing motor car is used for 8 years or the vehicle becomes unserviceable.

5499. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Motor Cycles/Scooters:

- (i) The agent should have completed a business of Rs. 2 lakhs in the immediately preceding year.

(a) the formula according to which Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi makes remittances to the Coca-Cola Company, New York as the latter's share of Head Office expenses;

- (ii) The advance is repayable in three years.

(b) what are the expenses of Head Office, New York, which are shared by the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi and how Government check that these expenses are to be shared and what India gains out of it;

- (iii) The agent has to bear the insurance premium and the road taxes.

(c) whether the Head Office expenses shared include no tax deductible items like donations to political parties, religious charity, entertainment expense and what Government intend to do about this; and

- (iv) The agent has to execute a hire purchase agreement/undertaking.

(d) what is percentage of Head Office expenses already provided in the Balance Sheets from 1969 to 1971 as compared to original capital investment made in India by this Company?

- (v) No second advance is normally granted within a period of five years unless the vehicle is unserviceable or the agent goes in for a motor car.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

*An agent who has procured business of Rs. 20 lakhs sum assured (net) on 150 lives in at least 4 out of 5 years preceding the membership year or who has earned renewal commission of Rs. 20,000 and First Year's Commission of Rs. 15,000 and who has policies in force insuring at least 450 lives at the end of each of the 3 years preceding the membership year, can become Member of the Chairman's Club.

(a) and (b). No remittance are made to Coca-Cola, London by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi. All remittances by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi are made to Coca Cola Export Corporation, USA. The position is that Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA, has set up a number of area Offices in different parts of the world including London, which function as subordinate offices to the Head Office and exercise such of the functions as are assigned to them by their Head Office. The prin-

Principal functions of the Head Office are *inter alia* (a) management of foreign business, (b) formation of operating policies, (c) development of export markets, (d) rendering of export and technical advice and guidance and (e) rendering of assistance in regard to purchase and shipment of machinery to the overseas branches and the customers thereof.

The Branch office of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation in New Delhi is the recipient of such advice from both the Head Office/Area Office as outlined above.

The Head Office/Area Office expenses are shared *pro rata* amongst its branches all over the world on the basis of product sales effected by the respective branch. This method of allocation, according to the Coca Cola Export Corporation, has been accepted by the U.S. Internal Revenue Department. In India, these expenses are allowed to be remitted by the Reserve Bank of India on the production of either a certificate or an assessment order from the Income Tax authorities regarding the admissibility of the amount as chargeable to the revenue account.

(c) No, Sir. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, has given a categorical statement that donations to political parties, religious charities incurred in India are not included in Head Office/Area Office expenses. They had further stated that they had not given any donation to political parties in India.

(d) Details of capital initially contributed by the Head Office at the opening of the branch office in India in 1958, capital employed, head office/area office expenses payable by the

Indian branch during the last three years are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1969	1970	1971
Original capital.	6.61	6.61	6.61
Capital employed *144.14	170.55	272.13	
Head Office expenses	18.42	22.65	26.17
Area Office expenses	15.32	15.42	15.99

*Capital employed includes original capital contributed, amounts due to head office, earned surplus and the development rebate reserve.

Issue of Shares by Foreign Companies

5500. SHRI S. A. MURUGAN-ANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies with foreign holding viz., Indian Tobacco Company, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Limited, Bombay, Rackitt and Colman of India Limited, Calcutta, Hindustan Lever Limited, Bombay and Britannia Biscuits Company Limited, Calcutta have been permitted by Government to issue shares to their foreign counterparts for the use of foreign trade names;

(b) if so, the amount of remittances made by way of dividends on the shares thus issued in the last three years;

(c) whether Government permit paying royalties for use of trade names for consumer products; and

(d) if not, what does the Government intend to do in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent it becomes available.

(c) and (d). It is not the current policy of Government to allow payment of royalty for use of trade names for manufacture of consumer products on internal sales; commission/royalty, however, is allowed on exports of such products to promote foreign exchange earnings.

Remittances abroad of Area Office (Service Charges) Expenses by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi

5501. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the formula according to which the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi makes remittances to the Coca-Cola, London as the latter's share of Area Office (Service Charges) expenses;

(b) what are the expenses of Area Office, London which are shared by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi and how Government check that these expenses are to be shared and what India gain out of it;

(c) whether Area Office Expenses shared include no tax deductible items like donation to political parties, religious charity, entertainment expenses and what Government of India intend to do about this; and

(d) what is the percentage of Area Office already provided in the Balance Sheets from 1969 to 1971 as compared to original capital investment, made in India by this Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). No remittances are made to Coca-Cola, London, by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi. All remittances by Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, are made to

Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA. The position is that Coca-Cola Export Corporation, USA, has set up a number of Area Offices in different parts of the world including London, which function as subordinate offices to the Head Office and exercise such of the functions as are assigned to them by their Head Office. The principal functions of the Head office are *inter alia* (a) management of foreign business, (b) formation of operating policies, (c) development of export markets, (d) rendering of export and technical advice and guidance and (e) rendering of assistance in regard to purchase and shipment of machinery to the overseas branches and the customers thereof.

The Branch office of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation in New Delhi is the recipient of such advice from both the Head Office/Area Office as outlined above.

The Head Office/Area Office expenses are shared *pro rata* amongst its branches all over the world on the basis of product sales effected by the respective branch. This method of allocation, according to the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, has been accepted by the U.S. Internal Revenue Department. In India, these expenses are allowed to be remitted by the Reserve Bank of India on the production of either a certificate or an assessment order from the Income Tax authorities regarding the admissibility of the amount as chargeable to the revenue account.

(c) No, sir. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation, New Delhi, has given a categorical statement that donations to political parties, religious charities incurred in India are not included in Head Office/Area Office expenses. They had further stated that they had not given any donation to political parties in India.

(d) Details of capital initially contributed by the Head Office at the opening of the branch office in India

in 1958, capital employed, head office/area office expenses payable by the Indian branch during the last three years are given below:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1969	1970	1971
Original capital	6.61	6.61	6.61
Capital employed *144.14	170.55	272.13	
Head Office expenses	18.42	22.65	26.17
Area Office expenses	15.32	15.42	15.99

*Capital employed includes original capital contributed, amounts due to head office, earned surplus and the development rebate reserve.

Decline in export of Coir and Coir Products

5502. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total export of coir and coir products during the last two years; and

(b) whether there has been any decline in their export and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) The total exports of coir and coir products during the last two years are:

	Quantity (tonnes)	Value Rs. lakhs
1970-71	52218	13.87
1971-72	52312	14.85

(b) No, Sir.

सामान्य बीमा के एजेंटों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशन

5503. श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्य बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अलग-अलग बीमों में प्रीमियम पर एजेंटों को कितना कमीशन दिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार एजेंटों को दिये जाने वाले कमीशन में कोई वृद्धि करने का है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी): (क) और (ख) : बीमा अधिनियम 1938 की धारा 40ए (3) में यह व्यवस्था है कि विविध बीमों की विसी भी पालिसी के लिए किसी बीमा एजेंट को देय कमीशन निम्नलिखित से अधिक नहीं होगा :—

(क) यदि पालिसी आग अथवा समुद्री बीमों की है तो पालिसी देय पर प्रीमियम का पांच प्रतिशत, और

(ख) यदि पालिसी अन्य विविध बीमों की है तो पालिसी पर देय प्रीमियम का दस प्रतिशत।

यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, उपर्युक्त उपबन्ध लागू होने चाहिये अथवा नहीं और यदि लागू हों तो किस सीमा तक।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को कृषि ऋण

5504. श्री अरविन्द एम. पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गत वर्ष के दौरान किसानों को कृषि ऋण के रूप में कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सभी शाखाओं को कृषि-ऋण प्रदान करने के निर्देश देने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) मार्च 1972 के अन्त तक कुल ऋणियों की बकाया राशि की तुलना में किसानों को (बागाँवों को छोड़कर) दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष कृषि ऋणियों की प्रतिशतता 5.13 थी। उसी समय कल ऋणियों की बकाया राशि की तुलना में कुल कृषि ऋणियों की (प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष) प्रतिशतता 7.80 थी।

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कृषि सहित उपेक्षित और प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अधिकाधिक ऋण देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया गया है और लगातार किया जा रहा है।

Publicity Contract for Asia '72 given to Private Firm

5505. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether publicity contract for Asia '72 has been given to a private firm;

3035 LS—5.

(b) if so, the reasons for giving contract to a private firm when Government also have their own publicity set-up and how much money is involved in it; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance has objected to the said publicity contract?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) A contract for public relations including non-paid publicity and publication of Daily Asla '72 News has been given to M/s. Consilium Private Ltd., New Delhi.

(b) Government set up through the Director of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Press Information Bureau and Photo Division have all been used for various jobs in connection with the organisation and conduct of Asia '72. The contract with M/s. Consilium Private Ltd., New Delhi with a fee of Rs. 40,000/- supplements these arrangements.

(c) No, Sir.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

5506. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) उक्त ऋण मुख्यतः किस-किस प्रयोजन के लिये दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला दीक्षित) : (क) और (ख). ग्रामीण व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की उत्पादिकता संबंधी आर्थिकताओं के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में ऋण देते हैं। ग्रामीण व्यवस्था के सभी क्षेत्रों में से केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कितना धन मिलता है इसके आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। जिन प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अभिगमों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध हैं और जो ग्रामिण, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिये गये हैं वे 1970, 1971 और 1972 के मार्च के अन्त तक क्रमशः 80.44 करोड़ रुपये, 127.64 करोड़ रुपये 150.23 करोड़ रुपये थे। किन्तु ये अभिगम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दिये गये समस्त ऋणों के द्योतक नहीं हैं।

वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में विमान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव

5507. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों के लिये विमान सेवाएँ चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (डा० कर्ण सिंह) मध्य प्रदेश में निम्न स्थानों के लिए विमान सेवाएँ हैं :-

1. भोपाल
2. ग्वालियर
3. इन्दौर
4. जबपुराहो
5. रायपुर

वर्ष 1972-73 में किसी नये स्थान के लिये विमान सेवा चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पिछड़े जिलों में कताई मिलों की स्थापना:

5508. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े जिलों में कताई मिलें स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). 25 लाख तकुओं के विस्तार के अधीन सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रिमायती दर पर वित्त-व्यवस्था के प्रयोजनार्थ वर्गीकृत ऐसे पिछड़े जिलों में बुने हुए सहकारी या सरकारी क्षेत्र में 25,000 तकुओं की नई कताई मिलें लगाने की अनुमति देने का निश्चय किया गया है। इनके चयन के लिए कसौटियों में भारी और के क्षेत्र में उगाई गई रुई की स्थानिक उपलब्धता और मिलों के स्थान के धास पास स्थित इयकरवा/शक्तिचालित करघों द्वारा उत्पन्न धातों की स्थानीय भाग दर विचार करना शामिल होगा।

**Appointment of Hindi Translators in
Central Excise and Customs
Collectorate**

**5509. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:**

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindi Translators are working in every Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Headquarters Office;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to appoint two Hindi Translators in Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Headquarters Office and one in each Divisional Office, as demanded by All India Central Excise (Non-Gazetted) Ministerial Officers' Federation; and

(c) if so, when; and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
R. GANESH):** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Complaints regarding working of
Nationalised Banks**

5510. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Business Associations and Chambers of Commerce regarding the slow working of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints received relate to different aspects of the working of nationalised banks. Such complaints are referred to the banks concerned for verification and remedial action, particularly in respect of complaints where specific instances are cited.

**Memorandum from West Bengal
Government for Central Assistance**

**5511. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:** Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government, through the visiting Central team in West Bengal to assess damages caused by flood and drought, requesting them for grant of financial aid to the State to the extent of Rs. 45.30 crores; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Central Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH):** (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the Central team's recommendations, a revised ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 10.08 crores has been adopted for various relief and rehabilitation measures during the current financial year for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 3 crores has been released so far to the State Government by way of Central assistance during the current financial year. Further releases will be made, subject to the ceilings, on the basis of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

Silk Production in Andhra Pradesh

**5512. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:** Will the Minister of
FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to
state:

(a) the total production of silk in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to promote silk production in the backward District of Chittoor in Rayalaseema region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):

(a) Year	raw silk production
1969-70	609
1970-71	495
1971-72	409

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of six mulberry schemes approved for implementation in Andhra Pradesh during 1972-73, four schemes at a total cost of Rs. 2.55 lakh are being operated in Chittoor District.

Financial Assistance from World Bank for Projects in Andhra Pradesh

5513. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of projects in Andhra Pradesh for which the World Bank had given financial assistance in the past;

(b) the amount given project-wise;

(c) the number and names of projects for which the assistance of World Bank has been sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government for 1972-73 and after; and

(d) whether Srisaillam Hydro-electric Project is one among them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The World Bank and its soft-loan affiliate the International Development Association have so far given assistance for the following pro-

jects in Andhra Pradesh:

Kothagudam Power Project I & II
—\$33.97 million.

A. P. Agricultural Credit Project.
—\$24.40 million.

Pochampad Irrigation Project
—\$39.00 million.

In addition, the requirements of transmission equipment of the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board to the extent of \$12.75 million have been covered as part of the 1st and 2nd Power Transmission Projects.

(c) and (d). We have not received any further proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government for seeking assistance from the World Bank.

Techno-Economic Survey of Andhra Pradesh by Industrial Development Bank of India

5514. **SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Techno-economic survey of Andhra Pradesh by a study team, sponsored by the Industrial Development Bank of India, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, their assessment and recommendations, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). A joint institutional study team comprising officers of the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Syndicate Bank and Andhra Bank Limited has completed the techno-economic survey of Andhra Pradesh in September, 1972. The study team is now engaged in analysing the data collected and has yet to finalise its report and submit it to the Industrial Development Bank of India.

**Different kinds of Fresh Fruits
exported by S.T.C. during the
last Three Years**

5515. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the different kinds of fresh fruits exported by State Trading Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the countries to which exports thereof were made and the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Mangoes, litchies, apples and oranges.

(b) Mangoes were exported to U.K. France, West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, Kuala-Lumpur, Hongkong, Kuwait and Beirut; Litchies were exported to U.K., France, West Germany and Switzerland; Apples to U.K. and Oranges to Singapore. A statement showing amount of foreign exchange earned from their exports is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The foreign exchange earned from export of mangoes, litchies, apples and oranges in the years 1969-70 to 1972-73 was as follows:—

000' Rs.

	Mangoes	Litchies	Apples	Oranges
1969-70	23			
1970-71	152	11.5		5.5
1971-72	227	80		20
1972-73	623	27		
(Upto date)				

घरेलू बचतें

5516. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के वर्ष 1971-72 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार घरेलू बचतों में कमी होती है जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत व' की तुलना में इस बार कितने प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स द्वारा अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 1972 में किए गए उपाय :

5517. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयर लाइन्स ने अपनी आय बढ़ाने के लिए कोई उपाय किये हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप वर्ष 1972 में इसकी वार्षिक आय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां. अपने विमान-बड़े के उपयोग में वृद्धि कर के तथा माल वहन के प्रोत्साहन के लिए अभियान चला कर ।

(ख) अप्रैल से नवम्बर, 1972 के दौरान परिचालन राजस्व 44.41 करोड़ रुपये था जबकि इसके मुकाबले 1971-72 की उसी अवधि के लिये यह राजस्व 34.49 करोड़ रुपये था।

वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अध्ययन दौरों के लिए भेज गए अधिकारी

5518. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यटन संबंधी सुविधाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए वर्ष 1971 और 1972 में कौन-कौन से अधिकारी अध्ययन दौरों पर गये ; और

(ख) उनकी यात्रा कितने दिन की थी तथा पर्यटन विभाग ने उन पर कितना खर्च किया ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डॉ० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [संस्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LIT 4149/72]

विदेश व्यापार के क्षेत्र में भारतीय व्यापारियों की प्रतिष्ठा

5519. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत कितने देशों के साथ वैदेशिक व्यापार कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय व्यापारियों की प्रतिष्ठा वैदेशिक व्यापार के क्षेत्र में उनके व्यापार के कारण बढ़ी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपायुक्ती (जी ए० श्री० जयर्षी) : (क) वाणिज्यिक प्राधिकारी तथा संक-संकलन के महासिद्धान्त के "नव्य वी स्टैटिस्टिक्स ग्राफ फीरेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया" नामक प्रकाशित में दी गई सूची के अनुसार भारत का विदेश व्यापार 180 देशों के साथ होता है।

(ख) और (ग). इस बात से कि विदेशों को हमारे निर्यात लगातार बढ़ते रहे हैं, विदेशों में भारतीय व्यापारियों की साख का खासा संकेत है।

Exploration of New Markets for New Traditional Goods

5520. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to search for new markets for its non-traditional goods in countries other than developed countries of the West and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) whether this will result in stepping up of trade with smaller but richer countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Exploration of new markets for India's non-traditional items is a continuous process. The details of the efforts made in this direction cover negotiations/conclusions of trade arrangements, exchange of trade delegations, participation in the international trade fairs, and exhibitions, sponsoring of sales-cum-study tours.

establishing of joint collaborations in industrial field, conducting of commodity survey etc. It is expected that these efforts would help increase our trade with developing countries in non-traditional sector.

Seizure of Opium and Hashish from Foreigners at Palam Airport, Delhi

5521. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs Authorities seized at Palam Airport, Delhi five kilograms of opium and eight kg. of hashish from foreigners on the 20th November, 1972;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them; and

(c) whether these persons are connected with any international gang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Customs seized 5.750 kgs. of opium and 8.575 kgs. of hashish at Palam Airport, Delhi on 20th November, 1972 from two British nationals.

(b) both the persons were arrested and cases against them registered under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. They were released on bail by the Magistrate.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

Cancellation of Indian Airlines Avro Flights from Hyderabad to Calcutta at Bhubaneswar Aerodrome on 24-11-1972

5522. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines 261 Avro flight from Hyderabad to Calcutta was cancelled on the 24th November, 1972 at Bhubaneswar Aerodrome and a bomb was found in the plane;

(b) whether any investigations held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines Avro aircraft, operating flight IC-262 on 25th November, 1972 on the route Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar-Calcutta, was detained at Bhubaneswar as a telephonic message was received that a time bomb had been planted in it.

Indian Airlines engineers and personnel of the State Police checked the passengers baggage including hand-baggage but found nothing unusual. The freight carried by the aircraft was detained to be sent a day later.

The passengers stranded at Bhubaneswar were brought to Calcutta by a relief aircraft.

Parachute landing of Indian Airlines Caravelle flight from Calcutta at Madras on 27th November, 1972

5523. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Caravelle flight from Calcutta made a parachute landing at Madras on the 27th November, 1972 after circling the airport for about thirty minutes; and

(b) if so, whether this is a new method of saving a plane from the trouble due to bad climate?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines Caravelle aircraft, operating flight IC-285 Calcutta-Madras on 27th November 1972, had to use a drag-chute to arrest the landing run.

(b) Arresting the landing run with a drag-chute is a common practice with aircraft so equipped.

Czechoslovakia's order for Indian Hand Tools, Alarm Clocks and Wagons

5524. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has placed orders for Indian hand tools, alarm clocks and wagons; and

(b) if so, the value of the order placed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is understood that orders for the

export of hand tools worth Rs. 65 lakhs and for alarm clocks worth Rs. 25 lakhs to Czechoslovakia were booked by the Indian parties during the currency of the Third Asian International Trade Fair held in New Delhi from 3rd November to 17th December, 1972. No order for the export of wagons from India to Czechoslovakia has been placed by Czechoslovakia.

Purpose of Setting up Export Processing Zone near Santa Cruz Airport

5525. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed export processing zone for electronics near Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay will be devoted exclusively to export production; and

(b) what useful purpose will be served by setting up this Airport electronics project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it is expected substantially to increase export of electronic equipments and components.

Trade Protocol with U.S.S.R.

5526. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the main features of Trade Protocol for 1973 recently signed between India and U.S.S.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The total

turnover of trade during 1973 between India and USSR is expected to be of the order of over Rs. 411 crores.

Indian exports to USSR during 1973 will comprise of engineering goods, consumer goods and other non-traditional items like ready-made garments, linoleum garage equipment, electric motors, storage batteries, power cables, wire-ropes, detergent, cosmetics, dye-stuffs, hand tools, surgical instruments, vacuum flasks, cigarettes, etc., besides traditional commodities like deoiled cakes, cashew kernels, tea, coffee, spices, tobacco, cotton textiles, jute manufactures, handicrafts etc. Principal items of import into India from the USSR during 1973 will be plant and machinery, petroleum products, industrial raw materials such as asbestos, zinc, nickel, copper, palladium, fertilizers, newsprint, refractories etc., besides components, spares and raw materials for Soviet-assisted projects.

Failure of UNCTAD-II to Evolve New Trade and Aid Measures for Developing Countries

5527. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development failed in evolving new trade aid measures for developing nations;

(b) whether no agreement was reached on access to markets and pricing policy;

(c) whether no substantial progress was made in regard to dismantling of tariff barriers; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d).

No Sir. The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development did take a number of helpful decisions in the fields of trade; monetary issues and shipping which seek to promote trade and economic development of the developing countries. On access to market and pricing policy of the Conference, having considered the Resolutions submitted by the developed and the developing countries decided to convene a special session of the Committee on Commodities in 1973 for the purpose of organising intensive inter-governmental consultations on selected commodities of interest to the developing countries with the aim of reaching concrete and significant results on trade liberalisation and pricing policy in 1970's.

In so far as dismantling of tariff barriers is concerned, the developing countries had desired further improvements in the concessions already given by the developed countries under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences. The Conference agreed to establish the Special Committee on Preferences as part of the Permanent Machinery of UNCTAD to consider consultations which might lead to further improvement in the Generalised Scheme of Preferences.

Demand of Indian Engineering Products from Canada

5528. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian engineering products are in great demand in Canada; and

(b) if so, the capacity of Indian manufacturing know-how to produce the goods to meet the requirements of Canada?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. According to a survey made by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, there is a good demand for Indian engineering goods.

(b) Yes, Sir. Indian manufacturing know-how is capable of meeting the requirements of the Canadian market.

Air India's Agreement with BOAC for using IBM 360 Computers installed in London

5529. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has signed an agreement with BOAC to use the powerful IBM 360 computers installed in London; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement and when these facilities are expected to become available on operational level?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the arrangement which is valid for a period of two years, Air-India will connect six of its stations in Europe and USA, namely, London, New York, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva and Rome to the BOAC computers in London. This will enable these stations to provide instantaneous reservation facilities. The computers will also aid in passenger check-ins and the preparation of load and trim sheets at Heathrow and Kennedy airports. The expenditure on the use of computer time, communications network and maintenance will be approximately Rs. 48 lakhs per annum. These facilities are expected to become operational in the first quarter of 1974.

भारत के इंजीनियरिंग माल की मांग

5530. श्री एन. एस. दुरती : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताते की इसा करने कि :

(क) क्या हमारे इंजीनियरिंग माल में इस ने अधिक रुचि दिखाई है ; और यदि हां, तो किस-किस इंजीनियरिंग माल की मांग इस द्वारा की गई है ; और

(ख) निर्यात की आवश्यकता पूरी करने की दृष्टि से इन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय ने उपमंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) सोवियत संघ ने भारतीय इंजीनियरी माल के खरीदने में काफी रुचि दिखाई है । वे ये चीजें खरीद रहे हैं : एल्यूमीनियम के तार तथा केबल, स्टोरेज तथा शुष्क बैटरियां, शल्य चिकित्सा संबंधी उपकरण, तार हस्ते, ई.पी.एस. बर्तन, लोहे तथा इस्पात के उत्पाद (बीमा तथा त्रैक्टर), गैरेज उपकरण, पेट्रोल मापने तथा पैट्रोल देने के पम्प, छोटे मीजार तथा बस्ती मीजार आदि । हाल में, मोटर गाड़ियों के सह-उत्पादों, अन्न मशीनों तथा फालतू पुर्जों आदि में दिलचस्पी दिखाई गई है ।

(ख) सोवियत संघ की इंजीनियरी माल संबंधी वर्तमान मांग को ऐसे माल के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यकता के समान्य पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

वार्षिक शक्ति के सकेन्द्रण को रोकने में
एकाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका

5531. श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस :
क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वार्षिक शक्ति
के सकेन्द्रण को रोकने में एकाधिकार तथा
निर्बन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम की
भूमिका की प्रभाविकता का मूल्यांकन किया
है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम
निकला ?

कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :
(क) और (ख). एकाधिकार एवं निर्बन्धन-
कारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1 जून
1970 से लागू हुआ, एवं आयोग ने 6 अगस्त
1970 से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया है।
आयोग के कार्यकरण की 6 अगस्त, 1970
से 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 की अवधि की वार्षिक
प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट एवं एकाधिकार
एवं निर्बन्धनकारी प्रथा अधिनियम
1969 के कार्य-कलापों की प्रथम वार्षिक
रिपोर्ट इस अधिनियम की धारा 62 के
अनुसरण में संसद के सदनों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत
कर दी गई है।

छोटे सिविल को विफल कर एल्यूमीनियम
के कार्य बचावा

5532. श्री एच. एस. पुरती :
श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
कुछ व्यक्ति छोटे सिविल को विफल कर

उत्त एल्यूमीनियम के बर्तन बनाते हैं;
और

(ख) यदि हां तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के
विफल करने से निरोध को कबों में रज किया
गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की
गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
के. आर. गणेश) : (क) और (ख). छोटे
सिविल को विफल कर एल्यूमीनियम के बर्तन
बनाने के बारे में सरकार को कुछ समय से कोई
भी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। फिर भी इस
मामले में राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य
क्षेत्रों को पत्र भेजे गये हैं और आवश्यक सूचना
यथासम्भव सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

DC-10 plane manufactured by Douglas
Company being evaluated for purchase
by Indian Airlines

5533. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether some months ago he
assured House that Douglas Company
aircraft will not be considered for
purchase by Government because of
the criminal proceedings under way
against the Company representative
in India;

(b) whether the case against the
said representative, Mr. Kozarek is
still proceeding;

(c) if so, whether among the planes
being evaluated for purchase in the
forthcoming expansion plan of the
Indian Airlines is the DC-10 airlines,
manufactured by the Douglas Com-
pany (which is also known as the
Donnel-Douglas Company), whose
personnel is currently in Delhi for
discussions with the Indian Airlines;
and

(d) if so, the reasons for going back upon the assurance given on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The case against Shri Kozarek is still proceeding in court.

(c) and (d). As stated in reply to Unstarred Question Nos. 996 and 1822 answered in the Lok Sabha on 4th August, 1972 and 11th August, 1972 respectively, there is no proposal under consideration for the purchase of DC-10 aircraft. Indian Airlines are examining their future fleet requirements. No decision has yet been taken on the number of type of aircraft to be acquired.

Kolar Gold Mines

5534. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kolar Gold Mines, the premier gold mining Centre in India, are facing the prospect of a slow death owing to fast depletion of their deposits and consequent high cost of working; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Kolar Gold Mines having been worked for many decades are faced with the problem of depletion of the reserves and resultant high cost of working. There is, however, no proposal to close the mines as such. However, as and when working in any section becomes prohibitively uneconomic or unfit for operation due to mining conditions on grounds of safety, the closure of such section alone might become inevitable.

(b) Various schemes have been taken up by the Bharat Gold Mines Private Ltd., for further exploration and development of the mines with a view to finding new ore bodies and to improve the productivity and efficiency in operation in the existing workings.

Proposal of L.I.C. to buy Shares of Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.

5535. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC propose to buy majority shares of one of the Birla Companies viz., Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of LIC.

(b) Does not arise.

आयकर विभाग में पदोन्नति के अवसर

5536. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1955 की केन्द्रीय परीक्षा के माध्यम से नियुक्त किये गये सीमा-शुल्क तथा उत्पादन-शुल्क अधिकारी केन्द्रीय राजस्व विभाग में विभागीय अध्यक्ष के पद पर पहुँचे गये हैं परन्तु उसी मंत्रालय के आयकर विभाग में 1946 की परीक्षा से लिये गये अधिकारी ही ऐसे पदों पर पहुँचे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों को उचित प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी.के. शार. मन्त्र) : (क) सीधे भर्ती किया गया अंतिम श्रेणी-1 अधिकारी जो स्थानापन्न केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, संयुक्त प्रतियोगी परीक्षा, 1953 के माध्यम से भारतीय सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा, श्रेणी-1 में भर्ती किया गया था। सीधे भर्ती किया गया अंतिम श्रेणी-1 अधिकारी जो स्थानापन्न आयकर आयुक्त के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है, भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा और समवर्गी सेवा परीक्षा, 1945 के माध्यम से भारतीय आयकर सेवा, श्रेणी-1 में भर्ती किया गया था।

(ख) विभिन्न सेवाओं में, तरबूती के अवसर, रक्त स्रावों की संख्या, वरिष्ठ पदों पर लग अधिकारियों के आयु-वर्ग और श्रेणी-1 में प्रवेश के समय भर्ती किए गए अधिकारियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करते हैं ये परिस्थितियों समय-समय पर और विभिन्न सेवाओं के लिए अलग-अलग होती हैं।

समान मूल्य पर पटसन के निर्यात के बारे में भारत और बंगलादेश का निर्णय

5537. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत तथा बंगलादेश ने पटसन को समान मूल्य पर निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है ताकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रति-योगिता से बचा जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय की मुख्य बात क्या है; और

(ग) यह निर्णय किस तारीख से लागू होगा?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री, (जी.ए. सी. शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Finance to Small Scale Industries by State Bank of Patiala under qualified Entrepreneurs Scheme

5538. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the nationalised banks, particularly by the State Bank of Patiala, a subsidiary of State Bank of India in financing the small scale industries under Qualified Entrepreneur Scheme during 1971 and the past six months; and

(b) the number of applications pending under this scheme with the State Bank of Patiala and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Data regarding loans and advances extended by public sector banks is available for the composite category 'craftsmen and qualified entrepreneurs'. Information for this category as at the end of December 1971 and March 1972 is furnished below:

As at the end of	No. of Units	Limits sanctioned (Rs./ lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs./ lakhs)
Dec., 71	6562	1684.61	983.52
Mar., 72*	7881	2312.94	1446.72

Information in respect of State Bank of Patiala is not readily available. The same will be collected, to the extent feasible, and laid on the table of the House.

*This is the latest date for which data are currently available

Loans advanced to Goldsmiths

5539. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans advanced to goldsmith to rehabilitate themselves have been recovered with interests;

(b) whether in the recovery process the assets of any debtor goldsmiths have been seized; and

(c) if so, their number, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Security Deposit by Petition Writers working in Customs Offices in Ratnagiri District

5540. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been demanding security deposits from the Petition Writers working at various Customs Offices in Ratnagiri District;

(b) whether any licences have been cancelled/withdrawn of the Petition writers working at Custom Offices for non-payment of these security deposits; and

(c) if so, the names of such writers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Out of 24 Pass note writers working at the Custom Houses in Ratnagiri District from whom security deposit of Rs. 200 was demanded, only 4 Pass note

writers have deposited the security, which also is being refunded to them as the earlier order has been revised by the Collector.

(b) No licence has been cancelled or withdrawn for non-payment of the security deposits by Pass note writers.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints from Foreign countries regarding Goods exported

5541. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received complaints from foreign countries in respect of goods exported to them; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken against the firms who were found responsible for exporting goods which did not conform to the samples?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nature of complaints relates to inferior quality of goods, goods not according to samples, received in damaged condition, inconsistent quality etc. Of the 45 complaints received during the last 7 months, 14 have been settled amicably and for the balance 31, correspondence is going on between exporters, Export Promotion Councils and the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for amicable settlement.

Agreement for Development Loan from Canada

5542. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:**

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for a Development Loan of \$1.9 million was signed with Canada on the 23rd November, 1972;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement;

(c) whether in addition to this loan and the earlier loan committed in August, 1972 Canada has expressed its willingness to consider similar assistance for Bombay, Madras and other Indian ports; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The loan provides for the purchase in Canada of fertilizer bulk handling equipment for the Haldia Docks of Calcutta Port. The loan is on the usual soft terms and is repayable in 50 years, including a ten year grace period. There are no interest, service or commitment charges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government welcomes the willingness expressed by Canada to consider similar assistance for other ports. Government are examining the feasibility of installing similar facilities at other ports.

I.I.F.T. Scheme for revitalising Development of Coir Industry

5543. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has prepared a Scheme

to revitalise and develop the Coir Industry in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade conducted a survey of India's export potential of coir and coir-based products. They made some recommendations with regard to the development, streamlining the production pertained to Research and Development, streamlining the production base in co-operative sector, sale promotion and publicity, product development etc. The Coir Board has already prepared a scheme for Research and Development. The State Government of Kerala is taking measures to revitalise the cooperative sector. New Show Rooms are being opened to promote sales. States are also being taken to effect product development and carrying out more publicity.

I.I.F.T. Scheme for Fish Production and Export

5544. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has prepared a scheme to increase the production and export of fish; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has not prepared any scheme to increase the production and export of fish. However the Institute had completed a Survey of India's Export Potential of Marine Products during 1969 under the assignment from the USAID and

submitted its report in March, 1970. It embodies suggestions for evolving a strategy including investment pattern for the development of the marine products industry to achieve a certain level of export performance.

(b) The Survey Report submitted by the Institute *inter alia* recommended the formation of the Marine Products Export Development Authority. Introduction of large deep sea fishing vessels, subsidising the larger fishing vessels built in the country, supply of diesel oil at bonded rates to fishing vessels, etc. The Marine Products Export Development Authority has already been established by the Government. The Ministry of Agriculture has already notified providing subsidy to deep sea fishing vessels upto the extent of 27.5 per cent of the cost of the vessels built in the country. A scheme for meeting the trawler requirements is being examined by the Government. It has been accepted in principle to provide duty-free diesel oil for mechanised fishing boats and large fishing vessels linked with exports.

Measures to Unearth Black Money

5545. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures so far adopted to unearth the black money and check its circulation have not proved successful and there has been steady increase in its circulation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The question whether measures so far

adopted to unearth black money and check its circulation have proved successful or not has been examined in detail by the Wanchoo Committee in its report. This report was also placed before Parliament. A few of the recommendations of this Committee have been implemented. The rest are under examination.

Nationalisation of Hotel Industry

5546. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hotels in the country are fetching more business than the hotels in the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the entire hotel industry in the country and if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Since hotel establishments whether in the private sector or in the public sector, vary a great deal from each other in terms of the facilities offered, tariff charged etc., a general comparison of the quantum of business attracted by hotels sector-wise, is not feasible. Public sector hotels are generally doing very well, and are covering steadily increasing quantum of accommodation.

(c) No, Sir.

**Special Committee to Examine
Import of Raw Material for
Small Industries**

5547. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN
TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Special Committee to examine and process the cases of small industries for import of raw materials;

(b) the industries that this Committee has helped and the extent of benefit in terms of foreign exchange, industry-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the industries for which the Committee has rejected import of raw materials and on what grounds; and

(d) the procedure the Committee has laid down for the small industries to follow in order to secure benefits from the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Special Committee reviews cases of actual users in which it is considered that the operation of the existing policy creates hardship and is likely to affect industrial production. The procedure for submission of requests for consideration by the Special Committee has been indicated in paragraph 116 of Section I of the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book-Vol. I) for 1972-73, copies of which have been supplied to the Parliamentary Library.

(b) and (c). The Committee has recommended 441 cases for the grant of additional licences or for conversion of licences from one mode of financing to another. No industry-wise account is being maintained of the foreign exchange released as a result of the Committee's recommendations. The Committee rejected 284 cases which did not merit any special consideration for the grant of additional licences.

कन्ट्रोलर ग्राफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स, पटना में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों का तबादला

5548. श्री रामाश्वतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्थित कन्ट्रोलर ग्राफ डिफेंस एकाउन्ट्स के कार्यालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हाल में बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनका तबादला करने के क्या कारण

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक के पटना स्थित संगठन में काम करने वाले कई कर्मचारियों का स्थानांतरण हाल ही में अर्थात् 1 जून, 1972 से 15 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक की अवधि में किया गया था।

(ख) स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 441 है। इनमें से 358 कर्मचारियों की बदली अनुक्रमिक स्थानान्तरण की नीति के अनुसरण में की गयी थी। लिपिक तथा पर्यवेक्षी पदों पर काम करने वाले कुल 2269 व्यक्तियों में से लगभग 1500 व्यक्ति बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, जब कि पटना और शेष बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के कार्यालयों में स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या लगभग 890 ही हैं। इसलिये, यह आवश्यक है कि एक और बिहार एवं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी और शेष क्षेत्र के बीच कर्मचारियों के हेरफेर की नियमित नीति अपनायी जाय। यह नीति कुछ समय से प्रवर्तमान है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत, दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में लगभग

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों को वापस बुला लिया जाता है और उनकी जगह अन्य कर्मचारियों को भेजा जाता है । बड़ी संख्या में स्थानान्तरणों का यही कारण है बाकी स्थानान्तरण पदोन्नतियों अथवा वैयक्तिक आवेदनों अथवा प्रशासनिक कारणों से किये गये थे ।

बिहार के रांची जिले में कार्य कर रही राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

5549. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के रांची जिले में राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों की कौन-कौन सी शाखाएं कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये शाखाएं किसानों, याता-यात चालकों (ट्रांसपोर्ट ऑपरेटर्स), लघु उद्योगों, खुदरा व्यापारियों और स्वयं का धंधा करने वाले व्यक्तियों (सेल्फ एम्प्लाइड) को ऋण देती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के सितम्बर महीने तक दिये गये ऋणों का बैंक-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT 4150/72] ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जहां तक सम्भव होगा सूचना कथित की जायेगी और सभा-पटल पर दी जायेगी ।

ग्राम के लिए नई निर्यात योजना

5550. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी ग्राम की फसल को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार ने ग्राम के निर्यात के लिये कोई नई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बैंक स्वीचिंग के लिए छोटे किसानों को राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण की दिये जाने की योजना

5551. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से छोटे किसानों को बैंकों की खरीद के लिये ऋण दिलवाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अपने यहां तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, किसानों की उत्पादकता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के लिये, ऋण देते हैं, जिनमें बैंकों की खरीद के लिये भी ऋण शामिल है ।

**Action Taken against Travel Agencies
Indulging in Foreign Exchange
Rackets**

5552. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many travel agencies have been registered during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some agencies are indulging in foreign exchange rackets;

(c) if so, the names, of agencies which have been challaned for the violation of foreign exchange regulations; and

(d) the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of travel agencies recognised by the Department during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Head Offices	Branch Offices
1970	7	
1971	4	
1972	2	

(b) to (d). M/s. Mercury Travels (I) Ltd., Calcutta and A. S. Chugh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Dehradun, approved travel agencies were proceeded against for alleged violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations. The case against Mercury Travels has been adjudicated upon and a penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs was imposed on them by the Enforcement Directorate. The agency has appealed against the decision.

As regards M/s. A. S. Chugh & Co. Pvt. Ltd., the adjudication proceedings are in progress.

**Re-Employment of Members of
Central Board of Excise and
Customs**

5553. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1670 on the 24th November, 1972 and state:

(a) whether the Officer referred to in the reply to part (a) of the question was appointed as the Department's representative on the Central Excise Self Removal Procedure (Review Committee) in addition to his normal duties;

(b) if so, for how long he performed such functions, while working as Member of the Board of Central Excise and Customs;

(c) the reasons for creating a whole-time post of Officer on Special Duty for looking after this work in the context of the present need for economy in administrative expenditure; and

(d) the considerations which have weighed with Government in not entrusting these functions to the successor to this Officer as Member of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the constitution of the Central Excise Self Removal Procedure (Review) Committee on 11-10-1971 till the date of his retirement viz. 16-11-72 (AN).

(c) and (d). No wholetime post of an Officer on Special Duty has so far been created. It was felt that there would be a distinct advantage in the continued representation on the Committee of the same senior officer, particularly when the Committee's work had now gathered momentum and the Department's nominee was required to devote a substantial part of the day to this work. The Government was also proposing to set up a

Committee for Tobacco Excise and it did not appear that a Member of the Board would be able to do justice to the work of these Committees in addition to discharging his normal duties as a Member of the Board.

Survey of Urban Property

5554. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has recently asked for a survey of urban property to be conducted by the Income-tax Department and if so, the purpose of the survey;

(b) if so, the manner in which the properties are being selected and the areas covered by this survey;

(c) the guidelines laid down for the conduct of the survey and how old properties are being selected; and

(d) whether any instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Department not to harass the *bona fide* property owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Though survey has been part of the work of the Income-tax Department all along, recently, instructions have been issued to intensify the survey of selected persons including owners of newly constructed or newly acquired immovable properties and ownership flats. The purpose of the survey is not only

to discover new Income-tax/Wealth-tax assesseees but also to find out unaccounted investment in such properties.

(b) and (c) This survey is at present selective. No guidelines have been issued to the Commissioner of Income-tax who have full discretion in the matter of selection.

(d) Since the survey is intended to gather information only, the question of harassment of *bona fide* property owners does not arise.

पूर्वी जर्मनी से आयात

5555. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पूर्वी जर्मनी से कौन कौन सी वस्तुएँ आयात की गईं; और

(ख) भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में आयातित वस्तुओं का मूल्य क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य से भारतीय मुद्रा में आयात की गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा में आयात की गई वस्तुओं के मूल्य के बारे में जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है।

विवरण

1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य से वस्तु वार आयात
दशानि वाला विवरण :

(मूल्य लाख रुपयों में)

क्रमांक	विवरण	1970-71	1971-72
1	दुग्धशरार्क	11	12
2	संश्लिष्ट रबड़	2	1
3	पशुओं अथवा वनस्पति मूल का मोम	2	4
4	रसायन		
	(क) रासायनिक सत्व तथा यौगिक	97	128
	(ख) रंजक, ट्रेनिंग तथा रंगने हेतु सामग्री	4	3
	(ग) औषध तथा भेषज उत्पाद	67	19
	(घ) उर्वरक, निर्मित	228	137
	(ङ) अन्य रसायन	13	9
5	कागज तथा गत्ता	30	8
6	लोहा तथा इस्पात	424	618
7	धातुओं से बनी वस्तुयें	7	1
8	अन्य मशीनरी, इलेक्ट्रिकल को छोड़कर	512	595
9	इलेक्ट्रिकल मशीनरी, उपकरण तथा सह-साधन	91	97
10	परिवहन उपस्कर	24	44
11	वैज्ञानिक, चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी आप्टिकल, नापने तथा नियंत्रण करने के यंत्र तथा उपकरण	71	72
12	फोटोग्राफी तथा चलचित्र सम्बन्धी सामग्री	251	241
13	अन्य मदें	29	35
	कुल आयात	1863	2024

**Fulfilment of Provision of Indo-
Bangladesh Pact**

5556. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of the commodities exported and imported by India and Bangladesh in accordance with the provisions of the Indo-Bangladesh Pact upto October, 1972;

(b) whether the provisions of the one year pact will be fulfilled by March, 1973;

(c) if not, the commodities in which the provision of the pacts are likely to remain unfulfilled; and

(d) the reasons for failure to make necessary progress in fulfilling the objectives of the pact and the steps undertaken to see that neither country suffers from adverse trade balance after the end of one-year Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Statistics of exports are available only for the months of April to June 1972 according to which the following commodities were exported to Bangladesh:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)			
Commodi- ties	Unit	April-June 1972	
		Qty.	Value
Wheat	ooo T	229	19.66
Castor Oil	ooo kg.	370	11
Pulses	Tonne	264	4
Cement	oooT	38	75
Raw cotton	Tonne	590	52

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Commodi- ties	Unit	April-June 1972	
		Qty.	Value
Tobacco- Unmanu- factured	ooo Kg.	16,79	70
	Grand Total (including others)		23.17

Statistics beyond June 1972 are not available.

2. Imports from Bangladesh during April-May 1972 were negligible. Statistics of imports beyond May 1972 not yet available.

3. However, with regard to the commodities exported or imported under the Limited Payments Arrangement, the value of contracts registered upto 31st October, 1972 with the State Bank of India amounts to Rs. 12.55 crores for exports to Bangladesh and Rs. 5.55 crores for imports from Bangladesh. Since then, a contract for raw jute has been concluded bringing the value of contracts for imports from Bangladesh to Rs. 12.70 crores.

4. Inadequate transport facilities and other institutional difficulties have inhibited the flow of trade. With the growth of intra-regional trade between East Bengal (Bangladesh) and Pakistan, the traditional means of transport of goods between India and Bangladesh declined progressively, and were totally disrupted in 1965. Restoration of these transport arrangements is in itself a stupendous task. It has been rendered all the more difficult by the damage caused during the struggle for liberation.

5. It is difficult to forecast at this stage what might be the actual imports and exports under the Limited Payments Arrangements by the end of next financial year March 1973.

6. The reopening of the Hardinge Bridge, the resumption of inland water services and growing familiarity with trading conditions in the two countries encourage the hope that actual imports and exports during the remaining four months would be well above those in the previous eight months.

Outstanding Amounts of Central Loans Given to States

5557. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding the total amount of debt, which different States and Union Territories owe to the Central Government;

(b) the State and Union Territory-wise break-up of the amount;

(c) the names of the States which appealed to the Centre either for remission or moratorium on the Central debts; and

(d) the guidelines followed by the Central Government in regard to sanctioning of loans to the States and Union Territories and repayment of outstanding debts to the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). According to the Finance Accounts, the amount of Central loans outstanding from each of the State and Union Territory Governments is indicated below:—

(Rupees in crores)

State/Union Territory	Amount of Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1971
1. Andhra Pradesh	546
2. Assam	284
3. Bihar	587
4. Gujarat	259

(Rupees in crores)

State/Union Territory	Amount of Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1971.
5. Jammu & Kashmir	215
6. Kerala	251
7. Madhya Pradesh	398
8. Tamil Nadu	351
9. Maharashtra	448
10. Mysore	320
11. Orissa	383
12. Punjab	213
13. Rajasthan	532
14. Haryana	155
15. Uttar Pradesh	675
16. West Bengal	595
17. Nagaland	18
18. Himachal Pradesh	81
19. Meghalaya	1
20. Pondicherry	9
22. Goa, Daman and Diu	33
22. Manipur	21
23. Tripura	25

(c) A number of States have been requesting from time to time for writing off rescheduling of loans granted to them by the Centre. More recently such requests have been received from Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(d) Loans for States' Plan Schemes are given in accordance with the criteria laid down by the National Development Council. Loans for Centrally sponsored Schemes, natural calamities and those relating to small savings collections and special accommodation are given in accordance with agreed formulae and principles depending upon the nature of the Scheme etc.

The present guidelines for repayment of various loans granted to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated below:—

Category of Loans	Period of repayment
1. Loans for Plan Schemes	15 years) Repayable in 15 annual equal instalments.
Loans relating to Small Saving Collections	(25 years) Repayable in 20 annual equal instalments after moratorium for a period of 5 years.
Loans for natural Calamities.	(10 years) Repayable in 10 annual equal instalments.
4. Loans for purchase of fertilizers.	6 months.
5. Special loans assistance to cover gap in resources.	Recoverable in 10 annual instalments from 1974-75.
6. Loans for re-land-ing. (Rehabilitation loans etc.)	Upto 25 years.
7. Other non-plan loans	Terms and conditions vary with reference to the purpose.

*In the case of Union Territories,, repayable in 10 instalments after moratorium for a period of 5 years.

Seizure of Transmitter from a Foreign Missionary on Indo-Bhutan Border by Customs

3558. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered transmitter and other items have been recently recovered by the Customs Authorities from a foreign missionary on the Indo-Bhutan border;

(b) if so, what action is being taken against the persons concerned;

(c) the reasons why the follow-up action has been very little; and

(d) the findings of the enquiry held in his regard?

Values given as per declaration of the owner.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). Goods specified in the statement have been seized from one Father M. Palatty of Udal-guri Catholic Mission, Udalguri District Darrang, Assam by the Customs Officers of Tezpur, Assam on 6th September 1972. Further information is being collected, and will be placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

List of Articles Seized

- Movies Talkie—One (in two parts) (TRANSMITTER) Make-Realistic (Movie Talkie) Model No. 6.A.O. (Made in Japan) and 0485 (Made in Japan) S.A.O. Japan) Chassis No. E 6490/Vauc-F—Rs. 1100.00
- Sanyo Tape Recorder (used) Solid State/A.C. Battery operated Portable music system Japan 704 (used)—One piece—Value Rs 500.00
- Solid State Crown-corder CTR-5050 Auto level (Tape recorder) Made in Japan—one piece with Dynamic microphone (crown) Made in Japan one piece (used) Value Rs. 1800.00
- Maxell magnetic sound recording Tape. Model A. 50.5 Two pieces, Made in Japan (new) Value Rs. 70.00
- 5. Homer Transistor Intercom Master—Two pieces—Made in Japan (used) Value Rs. 220.00
- 6. Koseisha current operated time piece) D.S. 102 (used) Koseisha Co. Ltd. one piece. Value Rs. 200.00
- 7. Agfa Supper Pan (120 films (24 pieces Made in Germany. Value Rs. 120.00
- 8. OR Colour—NC. 16 WO Negative film, Made in Germany one piece. Value Rs. 16.00

Loans Outstanding in the S.B.I. Bhadrak Branch District Balasore (Orissa)

5559. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan (small business and agricultural) outstanding at present in the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch in the District of Balasore (Orissa);

(b) how many registered notices to the defaulters as also the guarantors have been served by the Bank;

(c) whether persistent default has been experienced by the Bank in this regard; and

(d) if so, in how many cases of persistent default the legal action has been taken and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The figures relating to outstanding advances extended by State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch, Distt. Balasore (Orissa) to agriculture and small-scale industries are set out below:

	Outstanding advances as at		
	End-Dec. 1970	End-Dec. 1971	End-Oct. 1972
	(Amount in lakhs Rs.)		
Agriculture	5.00	3.14	3.48
Small business	35.89	22.42	20.61

(b) to (d). State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch is experiencing some difficulties in realising the outstanding amount of loans from borrowers.

Efforts are being made to recover the dues from the borrowers. Where necessary, legal suits have been filed to recover the dues.

Direct Air Service between State Capitals and Delhi

5560. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many State capitals of India are not having direct air connection with Delhi at present; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to connect every State capitals with Delhi by direct air service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b): The capitals of the following four States are not connected by air with Delhi:—

Assam	(Shillong)
Himachal Pradesh	(Simla)
Meghalaya	(Shillong)
Nagaland	(Kohima)

The Capitals of the following five States are indirectly connected to Delhi by air:—

Orissa	Bhubaneswer
Kerala	Trivandrum
Manipur	Imphal
Tripura	Agartala
Jammu	(J&K winter capital)

Air services to Shillong will be started when the aerodrome under construction at Barapani is ready.

Loan Granted by the S.B.I. Bhadrak Branch in Balasore District, Orissa

5561. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan granted by the State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch in the Balasore District (Orissa) during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for decline in the advancement of loans in the recent past; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). The information is not readily available and the same will be collected to the extent feasible and laid on the Table of the House.

Shipment of Mulberry Spun Silk to Japan

5562. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India propose to ship its Mulberry Spun Silk to Japan soon;

(b) whether for the first time India would enter the world silk market;

(c) which are the countries that have asked for Indian silk so far; and

(d) what are our prospects in this field?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir.

(c) Japan and Thailand.

(d) India is introducing spun silk yarn in the world market for the first time. It is therefore too early to

I.N.T.U.C. Leaders demand for take-over of Jute Industry

5563. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress leaders of West Bengal have urged upon Government to take over Jute Industry;

(b) if so, whether Indian National Trade Union Congress has made any representation to this effect;

(c) Government's decision thereon; and

(d) whether any other Central Trade Union has also made representation to Government to this effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) One of the demands made in April, 1972 by the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and Bengal Jute Mills Workers Union related to the nationalisation of jute industry.

Export of Bicycles during 1970-71 and 1971-72

5564. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the foreign exchange earned from bicycle exports during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Exports of bicycles and bicycle components during 1970-71 and 1971-72 have been of the order of Rs. 6.91 crores and Rs. 8.4 crores respectively.

Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory

5565. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan are the share holders in Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory; and

(b) if so, the percentage of shares held by the Rajasthan Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the latest information, the entire preference paid-up capital of M/s Jaipur Udyog Ltd. which owns Sawai Madhopur Cement Factory, is held by the Government of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government does not hold any equity share in the company. The percentage share of the Rajasthan Government in the total paid-up capital of the company thus comes to 20.

एयरोड्रोम आपरेटर सेलैशन ग्रेड-1 को स्थायी बनाने के बारे में शिकायतें

5566. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयरोड्रोम आपरेटर सेलैशन ग्रेड-1 को स्थायी बनाने में बरती गई कुछ अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कल्लू सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप पदोन्नत किये जाने तथा स्थायी बनाये जाने से वंचित कर्मचारी

5567. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1968 में हुई सांकेतिक हड़ताल के फलस्वरूप उनके मंत्रालय में कार्य कर रहे संबंधित कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किए जाने तथा स्थायी किए जाने से वंचित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गृह मंत्रालय के दिनांक 13 सितम्बर, 1968 के पत्र में उपरोक्त बातों का खण्डन किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति रोकी गई तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कल्लू सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जहां तक मंत्रालय (मुख्य), भारत मौसम विभाग, पर्यटन विभाग तथा रेल सुरक्षा आयोग का संबंध है, किसी भी कर्मचारी को उसकी पदोन्नति या पुष्टि से वंचित नहीं रखा गया । नागर विमानन विभाग के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ।

Turn Key Assistance from Foreign Countries in 1973-74 to Boost Production of Steel, Cement, Petroleum, Power and Fertilizers

5568. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have large scale turn-key

assistance from friendly countries to boost production of Steel, Cement, Petroleum Power and Fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such countries who are likely to give assistance for these projects; and

(c) the amount of assistance likely to be received during the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). There is no proposal to have large-scale turn-key assistance from friendly countries for Steel, Cement, Petroleum, Power and Fertilizer Projects in the country. However, the Government have been having discussions with friendly countries to tie up the foreign exchange needs for augmentation of capacity in these sectors to meet the requirements of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The discussions have not reached a final stage and therefore it is not possible to indicate the names of the countries likely to give assistance and the quantum of assistance likely to be received.

समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार

5569. श्रीमन्मोहनदास करमचंद: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार करने की सम्भावनाओं का सही ढंग से पता नहीं लगाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) और (ख). सरकार समाजवादी देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने की विभिन्न संभाव्यताओं का सतत पुनर्विलोकन करती रहती है। इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए उपायों में भारत के विदेश व्यापार का तेजी से विस्तार करने तथा उसके उत्तरोत्तर विविधीकरण के लिए उनके साथ वार्षिक द्विपक्षीय व्यापार बातचीत करना शामिल है। इन देशों में समय-समय पर होने वाले मेलों/प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय फर्मों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनों आदि को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इन देशों में निर्यात संभाव्यताओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए विक्री-सह-अध्ययन दलों तथा बाजार सर्वेक्षणों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन देशों के विक्री प्रतिनिधियों को, हमारे देश में उन विनिर्माण केन्द्रों का दौरा करने की सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं, जो उन देशों को निर्यात करने से संबंधित हैं।

क्यूबा के साथ व्यापार

5570. श्रीमन्मोहनदास करमचंद: क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत द्वारा क्यूबा के साथ पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए व्यापार प्रारम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या क्यूबा सरकार ने भारत सरकार के पास इस संबंध में कुछ प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं तथा भारत ने उन्हें प्रत्याकार कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) भारत तथा क्यूबा लगभग समान रूप से विकसित हो रहे हैं और दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार के विस्तार करने के मार्ग में दोनों देशों के बीच केवल फासले और जहाजी सुविधाओं के अभाव की कठिनाइयाँ बाधक रही हैं।

(ख) इस संबंध में क्यूबा की सरकार से कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्थापनायें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। तथापि, भारत-क्यूबा व्यापार के विकास के प्रश्न पर कई बार विचार किया गया है परन्तु हम इन उत्पादों का पता नहीं लगा सके हैं जो दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार विनिमय का आधार बन सकें।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सी० आई० ए० के प्रभाव के अन्तर्गत रूस द्वारा आयात आर्डर का रद्द किया जाना

5571. श्री मधुकर : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० आई० ए० के प्रभाव में आकर रूस द्वारा 10 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का भारत से होजरी के सामान के आयात का आर्डर रद्द कर दिया गया

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सी आई० ए० के प्रभाव के अन्तर्गत सोवियत संघ द्वारा ऊनी निटवीयर के लिए आयात आदेशों के रद्द किए जाने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dry Port at Delhi

5572. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a dry port at Delhi;

(b) if so, the gist of the decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The whole proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

Merger of Small Banks

5573. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in "Financial Express" dated the 7th August 1972, regarding merging of small Banks and a suggestion by Banking Commission that they should work as subsidiaries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Government have seen the Press Report which refers to a Study prepared for the use of the Banking Commission.

(b) The recommendations of the Commission on the restructuring of the banking system are under consideration.

Functioning of Non-Banking Financial Institutions, Corporations and Chit Funds

5574. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any compilation of the number of non-banking financial institutions, corporations and chit funds operating in the country as in January, 1972;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of these bodies are indulging in grave mal-practices and adopting usurious methods; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal either to take stringent action against such bodies or to prohibit the functioning of such bodies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Based on the prescribed turns submitted to the Reserve Bank of India, there were 1,040 non-banking financial companies operating in the country as on the 31st January, 1972.

(b) and (c). Complaints received generally relate to non-payment of deposits and or interest thereon and non-payment of chit dues. Some irregularities have also been noticed by the Reserve Bank in the course of the inspection of some of the companies. The Banking Commission has made extensive enquiries into the structure and method of operation of non-banking financial institutions and has recommended measures for their orderly growth. These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Replantation of tea gardens

5575. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a plan to replant 7000 hectares of tea gardens per year, whereas in 1969-70 only 987 hectares were replanted; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason is financial stringency. Due to declining profitability of tea estates, planters are hesitant to incur fresh developmental expenditure. The incentive provided by the Tea Board's Replantation subsidy scheme is still considered inadequate by the industry.

Export of Films by I.M.P.E.C.

5576. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export of Cinema films has been made by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and if so, the names of the films exported and the foreign exchange earned; and

(b) how much loan was granted to produce films by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the names of recipients and how much was realised and what are the total outstandings as on 30th June, 1972.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4151/72.]

State's Share in Collections from Small Savings

5577. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion from the State Governments to the effect that the share of the small savings collections given to the respective State Governments should not be treated as a loan or at the most be treated as a loan in perpetuity;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) During the year 1972, a suggestion was received from the Government of Maharashtra to the effect that the loans against small savings collections should be treated as loans in perpetuity.

(b) and (c) While this could not be accepted, the entire question of States' debt position and the changes to be made in the existing terms of repayment of Central loans granted to the States has since been referred to the Sixth Finance Commission.

Suggestion to Permit Provident Funds of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and zila Parishads Etc., in time Deposit Scheme

5578. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for permitting Provident Funds of the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Parishads and Banks to be invested in the Time Deposit Scheme as is being done in the case of Provident Funds of Industrial workers;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Requests have been received from some recognised provident funds, including those of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Parishads, for permission to invest their funds in Post Office Time Deposits. These requests have been examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and a decision thereon will be taken shortly.

Grants of Exemption from Income-tax to Institutions for Investment in Small Savings

5579. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered certain suggestions given by certain State Governments for increasing the existing limits for investment by Institutions in Small Savings for being exempted from payment of Income-tax; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon and if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). institutional investments are permitted in 7-Year National Savings Certificates II and III Issue and in Public Accounts in Post Office Savings Banks. Provident Funds, whose pattern of investment is prescribed by the Central Government can also invest in Post Office Time Deposits.

The limits of investment by Institutions in National Savings Certificates II Issue and III Issue, taken together,

is Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 depending upon whether the institution is of a charitable character donation to which are exempt from Income-tax or other than a charitable Institution. Provident Funds may invest in National Savings Certificates II and III Issue without any limit. There is also no limit for investment in Public Accounts in Post Office Savings Bank and in Post Office Time Deposits in respect of Provident Funds.

Suggestions have been made by certain State Governments for increasing the limits for investment by Institutions in National Savings Certificates II Issue and III Issue. It has, however, not been possible to increase the prescribed limits since the interest on these Savings Certificates is entirely exempt from Income-tax.

Supply position of Raw Jute

5580. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plea of the Indian Jute Mills Association that the working time of the jute mills will have to be cut down is justified by the actual supply position of raw jute;

(b) if so, the extent of the estimated shortfall of fibre supplies;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India's procurement has been a failure; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Directions issued to Authorities of State Bank of India in regard to Recruitment of S.C. and S.T.

5581. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the State Bank of India has issued directions to all of its Offices/Branches in the month of March, 1972 to recruit only Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for its subordinate staff posts;

(b) if so, whether these directives were issued on the instructions of the Government of India;

(c) whether in spite of the above directions non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates have been recruited in subordinate staff posts since March, 1972 in the branches/offices of the said Bank; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken and proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN): (a) to (d). With a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in its services, State Bank of India, on its own, issued instructions in March 1972, that all fresh appointments to the subordinate staff should be made preferably from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, till such time as the backlog in their recruitment to reserved vacancies is cleared. This is, however, without prejudice to the preference being given to existing temporary employees and the reservation of 20 per cent of vacancies for ex-servicemen. As there is no blanket ban on recruitment of non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates, the Bank has reported that it is possible that a few non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates might have been recruited in

The State Bank of India has also reported that as there were a large number of temporary subordinate staff on the rolls of the bank, the objective of these instructions viz., improving the representation of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, would be achieved in due course. In order to get larger number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, the State Bank of India has issued instructions that besides notifying Employment Exchanges, the local Scheduled Caste/Tribe bodies should be approached for sponsoring candidates.

होशंगाबाद में और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5582. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में गत वर्ष राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा, बैंकवार, ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई और ये ऋण किन प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष ऋण के लिए कुछ और प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रार्थनापत्रों का निपटारा किया गया तथा कितने प्रार्थनापत्र अनि रित पड़े हैं, और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और जहां तक सम्भव होगा उसे एकत्रित करके सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा सहकारी क्षेत्र को
कम ऋण का दिया जाना

5583. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी क्षेत्र को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा कम ऋण मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, सहकारी क्षेत्र अपने ऋण की आवश्यकताएँ मुख्य रूप से अपने ही क्षेत्र में सहकारी ऋण संरचना के माध्यम से पूरी करते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से जब अनुरोध किया जाता है तो वे सहकारी क्षेत्र के क्रियाकलापों के विपणन, संतो-धन, उद्योग जैसे कुछ क्षेत्रों में उनकी ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की अनुपूर्ति करते हैं। परीक्षण के तौर पर वाणिज्यिक, बैंक, छ : राज्यों में ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक या तो कमजोर है या समाप्त हो चुके हैं, चुनी हुई प्राथमिक कृषिक सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं का वित्तपोषण भी कर रहे हैं। सहकारी क्षेत्र को रकम की पूर्ति के स्वतंत्र और समवर्ती स्रोतों को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का भ्रंशदान सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्रों को उनके वित्त-पोषण की तुलना में स्वभावतः बहुत कम है ।

Payment of Compensation to Shareholders of Companies

5584. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National forum of shareholders has urged Government to amend the Companies Act to ensure payment of compensation to individual shareholders immediately after Companies are taken over by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The forum has recently suggested that it must be provided in the Companies Act that in case where a company has been nationalised, the compensation received by the company in consideration, should be refunded proportionately to those shareholders who would like to have the same refunded.

(b) No decision has yet been taken on it.

Advance to Central Government Employees for purchase of Scooter

5585. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government employee who had purchased a scooter out of Government quota with loan advanced by Government and had disposed of the scooter long before the restrictions were imposed in October, 1971 for the second loan, is entitled to another full loan for the purchase of scooter;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that in such cases the Central Government employees are facing difficulty in arranging payment for the new scooter; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Under the current orders, a second or subsequent advance for purchase of a conveyance is admissible to a Central Government employee if a minimum period of 4 years has elapsed after the drawal of the earlier advance. The amount of the advance will be equal to the difference between the price of the conveyance to be purchased and the sale proceeds of the old conveyance left over with the Government servant after the repayment of the earlier outstanding advance (principal as well as interest) subject however to certain ceilings prescribed in the General Financial Rules. The quantum of the second or subsequent advance thus depends on several factors.

Advance of loan to Government Employees for purchase of Scooter under modified restrictions

5586. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government employee who had already got scooter purchased with or without Government loan and who has not sold it or who otherwise intends to retain it for the use of his family is entitled to a loan for the purchase of scooter under the modified restrictions; and

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). One of the basic conditions for the grant of an advance to a Government servant for the purchase of a conveyance is that the authority competent to sanc-

tion the advance should be satisfied that it would be useful to the public service if the Government servant possesses the conveyance for the performance of official duties. Where a Government servant has already got a scooter, that fact will obviously have to be taken into account while examining his request for the grant of an advance for the purchase of another scooter. If the previous scooter has been purchased by him without taking a loan from Government and he intends keeping it for the use of his family, there is no bar under the Rules to his availing of a loan from the Government of purchasing a scooter for his own use subject to the satisfaction of the prescribed conditions. If however, he had taken a loan earlier from Government and continues to be in possession of the scooter purchased with that loan, he will ordinarily not be eligible for a serviceable conveyance which has been purchased with the assistance of a Government loan.

**Appointment of Hindi Officers in
Central Excise and Customs
Collectorates**

5587. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Hindi Officers appointed in Central Excise and Customs Collectorates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Nine Hindi Officers have been appointed in the Central Excise and Customs Collectorates, including the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise and the Narcotics Commissioner. Two more officers to whom also offers of appointments had been made are yet to take up their appointments.

Export of Molasses and Alcohol

5588. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of molasses exported from India during the last three years, and year-wise f.o.b. realisations;

(b) the States from which molasses has been exported with quantities and port of shipment;

(c) quantities of alcohol exported from and imported by India, separately during last three years and the f.o.b. price realised; and

(d) when ex-factory price was paid to sugar factories for the molasses procured for export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of molasses during the last three years were as follows:—

	FOB realisations.	
	Quantity (000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1969-70	2.1	12.45
1970-71	123.9	162.29
1971-72	45.4	68.66

(b) Export Statistics are not maintained statewise. However States which were surplus in molasses are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and U.P. The position has now changed and these States are not Surplus in the availability of molasses. The export of molasses is banned, since Nov., 1971. The ports shipment are Madras and Visakhapatnam.

(c) Exports and imports into India

5122100 to 5122509) during the last three years have been as follows:—

	Quantity (000 Kgs.)	FOB realisation, value (Rs. lakhs)
Exports		
1960-70 . . .	1499	15.29
1970-71 . . .	7618.3	58.10
1971-72 . . .	12707.6	82.28
Imports		
1969-70 . . .	9095	279.43
1970-71 . . .	18535	365.27
1971-72 . . .	9510	224.14

(d) Prices paid to sugar factories varied depending upon the quality of molasses. The minimum and maximum prices paid during the last three years were:—

	Minimum	Maximum
1969-70	Rs. 10	Rs. 40 Per Tonnc.
1970-71	Rs. 8	Rs. 40 Per Tonnc.
1971-72	Rs. 8	Rs. 22 Per Tonnc.

Wrong Statistics on Foreign Trade

5589. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Times of India" dated the 4th August, 1972 under the caption "Wrong Statistics again on foreign trade"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A committee is looking into it.

Malpractices by exporting firms for commissions received in Foreign Currencies.

5590. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commissions payable in foreign currencies to exporting firms are not disclosed to the Reserve Bank of India and are kept in secret balances abroad;

(b) whether mushroom export firms are set up and they disappear after making a number of exports without repatriating the export proceeds;

(c) whether secret clauses in foreign collaboration agreements provide for over-invoicing of imports and building up of foreign exchange reserves abroad; and

(d) if so, what steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Under regulations all foreign exchange receipts such as commission, etc. have to be surrendered to the Control and kept in rupees. Those who do not comply with this requirement are liable for action by Enforcement authorities.

(b) Some cases of such export firms have come to the notice of the Reserve Bank of India and these have been reported to the Enforcement authorities for taking appropriate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Enforcement authorities will take action to the extent they are able to trace the parties concerned.

(c) and (d). All collaboration arrangements providing for exports or imports require the prior approval of the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India. Where the provisions of any particular agreement have not been fully disclosed to the authorities, parties entering into such

arrangements would be violating exchange regulations and are liable for action under law. By the very nature of the problem, the effectiveness of action would be a measure of the vigilance of the enforcement authorities. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being consolidated and amended to give greater powers to the Enforcement authorities. It also provides for more stringent penalties.

**Proposal to allow stop-overs on
Bombay-New York-Bombay and
Delhi-New York-Bombay
Flights**

5591. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal to allow any stop-overs on the Bombay-New Delhi-Bombay and Delhi-New York-Bombay flights which are allowed on excursion fare of about Rs. 4,000?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No, Sir.

**Amount paid for breakfast, lunch and
dinner served to passengers on Indian
Airlines Flights**

5592. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Indian Airlines to the suppliers for each breakfast, lunch and dinner served to passengers on its flights; and

(b) the names of suppliers in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The rates for breakfast vary between Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 5.75,

lunch Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 and dinner Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00.

[b]

Name of Place	Name of Supplier
1. Delhi and Bombay	M. Chafair-a subsidiary of Air India.
2. Calcutta	Dum Dum Airport Restaurant.
3. Madras	Indian Airlines Flight Kitchen.
4. Hyderabad	M's. Kwaliti Restaurant.

**Rules regarding fixation of seniority
of Income-tax Officers, Class Ia**

5593. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5466 on the 7th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Rules for determining the seniority of directly recruited Income-Tax Officers Class II have since been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the fact that their recruitment was delayed for over three years during which a large number of promotions were made has been kept in view while framing these rules;

(c) whether these rules have been framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and the Department of Personnel; and

(d) whether these rules have since been published in the Gazette of India and if not, whether a copy of the same will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The principles for determining seniority

of Income-tax Officers, Class II, appointed from various sources had already been laid down in October, 1955 in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs only. Instructions regulating, in accordance with those principles, the seniority of the Income-tax Officers, Class II, appointed in 1969 and thereafter by ad-hoc recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission, were issued in March 1970. The progress of the various steps involved in the process of recruitment was kept in view before these instructions were formulated.

It is not the practice to publish executive instructions regulating seniority in the Gazette of India.

A copy each of the letters containing the principles and the instructions mentioned above is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4152/72].

Arrears of Income-Tax against M/s. Cachar Plywood Limited, Karimganj, Assam

5594. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Income-Tax arrears against Cachar Plywood Limited, Karimganj (Assam) according to the assessment of Income-tax Officer, Karimganj, Assam; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Arrears of Income-Tax against Brabourne Properties Private Limited, Calcutta

5595. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Income-Tax arrears against the Brabourne Properties Private Limited, Calcutta;

(b) If so, the reasons for delay in realising the arrears; and

(c) whether its Shareholders/Directors are the real owner, if not, who is the real owner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

M/s. James Finlay and Company Limited, Calcutta

5596. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. James Finlay and Company Limited, Calcutta, has sold away its premises No. 4, Ashoka Road, Calcutta-27;

(b) if so, the name of its purchaser;

(c) whether Government are aware that part payment has been made in foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, what steps are being contemplated by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (d). Government has not so far received any request for approval for sale of the said premises by James Finlay & Company Ltd., Calcutta. However, Government has information anonymously regarding the sale of the property in question and enquiries are being made into the matter.

Benefit of F.R.-22-C to Assistant and Stenographers

5597. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Stenographers (Class III) in the scale of Rs. 210—425 get the benefit of FR-22-C after their promotion as Assistant Class II (Non-gazetted) in the grade of Rs. 210—530 for fixation of pay;

(b) whether other categories of posts carrying the same scale of Rs. 210—425 are not being considered under FR-22-C for fixation of pay after their promotion as Assistant Class II (Non-gazetted) when the duties and responsibilities in all such cases involve higher responsibilities; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The benefit of FR-22C is admissible only in cases of appointments involving assumption of higher duties and responsibilities. Having regard to the job requirements, qualifications and the relative degree of responsibility to be shouldered, appointments of persons in the Central Government pay scale of Rs. 210—425 to posts of Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 210—530 have been held as not involving assumption of higher responsibility. An exception has been

made only in the case of Class III stenographers in the scale of Rs. 210—425 on appointment to Class II posts of Assistants in the pay scale of Rs. 210—530 on a broad assessment of their relative nature of duties and responsibilities.

Textile Mills reported to dispose of assets

5598. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sick textile mills are reported to have disposed of their assets to ward off nationalisation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such underhand deals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There are no such reports.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in bank loans

5599. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big increase has been registered in bank loans to various sections and sectors of economy; and

(b) if so, the name of the sector or the trade to which maximum loan has been extended?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The aggregate credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks increased from Rs. 3399 crores as at the end of June, 1969 to Rs. 5283 crores as on the last Friday of November, 1972.

(b) Industry, including small scale industry, accounts for a major portion of aggregate credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks.

Plan to make the runway of Khowai Airport (Tripura) pucca built

5600. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for making the runway of Khowai Airport (Tripura) pucca built during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A scheme for the development of the runway at Khowai aerodrome for HS-748 operations is being considered for inclusion in next Five Year Plan.

Alleged corruption in appointment of legal counsel in L.I.C.

5601. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to report appearing in *March of the Nation's* dated 12th August, 1972 under the caption "LIC-Lousy Insurance Cheque" regarding the corrupt practices practised by officers in appointing legal counsel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A report has been called for

Proposal to construct a new terminal building at Khowai Airport (Tripura)

5602. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete proposal has been drawn up to construct a new terminal building with suitable facilities at Khowai Airport (Tripura); and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). An estimate for a small terminal building costing Rs. 68,100 has been sanctioned. Tenders for awarding the work will be called shortly.

12.02 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, काल अटेंशन के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा था कि एक एक व्यक्ति का नोटिस हमारे पास आता है इसलिये हमें कठिनाई आती है उसको स्वीकार करने में । (व्यवधान)

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : हम लोग दस सदस्यों ने मिलकर नोटिस दिया था या (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो तीन मेम्बरों से मैं इतना तंग आ गया हूँ कि आई विल है बट डील विद टैम इनकी यह आदत हो गई है कि रोज उठ कर शोर करें ।

..(Interruptions)

HOUSE MEMBERS rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): * *

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. So many people getting up. Please do not speak when you are not called....(Interruptions). I am not here to give my explanations. I am calling Mr. Bhogendra Jha. It is my discretion to admit or not—whether it is one member or five members. It is my discretion. Please sit down. (Interruptions).

मैं आपसे कहूँ कि आप पार्लमेन्ट को पार्लमेन्ट समझें। इसमें मजबूत से मजबूत दलोल भी बड़े अमन और शान्ति से दी जा सकती है। अगर आप यह समझें कि रोज़ का काम है हम शोर करते हैं, बातें आती हैं तो मैं आपको देखता रहा हूँ, कुछ न कुछ जरूर करना पड़ेगा। इसको पार्लमेन्ट बनाना चाहिए और आपको भी पता होना चाहिए कि यह पार्लमेन्ट है। (व्यवधान) यह आखिरी दिन है इसलिये मैं कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ।

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To-day is the last day....(Interruptions) It is done in every session... **

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.(Interruptions) Order, please. When they asked, I said there were a few members' motions. They said that they also should be admitted in one Member's name. If I accept them, I do not use my discretion.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): For once we are in agreement with you.

**Not recorded

SHRI BHOGENDBRA JHA (Jainagar): You are admitting a subject, not on the basis of individuals. There are a few Members in this House who simply with an eye on the newspapers want to blackmail...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DELAY IN APPROVING LAND CEILING LEGISLATIONS OF BIHAR, ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA AND OTHER STATES

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महन्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“विहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा अन्य राज्यों के भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने सम्बन्धी कानूनों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने में विलम्ब ।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The Chief Minister's Conference held on July 23, 1972 made certain recommendations on the ceiling on agricultural holdings and the Government of India formulated a set of guidelines in the light of these recommendations. These were communicated to the State Governments who were requested to amend their existing ceiling laws or introduce fresh legislation, as the case may be in conformity with the national guidelines. Revised ceiling laws passed by the State Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Maharashtra were referred to the Government of India for the accordance of President's assent to them.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

These legislations have been examined by the concerned Ministries of the Govt. of India in consultation with the officials of these State Governments. As the laws referred to above did not strictly conform to the norms given in the national guidelines, discussions were held and assurances have been solicited from the State Governments for incorporation of the revisions necessary to bring their legislation in conformity with the national guidelines.

The Bihar Bill has been discussed with the State Government and all points have been resolved and it is expected that the Government of India would be in a position to communicate the accord of President's assent to the Bihar Bill shortly.

All the required formalities for according President's assent to the Haryana Bill have been completed and President's assent is expected to be accorded to the Bill in a day or two.

The Maharashtra Bill which had been passed by the Legislature before the issue of the national guidelines, was discussed with the representatives of the Maharashtra Government from whom further communication is awaited.

The Andhra Pradesh Bill is in advanced stage of examination and it is expected that President's assent will be accorded soon.

The Government of India as well as the concerned State Governments have been fully alert to the need for enacting ceiling legislations at the earliest possible opportunity. Land Reforms, and specifically land ceiling, are highly complex issues. Apart from the State Governments which have been directly responsible for the enactment of legislation consonant with the national guidelines, the Government of India in its various Ministries and Departments have to examine the various implications of the provisions

of land ceiling so that the law that emerges is consistent with the national policy on land reforms and fits in within the overall framework of our development strategy. I would also take this opportunity to call upon those State Governments who have not yet been able to make legislation on ceiling to take all possible measures for early completion of the task. I have also every hope that energetic and meaningful steps will be taken by all the State Governments for the most expeditious and effective implementation of the laws that are being enacted now.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भूमि की हदबन्दी और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कहानी बहुत ही दुःखद कहानी है। एक तरफ तो हदबन्दी निर्धारित करने में केन्द्रीय सरकार की समिति अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी का पैनल, उसके बाद फिर 2 व्यक्तियों का पैनल जिनमें 4 कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, तीन मुख्य मंत्री और दो राज्य कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे उनका पैनल और उस सब के बाद विलम्ब करते करते जमींदारों के, बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में आखिर में कुछ ऐसे संशोधन किये गये जिससे भूमि हदबन्दी का बहुत हद तक भीतर घात हो जाता है। और उस सब के बाद केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्रालय की कहानी है कि अगर कोई विधेयक इन सभी बाधाओं को पार करके केन्द्र में आता भी है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यह कहेगी कि 6, 8 महीने, साल, डेढ़ साल और दो, दो साल तक विलम्ब लगा देते हैं। बिहार में टाटा जमींदारों के उन्मूलन के सवाल पर यह हाल हुआ था। दो साल के विलम्ब के बाद तब उसकी स्वीकृति दी गई। अभी भी जो बिहार की हदबन्दी का कानून है, भा. र. क.

हदबन्दी का कानून है उसमें एक साल होने जा रहा है। इस तरह से उसमें विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। इस सब का एक ही उद्देश्य होता है कि देरी करके जो बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी हैं वह अपनी जमीनों का आवंटन कर दें। उनके पास कोई फाजिल जमीन ही न रहे जो कि बाद में बतौर फालतू जमीन होने के उन से ली जा सके या उसका बंटवारा किया जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसकी ओर देखे और लोक सभा में इस बात का आश्वासन दे कि जो भी इनके यहां अभी जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पड़े हुए हैं उन्हें क्लारेंस दे देगी। असम के बारे में भी हदबन्दी कानून के बारे में क्वारी ओनर्स के बारे में क्या रहेगा और इसके बारे में यहां विलम्ब किया जा रहा है। बिहार के बारे में एक ऐसी मामूली बात पर विलम्ब किया जा रहा है जिसे स्वीकृति देकर भी बाद में उसे संशोधित किया जा सकता है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें अड़ी रहे तो विलम्ब करने से यह नुकसान हो रहा है जिससे कि भूमि हदबन्दी कानून भूमिहीनों के लिए निरर्थक साबित होता चला जा रहा है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि जो पहले यहां केन्द्रीय लैंड रिफार्म्स कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी उसने सभी पहलुओं से विचार करके भूमि हदबन्दी कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उन सभी सुझावों से सहमत नहीं हूँ फिर भी अगर वह उन सुझावों को लागू करते होते तो कुछ हद तक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो सकती थी मगर वह नहीं किया गया। उसके बाद फिर जो

नई व्यक्तियों की कमेटी बनी उस में हमारे कृषि मंत्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद थे, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यमन थे, श्री मोहनकुमार-मंगल, श्री एन० आर० गोखले थे। इसके अलावा मुख्य मंत्री श्री बरकतउल्ला, देवराज उस थे। उसके अलावा दो कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष थे। राजेन्द्रकुमारी वाजपेयी और श्री के० कृष्णा-करण, इन सब ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में इस बात पर जोर दिया है :

"We are of the view that ceiling is best applied to the family of five as a unit, consisting of the husband, wife and three children, whether minor or major. In making this suggestion, we already agree with the suggestion of the working group of the National Commission of Agriculture that to the extent that the actual number of members in a family is less than five, the ceiling should be reduced by fifth person."

इन नई व्यक्तियों की समिति ने बालिश और नाबालिश का फर्क नहीं किया और उस में पूरा तर्क दिया है कि 6 महीने के बाद कोई बालिश हो जायेगा तो 6 महीने के बाद या एक साल के चलते कोई नाबालिश है तो फिर बालिश से नाबालिश में परिवर्तन करने में कोई अधिक विलम्ब नहीं लगता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में उस का भी उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और इससे राज्य सरकारों ने यह मतलब लगाया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बोट के समय में जो मेहनतकश में किमान है उनके मत, बोट लेने के लिए कुछ नारा दे देती है लेकिन यह अमल में भूस्वामियों का पक्षपात करना चाहती है। इसीलिए अब

[श्री भागेन्द्र झा]

हम देख रहे हैं कि मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार ने जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पारित किया था केन्द्रीय सरकार के आम इस तरह के विलम्ब के बाद तो फिर क्या कहा यह कृषि मन्त्री हमसे ज्यादा जानते हैं। उस के बाद अभी मध्यप्रदेश में जो भूमि हदबन्दी कानून पारित किया है वह पूरे तरीके से जमींदारी के पक्ष में है जिसका कि पारित होना न होना बराबर हो जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी करीब करीब यही किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में यही सब हो चुका है। अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि क्या यह विलम्ब करने की नीति अपना कर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरह से भीतरघात कर रही है। उन वार्तों को जिन पर चुनाव लड़ा गया जिन सवालों के ऊपर सारे देश के लोगों ने इतने बड़े पैमाने पर अपना मतदान किया कि देश के हित में भूमि की हदबन्दी हो अतिरिक्त भूमि का बंटवारा हो क्या वह केवल वोट हासिल करने के लिए हो थीं?

श्रीमान्, मैं आप के माध्यम से कुछ बातें यहां सदन में रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि विलम्ब करने से क्या स्थिति होती है। एक मामला ममम का, एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर जोकि हमारे फ़्रेंड्रीन श्री अहमद साहब उस समय में थे, उन की अपनी भूमि का सवाल और उस सवाल पर जो उन्होंने रिटर्न दे दिये, उसके चार साल के बाद उन्होंने ऐतराज किया कि हम से भूमि न ली जाय और उस चार साल के अन्दर 556 बीघा जमीन कैंटूनमेंट के लिए अर्जित का गई। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ठीक तो नहीं कह सकता

लेकिन

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह बात थाप अलग से बाद में केजिगा। मौजूदा इस कौलिंग अर्जेशन मॉशन में वह नहीं आती है :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : विलम्ब से क्या नुकसान होता है यह मैं कहना चाह रहा था। मैं उसमें पूरा नहीं जाऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आप ने दिया हुआ है जब आपने तब देखा जायेगा लेकिन माननीय सदस्य आउट ऑफ़ वे न जायें।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं विलम्ब के बारे में कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप ने दिया हुआ है वह एक अनहदा चीज़ है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय के जवाब में मुझे यह कहा गया है कि उस कैंटूनमेंट के लिए करीब 34-35 लाख रुपया लगा है। अब उस में किस का किनासा हिस्सा है यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ लेकिन यह विनम्ब के चलते इतना पया लगा। जाहिर है कि हदबन्दी अगर लागू हो जाती तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह पया नहीं लग सकता था।

असम के बारे में मुझे खबर है अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने स्टोन क्वारी के बारे में अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया कि स्टोर क्वारी के नाम पर वहां के भूमि गीमा कानून में बाध डाली जा रही है। मैं यह बतना चाह रहा हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रिय सरकार इस तरह का विलम्ब करके राज्य सरकारों को बड़े क्षेत्रों के बड़े भूस्वामियों को इस बात के लिए उकसावा

नहीं दे रहा है कि वह भूमि हद बन्दी कानून का भीतरघात कर दे और उसे निरर्थक बना दें? इस दरमियान अपनी जमीन का जिस किसी के नाम हो सके जाल करेब करके करोख्त कर दें ताकि दरअसल सारी जमीन उन के पास ही रह जाय। मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि बड़ी बहानी कोमन हमें चुकानी पड़ रही है। अभी इसी 30 दिसम्बर को बड़े भूमि स्वामियों ने जोकि अब सब के सब लगभग शासक कांग्रेस में आ गये हैं, शायद एक आध ही बाहर रहे गये होंगे, 10 महीने पहले सब आ गये हैं। परिणाम यह दे रहा है कि हमारे 8-9 लाख सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता घेर कर कत्त कर दिये गये हैं और वह कत्त करने वाले सभी भूस्वामी हैं। मैं बिहार के मधुबनी जिले के मेनबेरो को बान कह रहा हूँ जो कि उनको घेर कर कत्त कर दिया गया। कत्त करवाने में बिहार के डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं जोकि 10 महीने पहले तक माउन्ट कांग्रेस में थे अब जलान मारे गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातों के बिना जिनका कि काल अर्जेंट में कोई वास्ता नहीं उन्हें इस में माननीय सदस्य को नहीं लाना चाहिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह भिन्न इसलिए कहा कि नुकसान हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीजें बाहर हुई हैं और फिर इस कोन अर्जेंट में कोई उनका सम्बन्ध नहीं है उन्हें इस में नहीं लाना चाहिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : वह मैंने इसलिए केवल जिक्र कर दिया कि इस में नुकसान हो रहा है।

अधिक जमीन रखना या खत्म हो जाने से कोई मतलब नहीं रहता है। जब इस से देश का वातावरण बदल रहा है, भूमिहीन समझते जा रहे हैं कि उन्हें भूमि जोतने के लिए मिलने में अभी विलम्ब हो रहा है। फिर गत चुनाव में हम ने देखा कि कांग्रेस के टूटने में जो एक आशा दिलाई गई थी वह निराशा साबित हुई, हमें धोखा दिया गया और इसलिए उस कांग्रेस के टूटने का कोई राजनैतिक महत्त्व नहीं रह गया है। क्या यही कृपि मन्त्री जी का मतलब है कि देश में यह समझ हम दें कि दो टुकड़े हम कर चुके और अभी उसका हम और खण्डन करने जा रहे हैं।

अन्ध, बिहार, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र और असम के बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा ओनर्स की तान कही तो क्या वह कहेंगे कि कितने दिन के अन्दर वह देंगे? उन का जवाब था कि 31 दिसम्बर के पहले तक वह कानून पास हो जायेगा तो जो उनके पास अभी आना बाकी है क्या वह उनके लिए एक अवधि बताता सको कि कितने दिन, कितने हफ्ते इनका लाइफ़ जिसके कि भोवर रसीदति दे देंगे 6 महीने या साल तक इसे कर देंगे?

तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में निर्णय लेने पर वह कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी की

[श्री योगेश्वर झा]

उस में निर्णय लिया गया था। यह तय किया गया था कि 10 और 18 एकड़ के बीच में 10 एकड़ के नजदीक रहेंगे, 18 एकड़ के पास नहीं जायेंगे। लेकिन ग्राम धारणा यह हो गई है कि 18 के नजदीक रहेंगे, 10 एकड़ के नजदीक जायेंगे ही नहीं। क्या इस के बारे में कोई हिदायत जा रही है कि हदबन्दी की अधिकतम सीमा 10 और 18 के बीच में 10 के पास रहे या 18 के पास रहे? क्या इसके लिये समय का भी कोई माप दण्ड रखा जा रहा है कि कितने समय में यह किया जाये, जिस में उससे अधिक विलम्ब न किया जा सके?

मैं आप के जरिये इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के बारे में 13 दिसम्बर को जवाब मिला है जिस में कृषि मंत्री ने कहा है कि :

"The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Amendment Bill, 1972. It is still under examination in consultation with the administratively concerned Ministry of the State Government."

उस समय का जवाब यह था, अब भी कुछ कह रहे हैं, कोई निश्चित बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। मुझे शक है, बल्कि मेरी खबर भी है कि जो हदबन्दी नहीं हो रही है और जो इतना विलम्ब हो रहा है वह कृषि मंत्रालय के जरिये हो रहा है। ग्राम तौर से गृह मंत्रालय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने का काम करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्रालय के पास

कृषि मंत्रालय ने सब कुछ भेज दिया है? अगर नहीं भेजा है तो कृषि मंत्रालय किस तरह से इस पर बैठा हुआ है और सारे देश की नीति को धायात पहुंचा रहा है? यह क्यों हो रहा है?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already indicated the action taken by the Central Ministries so far as the land ceiling laws are concerned. I have also indicated in my reply that after the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference, certain guidelines were drawn up and they were forwarded to the State Governments for the implementation of those guidelines.

So far as the question of the four States which has been raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to make the position very clear. So far as Bihar is concerned, as soon as we received it from them, we went into the various provisions made by them. The matter was also considered by the Planning Commission and after we found that certain laws were not in conformity with the guidelines given by us, we sent for the local officers and the Ministers for a discussion, and after the discussions were held, we forwarded those comments of ours in order to get the assent from them that they will bring the necessary amendments in order to bring it in conformity with the guidelines given. After that, the Bill was received only recently, and as I have informed the hon. Member, within a very short time it will receive the assent.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: One year may be a short time?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This Bill has gone from my Ministry to the Home Ministry for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the President and I think within a day or two the assent will be received and the Bill will be sent to Bihar.

Similarly, out of the four States which have been mentioned by the hon. Member, we are still awaiting certain replies from the Maharashtra Government. As soon as the replies are received that will also be disposed of. It is our effort that before the year is out, all legislation will be passed, but I may point out in this connection that so far we have received no information from Rajasthan and Mysore. I understand that so far as Rajasthan is concerned, the Bill has been referred to the Select Committee and after it has been disposed of by the Select Committee necessary action will be taken by the Rajasthan legislature in order to pass that Bill, and whenever it is sent to us we shall dispose of it as soon as possible.

So far as Mysore is concerned, there also action is being taken by the Mysore Government. Now, some other States like West Bengal, Assam, etc., have already passed a law, but Assam has not sent the Bill. We have written to all the States for the purpose of forwarding the Bills if any assent is necessary. We shall also give the assent as early as possible.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Whether the Assam Government has been asked to clarify its position about the quarry-owners and on that pretext, the Land Ceiling Act is being delayed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The Assam Government has not come to us. We

do not know what are the details. We have written to them to send the Bill to us. As soon as it is received by us we shall go into the question and see that necessary action is taken according to the guidelines decided upon by the Central Government.

As far as the personal reference which has been made by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to point out that whatever was acquired was within the ceiling according to which our family was entitled to hold the land.

I have made the whole position clear to the hon. Member and I hope he will be satisfied with that. I have given him a detailed reply about that.

12.25 hrs.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want only one clarification. I gave five times call attention notices on the bombing in Viet-Nam. Today, please excuse me for raising this; this is the last day. I want information from you: what is the basis of accepting a call attention? I call the attention. You admitted Mr. Jha's motion; today evening we are discussing land reform Bill. But for this bombing we gave several call attention notices. It is a shame on the part of the Government. Why have they not come forward with condemnation against bombing in Viet Nam? You kindly ask the Minister to make a statement on the escalation of the war in Viet-Nam and the American bombing in Viet-Nam... (Interruptions) Today there is a discussion on land reforms... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; I have not allowed anybody to speak now. In this very session the question of Viet-Nam came either in the form of 377 or in the form of a statement. The rules are... (Interruptions.) I cannot compete with you.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

...*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anybody. Why are you using this language? Do you know you are addressing the Chair? Is it the proper language?

Will all of you please sit down? Viet-Nam was referred to in this House in a number of ways. The Minister made a statement. Then this was discussed. I think Mr. Indrajit Gupta also raised this question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): You allowed me to raise it under rule 377 and the minister made a statement. At that very time many members felt that we should be given an opportunity at least through a calling attention motion to discuss it. Otherwise, it was a hopeless, totally inadequate statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The same subject cannot come up the very next day. Two or three days back, just before leaving, the minister made a statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): In order that we are in a position to express concern on this and the Government also joins in our concern, Government should come forward with a resolution condemning this barbarous bombing. We all would cooperate in passing it unanimously. Let the Government come forward with a resolution at the end of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the same day before leaving for Moscow, the minister made a statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): I want to make a submission on a point of procedure in relation to statements made by ministers. On this occasion, the minister made a statement pursuant to a notice given by a member on this side.

*Not recorded.

And, according to your ruling, we are precluded from having any further discussion on it in the next few days. But it so happens that the statement relates to a question of historic significance about which the whole world is agitated and this country in particular. Therefore, may I know whether if a minister makes a statement and leaves us in a position only of making a few impromptu interjections, we should be satisfied with that only? We wish to have a thorough discussion on this matter of historical significance and we are precluded from doing so because you say for one thing the minister has made a statement and there is an end of it, and for another, the Prime Minister is not here to represent the Foreign Minister who happens to be absent. Parliament goes home, we are sent packing when these events are happening, agitating everybody in this country and outside.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as Vietnam is concerned, I am one with you. We have been expressing our views from time to time on it. Last session, in the last Lok Sabha also and in this session also in one form or the other, we did express our views. The Minister came out with a statement only about 3 days back, one day earlier or the same morning before leaving for Moscow. After the minister left, there was renewed bombing and we were not very happy with it. So, I do not mind if the minister comes with a statement this afternoon. We do not have the minister himself here; the Deputy Minister is here and he can make a statement sometime in the evening.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let there be something operative—a resolution condemning it, not merely a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Are they going to bring a resolution?

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not speaking on their behalf; I speak as Speaker. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table....
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Today being the last day, we would like to know what the Government have done as a retaliatory measure against the Uganda High Commission here. Yesterday we were told that the Government are considering the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, this being the last day of the session, I would like the Minister to say something about the reference made yesterday that they are considering taking some action. Secondly, after the last statement on Vietnam, there has been renewed bombing on which also they should make a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The bombing is on a very heavy scale.

MR. SPEAKER: Both statements should be made some time this afternoon.

श्री रामबन (लाल गंज) : मेरी जिन्दगी के ऊपर जो खतरा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आप से दो मिनट समय की मांग की थी। मैं आपके चैम्बर में आप से मिला भी था। आपको लिख कर भी मैंने दिया था जैसा आपने कहा था। मेरी जिन्दगी के ऊपर खतरा है, इसके बारे में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले सेशन में खतरा था, वह खत्म हो गया। अब खतरा कहाँ है ?

श्री राम बन : पिछले जून महीने में मेरे ऊपर भाजमगढ़ की पुलिस ने अत्याचार किया था जब मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की कमेटी मीटिंग

में भाग लेने जा रहा था। उस सम्बन्ध में मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया था। मैंने एक प्रार्थनापत्र प्रधान मन्त्री को भी लिख कर दिया था। उन्होंने उस पत्र की प्राप्ति की सूचना तो दे दी थी लेकिन उसके बाद मैंने—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सदन में खड़े हो कर गलत मत बताइये। सब बातें बताइये, अगर बतलानी हैं।

श्री राम बन : सब बातें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आप से आपके निवास स्थान पर मिला था और मैंने रो रो कर आपको अपने ऊपर आए खतरे के बारे में बताया था। आपने कृपा करके प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान पर जा कर उसके बारे में स्वयं निवेदन किया था। इसके लिए मैं आपका अनुगृहीत हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी वहाँ के स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण कराने में जो मदद की उसके लिए उनका अनुगृहीत हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आप लोगों के हस्तक्षेप के बाद जिन पुलिस अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण किया था उनको वहाँ से हटा कर उनकी तरक्की कर दी गई। जो ए एस आई था उसको स्टेशन अफसर बनाया गया और क्लास वन थाने का नहीं बल्कि स्पेशल थाने का इनचार्ज बनाया गया : मैंने आप से मिल कर निवेदन किया था कि इन सारे मामलों की जांच कराई जाए। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से भी निवेदन किया था कि केन्द्रीय खुफिया विभाग की ओर से इसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री

[श्री राम घन]

से दर्जनों गार मिल चुका हूँ। वहाँ के गृह विभाग के राज्य मंत्री से दर्जनों बार मिल चुका हूँ, वहाँ के आई जी से मिल चुका हूँ, यहां पर मैं स्टेट मिनिस्टर श्री पंत से भी मिल चुका हूँ। लेकिन छः महीने का समय निकल गया, आज तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई। हम यहां हाउस में कराबर चर्चा करते आए हैं उन अत्याचारों की जो हरिजनों पर हो रहे हैं। मैं एक हरिजन सदस्य हूँ इस लोक सभा का। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक विधायक पर पुलिस वालों ने खूब अत्याचार किया। वहाँ ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी बिठाई गई। मैं दर दर की ठोकें खा रहा हूँ, भटक रहा हूँ लेकिन आज तक कोई जांच नहीं हुई है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप मेरी रक्षा करें। आप मेरी रक्षा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं लोक सभा के रिकार्ड पर इस चीज को रख देना चाहता हूँ। अगर मेरी कल को हत्या होती है तो इसकी जिम्मेदारी जिन लोगों पर होगी, उसको आप देख लें।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a serious matter. Our submission to you will be to look into the matter further personally. You have already taken interest in this matter. The Member has expressed his gratefulness to you for that. The House is unanimous that you take interest in this matter further personally and set the matter right. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to you.

May I request you to kindly sit down?

माननीय सदस्य मुझ से पिछले सेशन से पहले मिलें थे। इसके बारे में मैं कुछ हो सका, मैं ने किया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी फौरी तौर पर कार्यवाही की। उस के बाद पिछला सेशन हो गया और आज यह सेशन भी खत्म हो रहा है। अगर वह पहले बताते तो हम कुछ करते। आज हम उठने वाले हैं। माननीय सदस्य मुझे लिख कर दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री राम घन : मैंने लिख कर दे दिया है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त, जब कि आप पहली दफा आये। उस के बाद मैंने कुछ नहीं मिला। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What he has said has gone on record. You can take action on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Exactly as to who are at fault, what he means exactly, I should get that in writing. I will ask the Home Minister to take prompt action on it.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज ही पिबौरागढ़ से आ रहा हूँ। वहाँ निहत्थे विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई गई। दो आदमी मर चुके हैं और काफी घायल हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को यह आदेश दे कि इस बारे में इम्मीडिएट

जुडिशल एनक्वायरी की जाये। जब तक कि यह जुडिशल एनक्वायरी बैठे, जो सब के सब अफसरान इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उनको सस्पेंड किया जाये। वहां पर इन लोगों ने बहुत अत्याचार किया। विद्यार्थी निर्दोष थे। उन्होंने ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया था, जिस के कारण उन पर लाठी और गोली चलाई जाती। जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने उन के साथ ऐसा बुरा व्यवहार किया है, उन को दंडित किया जाना आवश्यक है। जनता में बड़े विद्रोह की भावना पैदा हो गई है। मैं इस और आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और करबद्ध प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिया जाये कि इस बारे में इन्क्वीजिट जुडिशल एनक्वायरी हो और तब तक सब जिम्मेदार अफसरों को सस्पेंड किया जाये। (व्यवधान)

श्री हुसैन 'अब्द कछबाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि ये कमीशन की रिपोर्ट इस वर्ष के अन्त तक आ जायेगी। अब सुना गया है कि पे कमीशन और समय चाहता है। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप मन्त्री महोदय को यह आदेश दें कि वह सदन को बतायें कि पे कमीशन कब अपनी रिपोर्ट देने आ रहा है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling them only after the formal business is over. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contain): I have written to you...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I tried to obey you...

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You were not called. It will not go on record. We will just keep sitting and watching. The other alternative is ask you to withdraw from the House which I am not doing because today is the last day. We will listen to you. But nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: * *

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3480 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1972, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4114/72.]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF I.O.C.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year, 1971-72.

*Not recorded.

[Shri H. R. Gokhale]

- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4115/72.]

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORTS OF I.T.D.C.,
AND ANNUAL REPORTS & ACCTS. OF

AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1971-72.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4116/72]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Air India for the year 1971-72.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines for the year 1971-72.

[Placed in library See No. LT-4117/72.]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Air India for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Airlines for the year 1971-72 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4118/72.]

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(ISSUED AND MANAGEMENT OF BONUS)
REGULATIONS

SHRI A. K. KISKU: On behalf of Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyay, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Issue and Management of Bonds) Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1135 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4119/72.]

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR
GENERAL, NOTIFICATIONS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial) Part XI-Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division excluding Pipelines Section), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4120/72.]

- (2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi:—
- (a) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(45)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th June, 1972.
- (b) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(60)/71-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd August, 1972.
- (c) The Delhi Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. F. 4(24)/72-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th October, 1972.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4121/72.]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (i) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1494 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1495 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1972.
[Placed in library. See No. LT-4122/72.]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 479(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/72.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 472(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4123/72.]

REVIEWS & ANNUAL REPORTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government in the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, for the year 1971-72.
- (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Triveni Structurals Limited.

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4125/72.]

- (2) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4126/72.]

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4127/72.]

STATEMENT RE. COTTON CORPORATION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF I.M.P.E.C.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding cotton purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India during 1971-72 and Cotton Price Policy for 1972-73. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4128/72.]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the India Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4129/72.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF WEST BENGAL AERO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Shri Annasahab P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4130/72.]

NOTIFICATIONS & ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: On behalf of Shri A. C. George, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942:—
 - (i) The Coffee (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 929 in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1972.
 - (ii) The Coffee (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1077 in Gazette of India

dated the 2nd September, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. No. LT-4131/72.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1971-72. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4132/72.]

STATEMENTS, ACCTTS., NOTIFICATIONS

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XXVII | Seventh Session, 1969. |
| (ii) Statement No. XXVI | Eighth Session, 1969. |
| (iii) Statement No. XXIV | Ninth Session, 1969. |
| (iv) Statement No. XXVII | Tenth Session, 1970. |
| (v) Statement No. XVII | Twelfth Session, 1970. |

Fifth Lok Sabha

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (vi) Statement No. XVIII | Second Session, 1971. |
| (vii) Statement No. X | Third Session, 1971. |
| (viii) Statement No. IX | Fourth Session, 1972. |
| (ix) Statement No. III | Fifth Session, 1972. |
| (x) Statement No. I | Sixth Session, 1972. |

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4133/72].

On behalf of Shri Bal Govind Verma, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1968-69. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4134/72.]

- (2) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) together with the Audit Report thereon of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1969-70 under section 36 of the Employees Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4135/72.]

- (3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family

Pension and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948:—

- (a) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4136/72].

- (b) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4137/72.]

- (c) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 in

Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1972, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4138/72.]

(d) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512 in Gazette of India dated, the 29th April, 1972.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4139/1.]

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 7755 DATED 29TH MAY, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the answer given on the 29th May, 1972 to Unstarred Question No. 7755 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri regarding financial assistance to Cultural Institutions and (ii) giving reasons for the delay in correcting the answer.

Statement

In reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7755 answered on 29th May, 1972, a list was attached as Annexure II giving details of the cultural institutions which received assistance from the Government during 1971-72 and the amount of assistance in each case. In Statement V of the said Annexure II, the following corrections may be made:—

(1) Under the heading "State Akademies", for entry at

S. No. 2 in the list viz., Gujarat Sangit Nritya Natya Akademi, Ahmedabad the name of Kerala Sangeet Natak Akademi, Kerala may be substituted.

(2) The amount of Rs. 60,000 shown against Bharatiya Natya Sangh, New Delhi (S. No. 1 under "Cultural Institutions") may be amended to read as Rs. 28,000.

(3) The entries relating to Naya Theatre, New Delhi (S. No. 58) and Little Theatre Group (S. No. 60) may be substituted by the followings:—

"58 Nandikar, Calcutta	15,000
60 Andhra Pradesh	
Natya Sangham,	
Hyderabad.	10,000"

(4) The following may be added at the end:—

'66 Madras Natya	
Sangh, Madras	7,000
67 Natya Sangh,	
Bombay	5,000
68 Theatre Centre,	
Calcutta	10,000"

2. The delay in correcting the statement is due to the fact that the inaccuracies were detected by the Sangeet Natak Akademi only at a later date.

12.48 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the

Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1972."

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972."

(1) Shri Martand Singh of Rewa

(2) Shri Tula Ram

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: (Contai): Can I make a submission, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not get up every time. I am not calling you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can I make a submission, Sir?

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.49 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

—12th May to 1st June, 1972 (Fourth Session) and 31st July to 31st August, 1972 (Fifth Session).

—13th November, to 12th December, 1972 (Sixth Session).

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet. Unless I call you. Kindly sit down.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eighteenth to Twenty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS
OF THE HOUSE
MINUTES**

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk):
I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Eighth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

12.51 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

(AMENDMENT OF SEVENTH SCHEDULE)
BY **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA**
OPINION ON BILL

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk):
I beg to lay on the Table a paper containing opinions on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 12th May, 1972.

12.51½ hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-FIRST REPORTS**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):
I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Sixtieth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-eighth Report relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Department of Agriculture.
- (2) Sixty-first Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Second Report on Appropriation Accounts (P. & T.) 1968-69 and Audit Report (P. & T.), 1970.

12.52 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
EIGHTH AND NINTH REPORTS**

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): I beg to present the Eighth and Ninth Reports of the Committee on Petitions.

2.52½ hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT
FOURTH REPORT**

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.53 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. TAKE-OVER OF
WHOLESALE TRADE IN WHEAT
AND RICE**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Hon'ble Members are aware that Government had already reached the decision to take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice. This decision was taken in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States. The essential features of the scheme are to give the public agencies a more dominant role in the procurement and distribution of wheat and rice and thereby eliminating the role of the middlemen. This decision has already been conveyed to the Lok Sabha in response to several questions answered in the House during the current session.

A conference of Food Ministers of States was held on 15th and 16th of December, 1972, to finalise the steps necessary to implement the decision already taken by the Government to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice. In the conference the State governments were agreeable in principle to the decision taken by

the Central Government. They however, expressed certain operational difficulties likely to be experienced in the taking over of the wholesale trade. The consensus in the conference was that a committee may be appointed to examine the various operational difficulties that may be faced by the State Governments in implementing the decision. Necessary steps are being taken to form a committee consisting of representatives of surplus and deficit States, Planning Commission and the economic Ministries of the Central Government. The committee will be headed by the Minister for Agriculture.

श्री नाथराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ज्वार की निकासी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट के बाद अब आप यह नहीं कर सकते।

12.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACTION TAKEN
ON THE INSPECTION REPORT IN
THE CASE OF BELAPUR SUGAR
AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES LTD.

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA
REDDY): Hon'ble Members will recall that on 11th August, 1972 during the discussion initiated by Shri Piloo Modi by calling the attention of the Minister for Company Affairs to the affairs of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Limited, I had assured this House that action taken on the report of inspection under section 209(4) of the Companies Act would be reported this House. This statement is being made in pursuance of the foregoing

The inspection of this company was conducted during the period 26th July 1972 to 9th August, 1972 and the report was received by the Company Law Board on 5th October, 1972. After detailed examination the Company Law Board has taken action on the following lines:

1. The Regional Director at Bombay has been asked on 2nd December, 1972 to take up with the company the violations of Companies Act and certain other features requiring clarification.
2. The Income Tax Department has been informed on 2nd December 1972, of certain transactions which apparently required further investigation at their end.
3. On 8th December, 1972 a communication was addressed to C.B.I. for investigation into certain transactions which *prima facie* appeared to be offences involving criminal conspiracy, breach of trust, fabrication of accounts etc. by the management of the Company.
4. A notice requiring the company to show cause why 2 Government Directors should not be appointed u/s 408 of the Companies Act has been issued on 12th December, 1972 as the Company Law Board was of the *prima facie* view that company continued to be managed in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the company and of the public.

During the discussion, some Hon'ble Members had referred to the role of the Life Insurance Corporation. According to the Life Insurance Corporation, their representative along with the representative of Unit Trust of India attended the Annual General

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

Meeting of the company held on 9th June, 1972. It is true that the L.I.C. did not participate in any voting but the circumstances in which this was done are as follows:

The shareholding of the L.I.C. being only 9.9 per cent they felt that no results may be achieved by opposing the resolution for adoption of accounts or of re-election of Directors. The company representatives were therefore called to the office of the L.I.C. before the Annual General Meeting to discuss the various financial irregularities disclosed by the annual report for the year ended 30th September 1971. After consultations with the Reserve Bank of India it was put to the management of the company that they would make a statement in the meeting in order to ensure that the company Directors bound themselves to concentrate their efforts on the recovery of the company's funds in consultation with their bankers and auditors. The required statement was made at the Annual General Meeting and the representatives of L.I.C., U.T.I. and nationalised banks who attended the meeting did not participate in the voting.

12.58 hrs.

RE. FINAL REPORT OF THE THIRD PAY COMMISSION

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (मुरैना)

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय, पे कमीशन के ऊपर सरकार
से वक्तव्य दिलवाइए ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): *

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not allowing you.

Mr. Banerjee, I allowed you under Rule 377. This is about delay in the submission of the final report of the Pay Commission. I will ask the Minis-

ter to come up with a statement....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before that, Sir, I wish to remind you, in this very House, repeated assurances were given by the Finance Minister and by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance stating that the Pay Commission will submit its final report by the end of this month, in other words, by the end of this year. Every day practically I have been mentioning this, because I had a fear in my mind that the Pay Commission may ask for a further extension of time and that they would delay the report once the Parliament is adjourned, since Parliament is being adjourned today.

Now, Sir, this is not merely a question of the 28 lakhs of Central Government employees; there are lakhs of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force personnel. They are equally agitated over this abnormal delay because many thousands of people have retired during 1971 and 1972. Once the Pay Commission report is out and if it is not mentioned that this will have retrospective effect, all these persons will not be able to get any benefit out of this report.

13.00 hrs.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a statement and give a categorical assurance that the Pay Commission will not be allowed to extend their time and the report will be submitted this year and moreover it will be implemented retrospectively after discussions with the employees' representatives.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): Honourable Mem-
bers will recall that in response to
Questions raised in the House it was
stated some time back that according

to the indications then available the final Report of the Third Pay Commission was likely to be received by the end of the current year. The Commission have been making every effort to complete their work within this time. *(Interruptions)* The Commission recently had occasion to review the progress made in this direction with a view to assessing the further time which may be required by them to complete the remaining work and they think that a little more time would be necessary. The Government are in touch with the Commission and hope that the Commission would be able to submit their Final Report soon. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called anyone. I am not allowing anybody to speak now. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At least let the hon. Minister complete the statement. We have not been able to hear him at all.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have nothing to hide. I am prepared to read out the later part of the statement again.

The Commission recently had occasion to review the progress made in this direction with a view to assessing the further time which may be required by them to complete the remaining work and they think that a little more time would be necessary. The Government are in touch with the Commission and hope that the Commission would be able to submit their Final Report soon. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down—
[1] of you. *(Interruptions)*.

नाप लोग बैठ जायें । Please sit down,
Do not disturb the House.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We have given a statement to the House many times. According to justifications we got from the Pay Commission, their Report will be submitted by the end of this year. There is no doubt about it; there is no dispute about it. Recently, and also because of the illness of the Chairman, the Pay Commission have reviewed the work and they think. *(Interruptions)*—Please let me complete my statement if you want to know the government line; but if you shout, I shall sit down—Recently the Pay Commission had occasion to review their work and they have come to the conclusion that some residual work will be left. Still, we had given an assurance to Parliament and it was the responsibility of Government to come and explain this position. Government are in touch with the Pay Commission....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior): How long?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It is the intention of Government to see that the Pay Commission submit their report as early as it can be finalised.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
How long? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may kindly sit down. He has made his statement.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We are telling them. The views expressed by hon. Members will also be conveyed to them *(Interruption)*. He does not understand anything about the Pay Commission.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो गुस्से में हैं आप गुस्से में मत आये ।

श्री के० आर० गणेश : नहीं साहब, यह तो मेरी आदत है । मैं ने कई दफा पहले भी कहा है कि यह मेरी आदत है—मैं गुस्से में नहीं हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक महीना, दो महीना, तीन महीना, कमीशन कितना टाइम चाहता है ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The Commission want some little time to do the residual work. So the word 'soon' used is very appropriate.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You have made a mockery of this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम को चुप करा देंगे लेकिन सारे देश के कर्मचारियों को चुप नहीं करा पायेंगे ।
(व्यवधान) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं होगा । मैं आप से कहूंगा कि हमारे सभ का प्याला लबरेज हो चुका है ।

13.10 hrs.

RE. DHARNA BY U.P. WEAVERS

श्री ब्रह्महाक सम्मली : (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, यू० पी० के 40 लाख बुनकर हमारी सरकार को इस पालिसी के अंतर्गत तबतक हो रहे हैं और आप को मालूम है कि तीन दिन से मिनिस्टर द्वारा फॉरें ट्रेड के मकान पर यू० पी० के बुनकर घेरना दे रहे हैं । उनका मसला बहुत साफ़ सा है, वे कोई नई मांग लेकर

नहीं आये हैं, किसी रियायत के लिए नहीं आये हैं, उनका मतलब यह है कि सरकार ने जो तीन एलान किए थे उनको पूरा किया जाये । उनको सरकार ने पूरा नहीं किया है । सरकार ने एलान किया था कि जनवरी 1970 के भाव पर सूत दिया जायेगा लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने सूत का भाव मुकर्रर कर के मिलों को मजबूर नहीं किया है कि उस भाव पर सूत दें । नतीजा यह है कि आज सूत के दाम कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं । एक बण्डल पर तीन रुपये से सात रुपये तक बढ़ गए हैं । यह भी एलान किया गया था सरकार की तरफ से हमारे मिश्रा जी ने एलान किया था कि 30 अप्रैल तक 30 करोड़ रुपये का हैंडलूम खरीद लिया जायेगा लेकिन एक धागा भी कपड़े का आज तक खरीदने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया है । यह भी एलान किया गया था कि हैंडलूम को 15 सौ रुपये और पावर लूम को पांच हजार रुपये दिये जाएंगे । यू० पी० में दो लाख हैंडलूम हैं सिर्फ 5 हजार को दिया गया है और इस तरह से 50 साल में भी वायदा पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । इसका नतीजा यह है कि 40 लाख इन्सान भूखें मर रहे हैं । इस के लिए कल मैं ने, मेरे साथी बनर्जी साहब ने, सरजू पांडे और भारखंडराय जी ने आप को लिखकर दिया था, हमारी आप से दरखास्त है मेहरबानी कर के सरकार को इतला दीजिए वरना 40 लाख भूखे इन्सान मिनिस्टर साहब के मकान को घेरेंगे । आप गोली चलायें वे गोली खा कर मर सकते हैं, लेकिन भूखे नहीं मर सकते हैं । इसलिए मेरी आप से दरखास्त है कि सरकार को तबतक इस तरफ आप दिलायें । सरकार फौरन इस पर

کاروبار کرے۔ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے کہ جن پالیسیوں کو سرکار نے ڈیکلےئر کیا تھا ان کا ایمپلیمینٹیشن نہیں ہو رہا ہے، ان پر عملدرآمد نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ میری درخواست ہے کہ حکومت کے ان لوگوں کو آواز دیا جائے کہ ان کو سرکار نے آواز دیا ہے ان پر عملدرآمد کرنا ہے۔

شری استھانک - (امروہا) -
سپیکر صاحب - ۲۰ پی کے ۲۰ لاکھ
بلکر ہماری سرکار کی اس پالیسی کے ماتحت تیار ہو رہے ہیں۔ اور آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ تین دن سے مسئلہ فار فارن ٹریڈ کے متعلق ہوئی ہے بلکر دھونا دے رہے ہیں۔ ان کا مسئلہ بہت صاف سا ہے۔ وہ کوئی نئی مانگ لے کر نہیں آئے ہیں۔ کسی رعایت کے لئے نہیں آئے ہیں۔ ان کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ سرکار نے جو ان اعلان کئے تھے ان کو پورا کیا جائے۔ ان کو سرکار نے پورا نہیں کیا ہے۔ سرکار نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ جنوری ۱۹۷۰ کے پہلے سے یہ سوت دیا جائے گا۔ لیکن آج تک سرکار نے سوت کا بھارا مقرر کر کے ملوں کو مقرر نہیں کیا ہے کہ ان کو بھارا پر سوت دیں۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ آج سوت کے دام کم ہیں زیادہ بڑے گئے ہیں۔ ایک بلقان پر تین روپے سے سات روپے

تک بڑھ گئے ہیں۔ یہ بھی اعلان کیا گیا تھا کہ سرکار کی طرف سے ہمارے مسئلہ جی نے اعلان کیا تھا کہ ۳۰ اپریل تک ۳۰ کروڑ روپے کا ہیلڈ لوم خرید لیا جائے گا۔ لیکن ایک دھماکہ بھی کہوے گا آج تک خریدنے کا انتظام نہیں کیا گیا۔ یہ بھی اعلان کیا تھا کہ ہیلڈ لوم کو ۱۵ سو روپے اور پاور لوم کو پانچ سو روپے دئے جائیں گے۔ یہ بھی میں دو لاکھ ہیلڈ لوم ہیں۔ صرف پانچ سو روپے کو دیا گیا ہے۔ اور اس طرح سے ۵۰ سال میں بھی وعدہ پورا نہیں ہو گا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ۲۰ لاکھ سٹان بھوکے مر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے کل میں نے - مہرے ساتھی بلرچی صاحب - سوج پالڈے اور جہار کھنڈہ رائے جی نے آپ کو لکھ کر دیا تھا۔ ہماری آپ سے یہ درخواست ہے سہجائی کر کے سرکار کو اطلاع دیجئے ورنہ ۲۰ لاکھ بھوکے سٹان مسئلہ صاحب کے متعلق کو گھبراہٹ کے - آپ کوئی چلائیں - وہ کوئی کہہ کر مر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن بھوکے نہیں مر سکتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہماری آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ سرکار کی توجہ اس طرف آپ دلائیں۔ سرکار فوراً اس پروکارروائی کرے۔ بڑے شرم کی بات ہے کہ جن پالیسیوں کو سرکار

[श्री استحقاق سلیبھالی امروزہا]
 نے قیقلیر کیا تھا ان کا امپلیمنٹس
 نہیں ہو رہا ہے - ان پر عمل درآمد
 نہیں ہو رہا ہے - یہ مہربی درخواست
 ہے مہربانی کر کے ان لاکھوں انسانوں
 کو آپ قانون سے بچائیں - اور سرکار
 نے جو اعلان کئے ہیں ان پر عمل
 درآمد کورائیے -]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The Minister will look into it.

13.11 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in the Business Advisory Committee....

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you later on. Now, Shri Kalyanasundaram.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : साढ़े 12 बजे हमारा
 मोशन लेने के लिए तय हुआ था

सभ्यता महोदय : वहां तो कुछ भी नहीं
 लिखा है ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it was decided that the item on car would be taken up at 12.30. If there is no time we should sit longer, because it is a substantive motion. At least four to five hours should be given.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under 193 it is a substantive motion. Therefore, I have the right of reply. I am just bringing it to your notice.

सभ्यता महोदय : प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स के
 टाइम के पहिले जो बचता है वही मिलेगा ।

13.12 hrs.

Re. Charges Against Tamil Nadu
 Chief Minister and his Cabinet
 Colleagues

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
 (Tiruchirapalli) rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me tell you something. We do not allow discussion on the corruption charges against the Chief Minister of a State.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 I am not...

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 I am not rising on that. I want to know from the Prime Minister what action she is going to take, because the matter is now before her. She has sent the charges to the Chief Minister and called for his remarks and the remarks have been sent here. So, this House is entitled to know what are the charges and what is the reply and what is the Central Government going to do with that. (Interruption).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 It is a matter of public knowledge.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:
 Let the reply be placed on the Table of the House. In the Assembly there, they have placed it on the Table of the House. It is public property now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We want an enquiry on Mr. Kalyanasundaram.** (Interruption). and is indulging in anti-national activities. We want an enquiry. (Interruption). His loyalty to this country is questionable.

**Excluded as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order; kindly sit down.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore): On a point of order. Is it in order for any Member to say that a Member of this House.**

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If what you are saying is in order, what I say is in order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): People who were thinking of secession from this country should talk about the loyalty of others.... (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: I want a ruling on the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you? This is a very troublesome part of the House. I must say something. I do not allow it. Why do you get quarrelling among yourselves? You can quarrel with me all right, but do not quarrel among yourselves.

Now the position is that if a Member wants to level a charge against an other Member, there is a procedure for it. Do not do it like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वागत) :
सी आई ए एक्टिविटीज पर जब यहां चर्चा
हो रही थी तो हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर यह चार्ज
लगाया गया था... (इश्वरान)

MR. SPEAKER: That was wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What you said about the procedure has got nothing to do with what Mr. Vajpayee says. The question raised here is: can one Member accuse another Member in this way, suddenly? All I have done was to quote the U.K. High Commissioner in this country—and I said that it had not been contradicted—that certain parties had

been getting money. I never mentioned any Member of this House... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Sir, there is a point of order which remains unsolved. Here has been an instance of one Member accusing another Member in a very dastardly way; you did not hold him up; you have not even been pleased to observe yourself definitely and strongly against that practice.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave the ruling; you did not hear.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The whole matter has been confused by an absolutely irrelevant comparison between a general accusation in regard to the political segments in this country and a personal accusation against a Member functioning in this House and present in this House. When that kind of dastardly accusation is being hurled, no protection is forthcoming from the Chair. On a point of order, I say that it is necessary for you to do something in regard to this matter: either ask the Member concerned to apologise. . .

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why should I apologise?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:or ask him to repeat it outside the House and let him be beaten to smithereens(Interruptions). With the protection of being under your umbrella, he makes this accusation and gets away with it. This is an irrelevant comparison. Political accusation has nothing to do with the personal honour of a member being impugned. I have never seen in this House the personal honour of a member present being impugned in this manner without any protection from the Chair. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Sir, you called the name of Mr. Kalyanasundaram and he got up to put certain questions.**

Is it not up to you to pull him up? *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Viswanathan, you must know the rule. When you level a charge against an hon. member this House, the procedure is in such cases the member give it in writing to the Speaker that he is going to say this. In this case it was very unfair on your part to have said it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If I had anticipated it, I would have given notice. It was unanticipated. I will give notice now with retrospective effect. *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sezhiyan, will you kindly ask your party member to withdraw those words?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My submission is that in these matters you must evolve a code of conduct for the members of the House. Otherwise, the impression in my mind by the observations of the Chair is that the Chair puts up with utterances, nasty utterances, by some members while it does not put up with utterances by other members. I can quote hundreds of instances where members like Shri Piloo Mody had been called American agents. I have never used expressions like the one Shri Viswanathan has used against another hon. Member. At the same time, I seek your guidance in this matter. Whether on certain other occasions such words have been used and they were not withdrawn. Persons like me have pointed out to you even yesterday how some members use the strongest possible terms. If on this occasion you make a member withdraw his words, you would be taking a highly discriminatory action and we

cannot be a party to that. Unless you evolve a code of conduct....*(Interruptions).*

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I want to know whether in the past members have been asked to withdraw such remarks made on similar occasions.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): On an earlier occasion, a ruling party member called another Member a Pakistani agent. You in your wisdom asked the member to withdraw those words. The member did not withdraw those words. Then, Sir, you in your wisdom expunged those remarks. In this case, if you feel that they are unparliamentary, undesirable and unwarranted, you can at best expunge them. We want a uniform procedure. I am saying this because I am an Independent member and many members will not stand on my behalf. Therefore, a different norm would be adopted. This is very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will expunge it. That remark is expunged.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Other similar expressions used by other members should also be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly. All of them will be expunged.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, the students in my constituency in a hostel were beaten....*(interruptions).*

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Sir, on a point of order. This is a matter concerning law and order in the State, which is a State subject....*(Interruptions).* Why should they raise it here? There is a State Assembly where it can be raised....*(interruptions).*

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai)
rose—

13.30 hrs.

RE: WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN AND PAKISTANI TROOPS AND RATIONALISATION OF LINE OF CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, what I meant at that time was to convey to you to kindly not to get up abruptly because we were dealing with the formal business and everything was kept at the end of the formal business. That you did not follow. Now, you take one or two minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):
It was not informed to me.

According to the official communique of the Government, the withdrawal of both Indian Army and Pakistani Army from the occupied area has been completed. At the same time, it has been reported that it has been done on the basis of "give and take" and it has also been reported that certain rationalisation of the line of control has been done. The Government is very brief in their communique. They have not categorically stated as to what has been the area of land given and what has been the area of land taken. According to the constitutional provisions, articles 3 and 4, not even an inch of Pakistani territory can be retained by India without the formal approval of Parliamentary and not an inch of Indian territory can be given to Pakistan without the approval of Parliament. The Government is completely silent on that. This is an important matter.

This is the last day of the session. This House has the sovereign right to know even about an inch of our territory which has been in occupation of India before 1965 that has been given to Pakistan or even about an inch of Pakistan territory that has

come to India. This is a very vital matter involving the constitutional provisions and the sovereignty of our country. Therefore, I submit to you that, in your wisdom, you ask the Government to make a categorical statement to let the House know what is the extent of territory that was given to Pakistan and what is the extent of territory that was taken by us. This is a very vital point. I hope, you would ask the Government to make it quite clear.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) :

मैंने भी कहा था कि आप चर्चा करने का मौका दें। अभी वीयतनाम के बारे में तो शोर हो रहा है लेकिन हमारी कितनी जमीन पाकिस्तान को दे दी गई है यह सदन को बताया तक नहीं गया है। देश को भंघरे में रख कर इस तरह से पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौते की बात की जाएगी। अध्यक्ष जी, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहिये कि कौन सी जमीन दी गई है। कहां दी गई है कितनी दी गई है इस को हमें बतायें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Who has given the right to the External Affairs Minister to accept that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो ली गई है, और जो दी गई है, दोनों बता दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दी ज्यादा गई है, ली कम गई है। आप को याद होगा कि बेरूबाड़ी का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया था (इंटरप्शन) इस तरह से जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती है।

13.33 hrs.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं रेल मंत्री जी से निबदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश के ग्रन्ड स्टेशन मार्स्टर्ज और असिस्टेंट

[श्री राधावल्लभ शास्त्री]

स्टेशन मास्टर्ज ने नॉन-प्रिअरिटी मूवमेंट चालू कर दिया है। स्थिति इस की वजह से बिगड़ रही है। 24 तारीख से हो सकता है कि तमाम रेल गाड़ियों का आना जाना बन्द हो जाए। अतः मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्ज सोल्यूशन के जो पदाधिकारी हैं उन से मिल कर मंत्री महोदय बात करे और इस को टालने के लिए कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें। उन की वश दिक्कतें हैं, इन को देखें और उन की इन दिक्कतों को दूर करें। पर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हो सकता है कि 24 तारीख को उन को कोई दूसरे तरीके अड्युप्ट करके पड़े या डायरेक्ट एड्युप्ट करना पड़े जिस का परिणाम यह होगा कि रेल गाड़ियों का आना जाना रुक सकता है और इस से हमारे देश को नुकसान होगा। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप सरकार से कहें कि वह उन लोगों से बातचीत कर के कोई रास्ता निकालने, समझाने का कोई तरीका निकाले।

13.34 hrs.

MOTION RE. POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO MANUFACTURE OF CAR

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up Motion at item No. 25 Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, before I start, I want to make a submission. As the zero hour started from quarter past twelve to thirty-five minutes past one, I would like to have a kind ruling in this regard as to the time fixed for this Motion. This is a substantive Motion relating to a very serious matter....

MR. SPEAKER: It was decided in the Business Advisory Committee that we will finish it before the Private Members' business starts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a substantive Motion. I have a right of reply. There will be other Speakers from different parties. Before I start, I want to know your ruling as to the adjustment of time on the Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, we will take up the Private Members' Business one hour later. We will try to make up this time. Instead of at 13.00 p.m., the Private Members' Business will be taken up at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the ruling, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take one hour from the Private Members' Business and extend the Private Members' Business in the evening. In that way we shall try to make up the lost time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of Car."

We are Marxists. We believe in planned economy—public sector, priority and non-priority sectors. We want a clean administration, free from nepotism and corruption. About this project, we would have opposed if Birla was given this project, we would have opposed if Tata was given this project, and we are opposed to the project having been given to the persons to whom it has been given, because it is a growth of private sector and capitalism. This evolution of small car, particularly, is a reverse process of Darwin's theory—Man has become the monkey and monkey has not become man. That is the position.

Production of 50,000 cars a year, may be small in size, but the producer is not a socialist; it is another Tata or Birla in the making. Government is talking about manufacture of people's car. We felt very strange—that was a non-priority item. The planning Commission also felt that we should conserve the overall resources for priority sector. Did late Mr. Gadgil have to quit because small car had to come into existence? Public transport is a vital thing. But its growth is insignificant. The Ministry of Industrial Development made out a case that the present manufactured cars were outdated in quality, in price and the machinery were old, that the producers wanted replacement—and naturally they would approach the Government for further investment. And this Government of course surrenders to the monopolists. Finally, in November 1970, the Cabinet decided about the small car in the public sector—not really public sector, the sector controlled by the market, part of the money will be coming from the market, a part from the State and a part from foreign capitalists. The basis was the Low Cost Car Committee Report of 1961. The Minister said on the floor of the House that this would be export-oriented. Then, 'market collection' means resource mobilisation, and the plans were that the cars which would be produced in that sector would also be exported—a good quantity of them. The project report for doing it did cost us to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs all in foreign exchange. We had consultations with Renault, Ford, Nissan and so many others. Collaborations were invited and finalised. The HMT were anxious and they offered that they could utilise their unutilised built-in capacity for producing ancillaries. But here it comes to the surface that to one fortunate person with no resources—his income-tax declaration was Rs. 748—the letter of intent was issued on 30th November, 1970, and the Licence Sub-Committee of the Cabinet was presided over by the Prime Minister herself

whose son happened to be the applicant. It would have posed a serious competition—that was the apprehension to the public sector project. But the Government assured in parliament that the public sector project would not be affected. Now what do we see? It has been dropped without any rhyme or reason, in order to help the young, lucky person who has come out in the new project. Similar but small scale allegations were brought against the former Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, some time ago and the House was agitated about it. I want to ask this question: Is it true that Mr. Moinul Haque Chowdhury had to quit the Cabinet because he opposed the private sector small car project?

Is it true that Mr. Subramaniam was brought in as Devaluation Minister within a week he dropped the public sector project? Is it also true that Mr. Subramaniam had to go out of the Government because of Aminchand Pyarelal affair and failed to get re-entry through the Rajya Sabha and now has come and he has been put in charge of this Ministry for this purpose? Is he so indispensable? Now, it cuts both ways. The Birlas may demand resources for remodelling their Ambassador car. Why was the public sector project dropped? I want to ask that question. Is it to kill priority to public transport contrary to the previous announcement? We want manufacture of public transport in the public sector. Why has it been avoided? I want to ask Mr. Subramaniam.

Again, I ask the question: why with the change of the Minister in the Planning Commission, a project which was once agreed to was disagreed to by another. Mr. Subramaniam deferred the thing in May 1972. I want to know the reason for the same also. Of course, he gave an excuse in reply to an unstarred question on 13th December 1972. This is what he said:

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"The Planning Commission are currently examining the question of the relative costs and benefits to the economy of public transport vis-a-vis passenger cars;

A final decision on the proposed public sector small car project will be taken after this examination is completed."

Please tell us, Mr. Subramaniam, why there was no discussion in the Parliament. Why has it been kept as a mystery? It has not been explained. Is it because it is embarrassing to a VIP? People are no longer fools for you to hoodwink them. The Government has to accommodate this lucky young man. So, the low priority passenger car gets precedence over the public transport. And this is how the 'Garibi Hatao' is being implemented. What is the outcome? The outcome will be for a few to prosper and the rest to rot, and the heinous private sector gets priority over the public sector. This is a conspiracy hatched by this Government over the public sector. They will be tapping the same source for the resources because they cannot mobilise any additional resources. So, it should have gone to the public sector or given low priority or deferred as far as possible because it is a low priority item and because of the present conditions.

In reply to a question of mine, Mr. Subramaniam, has made a statement in the Industrial Development Ministry's Consultative Committee meeting which says:

"Shri Sanjay Gandhi was granted a letter of intent on 30-9-1970 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Gurgaon, in the Haryana State for the manufacture of passenger cars with an annual capacity of 50,000 numbers per annum. The validity of the letter of intent granted to him has been extended upto 31-12-1972.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi has already floated a company and according to the information received 297 acres of land costing Rs. 36 lakhs approximately have been procured and the boundary walls put up."

We do not know the entrepreneur's qualifications anything nor more than an artisan's training he had received. We want to know from Mr. Subramaniam. Was he a Graduate Apprentice in the Rolls Royce? We want to know his experience both academic and practical, both.

About the extension of the letter of intent, why and when was it given? When there is no guarantee for licence, not yet tested and passed, how is it that a letter of intent was given? Mr. Swaminathan Committee's report clearly says:

"To enable him to proceed with the negotiations with the foreign collaborators as well as to arrange financial assistance, until 1959 a practice prevailed under which a conditional letter was issued which provided for negotiations with the Government for the grant of a licence provided certain conditions are satisfied."

It says that the Swaminathan Committee recommended the issue of a letter of intent which practically the same as the former conditional letter the Government introduced in 1954—the letter of intent. The letter of intent specified the time limit—this is very important—within which certain steps have to be taken. If that is not done, the letter of intent automatically lapses, unless the applicant requires an extension of the time limit and the request is agreed to. It also says that the letter of intent broadly indicates the conditions subject to which the Government would be prepared to consider the grant of licence and also specify a definite period varying from six to

twelve months depending on the nature of the industry with which the applicant should be acquainted.

Now, today is the 22nd of December, 1972. According to Mr. Subramaniam, the letter of intent has been extended upto the 31st of December, 1971 only. From six months to one year is the maximum time limit. But why is it that you have gone out of your way to extend it upto two years and three months? Is it not the case that the licence would get automatically cancelled? We have got 70,000 graduate engineers, who have got so many national talent scholarship-holders running petrol pump stations, filling petrol for cars. Why should this be allowed? I am unable to understand this.

Then, the worst thing is the land scandal issue. There is the Central Land Acquisition Act of 1894 modified by us in March, 1970. The provisions of this Act have been bypassed by this company, actually an individual. This matter has got no parallel in history, Sir. This was done only to oblige the Delhi wishes.

I have got the letter with me written by the Chief Minister Mr. Bansi Lal. It says:

"A total area of 420.54 acres was acquired out of which 9680 acres were allotted to Messrs. Maruthi Limited for setting up a Car Manufacturing Project."

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Sir, I rise on a point of order. (Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not yielding.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I would be grateful to you, Sir, if you allow me to raise this point of order. What is the motion before the House? (Interruption).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Point of order gets precedence always.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: My point of order is this. I would like to remind the House about the exact wording of the Motion before the House, which we are presently discussing. It says:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

It is not only for Maruthi Limited that the letter of intent was issued. There are eleven other parties. There is another case where the letter of intent was issued. It is a question of policy in regard to the manufacture of car which alone should be discussed. How can the question of land come in here?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Car model, a particular director being there, etc. are all things which do not come within the purview of this particular motion which we are discussing.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What my hon. friend says is correct. The Motion before the House is regarding the policy of the Government. It is not a question of particular individual. You cannot bring in any particular issues whether a particular company has got a land or not. We should confine ourselves to the policy of the Government. Nothing more. We cannot allow any aspersion on A. B. C. D. etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is a general Motion on car manufacture policy. If the Member has come prepared only for one particular thing, I have no objection. This is a general Motion. But if he

[Mr. Speaker]

thinks that the whole car manufacturing policy is only one thing, how can we stop here?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You may kindly give guidance; you may kindly tell the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has come with that idea....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If you give him licence, he can say anything.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: If he says that letter of intent was not given to a public sector company, it should not be given to a private sector, etc. we can understand that. I would respectfully submit that what he says about Maruthi alone is not coming within the purview of this Motion.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: He can only discuss whether it can go to the private sector or the public sector. He cannot discuss the question of land acquisition.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I suggest that Congressmen can refer to the car policy and talk about Hindustan, Fiat and whichever other make they like.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): All that they can say is that his knowledge is limited.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would like to tell my hon. friends that my knowledge is limited, and, therefore, my hon. friends may excuse me if I speak about this only. Let them not get identified so soon, because it is not going to get them dividends.

I am talking of a Central piece of legislation which has been given a very unfair deal. The methods adopted are without any parallel, and I have read out just now from the letter from the Chief Minister of Haryana about what is happening there.

The Gazette Notification dated 24th February, 1971 says:

"For planned development, the land was acquired".

I have got here with me the Gazette Notification, and if you like, I can lay it on the Table of the House or hand it over to you for reading...

MR. SPEAKER: That is an accessible document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Out of 420.54 acres, 296 acres or roughly about 300 acres or about three-fourth of the total land was given for this. I think that those who know about car projects, even they, will consider it to be far too big an area. It is a matter of a mere letter of intent extended, and on the strength of this, these wonders have been happening.

Then, they talk about industrial estate. Out of 420—it is a very bad number—296 acres was given to one party, and yet the garb of industrial estate is being used. It was an afterthought. Even the surplus distribution requires permission on the part of the individual. I want to ask my hon. friend Shri Sat Pal Kapur who is a very knowledgeable person, and the advocate here who is also very knowledgeable, at what price they are being sold.

Is it not misuse of a Central Act? Is it not for this House to see that the Central piece of legislation is not misused to the advantage of a particular individual; however big or however important he may be? This is what I am saying.

Then, the first acquisition order was dated 24th February. Although three-fourth of the land was for one individual unit, actually for one individual, yet they bypassed the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Acquisition Act is a Central

piece of legislation. It is not a State piece of legislation, and, therefore, it is our business. I would invite your attention to Part VII of the Act, sections 39 to 42. Section 39 says:

"The provisions of sections 6 to 37 (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the appropriate Government, nor unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned."

Further, section 40 says:

"(1) Such consent shall not be given unless the appropriate Government be satisfied either on the report of the Collector under section 5A, sub-section (2) or by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided,—

(a) that the purpose of the acquisition is to obtain land for the erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the Company or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith, or

(aa) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some building or work for a Company which is engaged or is taking steps for engaging itself in any industry or work which is for a public purpose....."

Now comes the very important portion . . .

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let him read the whole of the provision.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I think my hon. friend must be having a copy of the Act; otherwise, if he wants, I shall lend him my copy.

Then, section 41 says:

"If the appropriate Government is satisfied after considering the report . . . it shall require the

Company to enter into an agreement with the appropriate Government, providing to the satisfaction of the (appropriate Government) for the following matters, namely:—

- (1) the payment to the appropriate Government of the cost of the acquisition;
- (2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company;
- (3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the company; . . ."

Then, section 42 says:

"Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Official Gazette, and shall thereupon so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act."

They bypassed these provisions, acquired 420 acres and gave 3/4th of it to a particular individual unit commanded by a particular individual. The *modus operandi* is not only a fraud on this House; it is a fraud on the people affected, the people who live there. That is how this company was given opportunity to get away without paying the cost of the acquisition.

The description of the land is very interesting:

"By a rough calculation, it has been found that for each 25 acres, there was about one irrigation tube-well (90 per cent area irrigated) and sufficient number of tractors were in use for multiple cropping. The cattle population worked out at about 4 per acre. A good number amongst the owners of the land are soldiers. Although the land is technically

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

within Gurgaon district in Haryana State . . . etc. etc."

I would not go into the details (Interruptions).

Then there is the Defence Department Order which imposes a prohibition in this area, which was modified. Shri Jagjivan Ram is here; he will help us to get this clarified. The Order No. is P.C. No. 10(10)/£/D (GS-1) and it says:

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sec. 3 of the Indian Works of Defence Act 1903 (7 of 1903), the Central Government hereby declares that it is necessary to impose the restrictions specified in clause (b) of sec. 7 of the land situated in the district of Gurgaon in the State of Haryana described in Schedule A and Schedule B hereto annexed, being land in the vicinity of air force unit at No. 54 ASP "in order that such land may be kept free from buildings and other constructions".

The whole of this land comes within the purview of this order.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It does not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will be sorry to hear that 1500 small peasant family members have been thrown out of their ancestral homes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: *Garibi hatao.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These poor people pooled some money and went to the court in a writ petition on 11 March 1971. On 15 March, the Advocate General, Haryana, withdrew the case regarding the acquisition order. The writ became infructuous. The withdrawal was published in the gazette on 23 March. Then the villages went home, happily thinking that they had won the battle. But the devil's design never steps. The next day, on 24 March, a special

acquisition order was issued. The dirtiest part of the whole thing is that its publication, its notification was suppressed till 23 June 1971.

Under sec. 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, in one single working day of 8 hours, over 200 objections were invited to be heard. 8 x 60=480 minutes and 200 objections! I do not think we have gone to that concorde age of being able to hear so many objections within this time. When the able-bodied men left the village for attending the hearing at Gurgaon miles away, the police and the administration took possession by surprise action. They fooled these innocent, small peasants, and the Tehsildar said:

"रुपया लो जमीन दो, रुपया नहीं लेगा, जमीन भी जायगा रुपया भी जायगा।"

This is what he said. Shyam Babu, myself and many of us went there.

As regards the price, it is a daylight robbery. The land was acquired, according to Shri Bansi Lal's letter written to me, at the rate of Rs. 11,776.42 per acre. You cannot buy any land there at this price. I have got photostat copies of documents to prove that the price of the land there today at the lowest is Rs. 60,000 per acre. So the peasants were made to part with the land at a very low price. I have got a certified true copy from the Registrar's office which shows that the price is Rs. 40,000—50,000.

14.00 hrs.

Then, Sir, the terms of payment are these. After two years, 18 annual equated instalments. How wonderful and how nice it is? The company made a crore of rupees even before they started the factory on the purchase of the land through the Government.

This price received from Bansilal is inclusive of tube-wells, trees, houses, standing crops and 15 per cent sur-

charge. Mr. Frank Anthony knows about it. (Interruption). The Chief Minister said that the total amount paid is Rs. 49,52,414. But the other figure—I have got a copy of it—says it is Rs. 30,19,632. I want to know why there is this discrepancy. Who is correct? I demand here and now that the surplus land should be returned to the tillers at once. They should be paid according to the market price, and those who have been thrown out of their farms and agriculture should be employed.

About the finance, tapping of the resources up to September, 1972 . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How much time, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken already more than 25 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want another 10 minutes. I am the mover of the substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three minutes only you may take. The mover is given 20 minutes. You have taken about 30 minutes.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Sir, he is making a very factual statement and every opportunity should be given to the House to get the facts. Let them reply at whatever length which they may take. As a private Member I am terribly exercised over this kind of allegation, and that is why it must be considered objectively and he is doing it. They must wait and give the answer and take adequate time.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three minutes. Not more than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The total yield they have got up to September, 1972, is Rs. 7 crores. Promoters and friends will find Rs. 1.5 crores. It is reported that—we want to have a confirmation or denial of it—the entire controlling share capital

has been subscribed by the Haryana Government. Is this utilisation of public money for private enterprise? Also Rs. 25 lakhs worth of equity shares were there. There was a condition that there will be no foreign help or collaboration at all. Is it not a fact that National and Grindlays Bank is the financial consultant and is the handler of your issues to an extent of about Rs. 2 crores. Is this bank a foreign bank or not? (Interruption) What is unforeign about that? I want to know. Of course, as far as loans are concerned, they have to come from a native bank, nationalised native bank—the Indian Bank. For that, they need not go to National and Grindlays. Is this the reason why foreign banks have been left out of nationalisation? Is that the reason why foreign banks are shown particular favour? I want to know this.

Everything is ready for a deal with IDBI, etc., etc. Sir, the NIDC—National Industrial Development Corporation—is there. Its managing Director misled the Committee on Public Undertakings. A privilege motion was brought here. But I saw some unseen hand trying to protect him. Today I understand why this gentleman has drawn up the project report for this company. Therefore, he has to be saved. The project report says that actually in four years they will require Rs. 17 crores. For 1972, they estimated Rs. 9.4 crores; for 1973, Rs. 6 crores. For the first year, for ancillary production, they will buy from the bazaar; Dunlops and Escorts. For these ancillaries, it comes to 57 per cent. For the balance, he says “we will produce.” We do not know if there is a change in the capital structure. We want to know the details. But two nationalised banks, namely, Central Bank and Punjab National Bank, have sanctioned an overdraft of about Rs. 90 lakhs. I could not enter into their ledger. I had no time. I put my finger but I could not. I am told a good bit of it

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bose]

has already been taken. I want some details from him. The hon. ex-communist friend, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, took three or four months to reply; a simple reply about Maruthi. Everything is a top secret document; you cannot get anything from that company. On the letter of intent, no licence, selling agents are being given to hundreds and they have been taking Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs. That is how it comes to Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 3 crores. There is a comment in the Guardian. I do not put much weight on British paper's remarks on that but there is a comment not very complimentary about the technique of this car and the utility of this car.

There is a wonderful thing here. According to the reply given to question No. 1912, which Mr. Raghunatha Reddy had very kindly sent to us, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is the Managing Director and the other directors are Mr. V. R. Mohan, Shri M. A. Chidambaram, Shri C. B. Saran, Shri Jagdish Prasad, Shri Raunaq Singh, a great man, Shri Jindal and Shri S. N. Kapadia. About one of them, I know, a great tycoon, from the South. He has been pleading for a naphtha based fertiliser plant which was opposed by Dr. Triguna Sen and he even threatened to resign if the plant was allowed because it would make the country dependent on American raw material. But after Triguna Sen was not given a ticket, not given a berth in the cabinet, this has been cleared and this man has substantially invested. Mr. Chidambaram is a good man and could do well.

Another man is a great brewer and distiller. I do not want to mention the name. He was producing in excess of his licensed, registered and installed capacity. But he got a Padmashree all right. He got more hugs from the hear. There was no prosecution. The original licensed capacity was 4091 kilo litres; it was given an expansion to 15,000 Kls and another is coming half way, to

25,000 kilolitres.

Another gentleman Mr. Raunaq Singh is supplying a lot of components and motor parts, I am told. I am also told that his firm was black-listed for misdeeds and serious and heinous economic offences connected with blackmarketing of steel. Is it a fact—I ask Mr. Subramaniam—that this gentleman's house was raided in September 1972 and they found Rs. 17 lakhs? Is it also a fact that this person has been given a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores for his industry? He is one of the directors. Kapadias have been pressurised, their National Rayon. Mr. Saran has a licence for tractor plant being put in pratapgarh. A letter of intent has been made; but he has not bought the land for the factory yet. You give a little and take a little; there is nothing wrong in that. There is also collaboration in scooter.

We want to know the qualifications of the managing director, theoretically and practically; the terms of remuneration and other conditions of appointment. How is it that it has been possible? He declared that he had no money, only Rs. 748. Is it a fact that the licence—the letter of intent is more than a licence—is being really sold to these big tycoons because how can one with Rs. 748 start a project of Rs. 17 crores. It is magic. We think and talk about an All India car and no import. The components suppliers are given the actual users' licences to bring things and make the components assembled here.

Among the shareholders there are some very brilliant people. Mr. Tulshan, every body and Mr. Lalit Mishra knows him, how much money he has made. Sudarsan Chit Funds—against whom the CBI enquiry is going on... (Interruptions) He is a chit and cheat, as he says. Imported machinery has been brought, valued at Rs. 60 lakhs. We want the Government to give the report... (Interruptions) whether the

Czechoslovak machinery was imported. The misuse of the office of the Prime Minister is a very serious matter. Telephone calls went everywhere. I do not want to name Shri Yashpal Kapur or Shri Dhavan. Steel to the extent of 6000 tonnes was given. A telex messages were sent to Hindustan Steel yards: despatch all your stocks to Gurgaon. 6,000 tonnes—a part of that found its way into the blackmarket. Ramnaq Singh is very good at that. An electric sub-station has been created there. I have got a beautiful photostat of this Maruti Sub-station.

If all this happened because Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted it to happen, she should resign, because it is a clear case of corruption and nepotism and a shame on the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): Sir, Mr. Bosu has raised certain issues relating to the car policy of the Government of India and certain issues relating to Maruti I would like to answer both aspects. First I will take the car policy.

I am told no definite car policy has yet been evolved. But from whatever I have been able together from various debates and discussions held in this House, I can say that a study was first made by a planning commission group on machine industries to assess the total requirements of cars in India.

14.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This committee came to the conclusion that our total requirement in

1979-80 would be 1.34 lakh numbers of cars. As against this, the actual production today is only 32,644. There is a wide gap between production and demand to the extent of 1 lakh numbers.

This estimate of one lakh additional cars is based on the present prevalent price. If the car is made available at a lower price, naturally the demand will go up. I can safely say that by 1979-80 the total demand would be 1.50 lakhs. The question is how to bridge this gap.

Mr. Bosu says, not in so many words but by implication, that a low price car should be manufactured in the public sector. For years together the Planning Commission and the Government of India went into this and at one stage, Mr. Dinesh Singh, the then Industries Minister, told the House that virtually a decision has been taken to start a low price car project in the public sector. Negotiations were held with foreign consultants for foreign collaboration. The final picture that emerged was, firstly, if the Government set up a public sector car project, they will have to go in for foreign consultancy and foreign collaboration and the total investment required would be Rs. 57 crores. This is the crux of the problem. Do we develop indigenous technology in automobile industry or do we depend upon foreign collaboration? Do we invest Rs. 57 crores from the public exchequer sacrificing other important national priorities or do we leave this important sector of industrial development to some entrepreneurs in the private sector? A balance had to be struck. I am sure Mr. Bosu's intention is not that we do not want cars at all. The history of economic development of other affluent countries tells us that development of automobile technology is essential for the general economic growth. Take Japan, Italy, England, America or France. Automobile technology supports many other technologies in various spheres. It encourages a number of ancillary

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

industries and subsidiary industries. This is an established Act.

If indigenous automobile technology is to be developed, the question is whether it should be developed in the public sector or the private sector. If it is to be developed in the private sector by big monopoly houses, no progressive democratic country would tolerate or accept it. At the same time, if Rs. 57 crores from the Fifth Plan were to be allocated to a car project, I would be the first to object to it. When people are thirsting for drops of water, when we need pipelines, tube-wells, tractors and transport buses, if the Government or the Planning Commission were to allocate Rs. 57 crores for a car project in the public sector, I would not consider it an appropriate national priority. Therefore, a balance has to be struck. So, the government decided that if some Indians came forward, some new entrepreneurs came forward with a project for the manufacture of low-priced car, they would be welcome. But the conditions were that no foreign collaboration would be allowed and no foreign consultancy or import of machinery or capital goods or even parts would be allowed. Under these conditions, if we attain self-reliance in the very desirable sector of automobile technology, what is wrong about it? No conscientious person can take objection to this car policy.

Having decided on this policy, attempts were made to encourage people in the private sector to manufacture cars at a low price. Eleven letters of intent were issued. I have before me a list of those names. If these 11 parties to whom letters of intent were issued, if the proposals which they have come up with fructify, we will have an installed capacity of 1.56 lakhs cars. We can safely say that if all these 11 parties were to start manufacturing car, within three or four years, or by 1980 we would have a production of about 1 lakh cars,

against a demand of two lakhs cars. We would still be below the requirements of the country. Therefore, the intention of the Government was to encourage all these 11 entrepreneurs from different parts of the country, not Maruti alone, to manufacture small cars. None of them is a monopoly house or a big industrial house. They are new entrepreneurs in the field, spread all over the length and breadth of the country. I would request the government to give assistance to all these 11 entrepreneurs to come forward and start manufacture of cars, which would be in the national interest.

It was said that extension of time was given to Messers. Maruti Limited. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is an expert in high-lighting one particular fact and blacking out others. Extension has been granted not only to Maruti Limited but also to Shri Madan Mohan Rao, Shri Thacker, Messrs. Allied Engineering Corporation and others. Extension has been granted to all these applicants who have been issued letter of intent. If the Government are convinced that the parties are facing some difficulties, their expectations have not materialised and they want more time, Government must give extension of time. In fact, they must extend all help so that these small entrepreneurs can come forward and start manufacturing cars.

Coming to the acquisition of land, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu paints a picture as if, had the project been in the public sector, it would have been built in the air. Even if the project is in the public sector for manufacturing cars, land will have to be acquired in some part of the country.

Now, the question is, for this particular land that was acquired by Haryana Government, the price that has been paid by the Maruti Ltd. is Rs. 11,776.32 p. per acre. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu says that the price of land there is about Rs. 80,000 per acre. Probably,

he is thinking of the locality in Calcutta where he himself has a huge posh building; probably, he is thinking of that particular land. Nobody by any stretch of imagination could say that the price of this land is Rs. 60,000 per acre.

There are legal processes. The people from whom lands have been acquired have legal avenues open to them. Some of them have raised legal objections. Appeals lie with Sessions' court; appeals will go there. There are further avenues of appeals. All the legal avenues are open to them. If some injustice has been done, if the price that has been paid is lower than the actual price, these land-owners, whose lands have been acquired have all the legal opportunities available to them to ventilate their grievances and to seek justice.

In the agreement with the Maruti Ltd., there is a provision that if after appeals the prices of these lands are raised they will have to pay additional prices; if some compensations are to be paid, they will have to pay for compensations; if any additional expenses are to be incurred by the Government, they will have to meet those expenses. All legal precautions have been taken. No legal provision has been flouted anywhere to show that an iota of favouritism or nepotism was shown to the Maruti Ltd. in the matter of acquisition of land.

Any person with an iota of commonsense would think, where the Prime Minister's son is involved, and even commonsense would dictate that he would take all precautions to see that no finger could be raised against him to show this favour or that favour. I am convinced that where even the requirements of law were to be, say, Rs. 7000 or Rs. 8000, Mr. Sanjay would see to it that it does not matter whether Rs. 1000 more is paid, but nobody in the future could say that the Prime Minister's son was involv-

ed in robbing the peasantry of their land. This is commonsense. I can assure you that the prices paid for this land are very reasonable and on the liberal side, not on the low side.

The lands have been acquired for allocation to various other industrial projects by Haryana Government in Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat and at other places. Those lands acquired have been given to various small and big industrial houses. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was very discreet in missing this thing. No industrial house has been allocated land at a price higher than this. All other allocations have been made at prices lower than this. The price charged from the Maruti Ltd. is the highest. I can with all emphasis, with confidence and authority, that no favour whatsoever has been shown to the Maruti Ltd.

I have a list of lands that have been acquired and allocated to Shri R. K. Verma, M/s. Associated Engineers, M/s Rochwald Electrodes, M/s Azad Rubber (P) Ltd., Shri Man Singh Patheza, M/s Kejriwal Enterprises, M/s Hada Tools Ltd., Shri Kundan Mal Dabriwala and M/s Wattsan Paper Board Factory.

They have all been allocated lands after acquiring lands and the prices charged from them are not higher than the prices charged from the Maruti Ltd. This shows that no favour has been shown to the Maruti Ltd., in connection with the acquisition of land and allocation of land.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has become an expert in replacing serious politics by gimmicks, by cheap sensation-mongering, by mud-slinging and character assassination. He thinks if he slings mud after mud, some will stick and his purpose will be served. No person with any serious political bent of mind will take to such gimmicks seriously. During all these years, in this very House, in the Third Lok Sabha and in the Fourth Lok Sabha,

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

many a time discussions have been raised about the small car.

Almost the entire Opposition parties had been demanding small car. Their accusation was, their charge was, that the Government of India was not going in for the production of small car because the Government was defending Birlas, because this Government was defending the three motor-car manufacturing companies—Fiat, Standard and Ambassador, I have the records with me; I have seen all the debates in the House. I find that the CPM never raised this question; no member of the CPM raised a finger demanding production of small car. (Interuption). All other parties accused this Government of sheltering the three big car manufacturers and that is why, they said, that Government was not allowing production of small cars. Now, when the small car is coming—not in the monopoly houses, not by any big business house, not by one person but by eleven parties—some people come forward and say, “Why are you producing small car? Who would be interested in the small car?” When the CPM was the ruling party, did they not offer all the concessions to the Birla House to come and set up industries in Kerala? In West Bengal, it is known, when CPM was the leading Party in the U. F. Government, there used to be gheraos, there used to be strikes, there used to be violence in almost all industries except in Birla industries. May I now conclude that the leader of the same CPM today is voicing the demands and sentiments of Birlas when he is opposing the small car project? Let there be political honesty, let there be some political fairness, I personally have every reason to believe that it is on the dictates of big business houses that the CPM is raising this bogie and indulging in futile attempts at character assassination and at political vindictiveness. This is no serious politics. The country needs technology in the automobile sphere, the country needs this not in the public sector,

nor in the monopoly sector. He was asking what experience does Mr. Sanjay Gandhi have. What experience did Karl Marx have? What experience did Mr. Ford have? Here is a young man who wants to do something for the country, who wants to give some wealth to this country, who wants to gather some experts and technologists and wants to see, if Italy can have a beautiful small car, if France can have a beautiful car, if West Germany can have a beautiful small car, why can India not have a good small car at a low price crawling on the road, why can India also not develop a large number of ancillary industries, a large number of subsidiary industries which would feed this car project thereby releasing a chain of development of small scale industries. He said that Mr. Sanjay had only a small bank balance. Do I understand that only big monopolists must be allowed to set up industries? Do I understand what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu meant was that only rich men should be allowed to set up industries? Can ordinary man, can poor people, not have the enterprise, the talent and the initiative and the guts to come forward and start industries in this country?

I would now conclude by saying that the attempts of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to swing mud are futile. The country will not be taken in by such gimmicry. It is not a serious matter by any standard.

In the other House, in the Rajya Sabha, the Opposition parties said that financial favours had been shown. He named two banks but did not give the figures. I have the figures with me. The total advances made by the Punjab National Bank are Rs. 14.62 lakhs and by the Central Bank of India, Rs. 11.51 lakhs. The total advances to this industry by the two nationalised banks are Rs. 26.13 lakhs. Are the nationalised banks prevented from advancing even such small amounts to a promising industry? What is wrong about it? No advances, no monies have been advanced. No

credit has been advanced to Maruti Ltd. either by IDBI, or IFC or ICICI. No public financing institution has yet—though personally I am not opposed to it, I will not mind if public institutions were to come forward and help not only Maruti Ltd. but all the eleven private parties who want to manufacture these small cars—has advanced a single paisa to Maruti Ltd. Only two nationalised banks have advanced loans totalling Rs. 26 lakhs to this project which is very legitimate and which is the duty of these nationalised banks.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Every time this country wanted to have a small car, they only had a small discussion or a big discussion in this House, and not a car.

It is known to the hon. Members how the prices of cars were increased from time to time. The Ambassador, before the prices were fixed on the basis of the Tariff Commission's Report—cost ex-factory Rs. 9845, in December 1968 its price was Rs. 14892 and finally the price is Rs. 16,898. Fiat—Rs. 8847 and it rose to Rs. 16,117. Standard—Rs. 9450 and it went up to Rs. 16,539. So, naturally, we demanded in this House, after the Supreme Court's judgment supporting the increase in the prices of these cars, that some of these companies, some of these the automobile companies projects should be taken over by the Government. I remember the occasion when practically all the Members of the House, irrespective of their political affiliation, wanted to have a discussion and demanded nationalisation or take-over of the Hindustan Motors headed by the Birlas. Shri Moinul Haque Choudhary, the then Industrial Development Minister, said that he was prepared to consider take-over of the Fiat project but he was against the Hindustan Motors because it was a junk. Exactly he used the word 'junk' and my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, who is one of the labour leaders of

that particular project said, 'Why not take over the junk? If so many cars can be produced there, why not take it over?' and every time we have been demanding nationalisation of these projects but the Government was always pressurised by these big monopoly houses headed by the Birlas and they could never take the courage either to nationalise or take over these projects or to have a small car project in the public sector.

I could never see and I am still of the opinion that production of people's car or any passenger car should not be given so much of priority, because, in a country like ours where there is little difference between unemployment and starvation, we want more buses, we want more trucks, we want more lorries, we want more tractors and scooters. This is exactly what the country needs. But, we have been talking and in a statement even on the 15th March, 1972 in this House, the Minister said:

"Government have decided in principle to set up a unit in the public sector for the manufacture of a passenger car of a proven foreign design for an initial capacity of 50,000 cars per annum. In addition 5 units have been granted letters of intent for industrial licence and three for registration for manufacture of passenger cars in the private sector."

This statement was made on 15th March, 1972. Then, what happened? Immediately, they started negotiations and then I read from the press reports that the Cabinet body clears the Renault's project of R-6 for a small car.

The report says that the Economic Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet has approved the selection of the car for the public sector small car project. The choice, it says, had been narrowed down last year to four

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models—Renault, Fiat 124, Ford and Datsun and of these the Ministry of Industrial Development decided after detailed examination that Renault would be the best choice.

I do not know what happened to that. We knew that public sector unit is not going to be established. Then comes the story of private sector entering into this industry once again and Maruthi Limited is one of those private sector units. I shall come to that, a little later.

My first question is this. Why did the Government allow increases so much when the cost of production according to our calculations is far less? You may take the price of the car whether it is Ambassador or Fiat or Standard. You may compare it with the quality of the car. You would find that the price could be reduced considerably. What is the quality of the car produced in the country? We could not take a decision on a car at a cheaper rate, reducing the overhead charges, etc. We might be importing technical know how; we might have foreign collaboration etc. We might have evolved such a car, but we have never done that. The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited once decided to have a small car. I hope this was also on the way, of being manufactured. A model car was also manufactured. But it was not proceeded upon. The green signal was not given to that. Their entire judgment was coloured. They were always pressurised by the big business houses and they never allowed them to produce another car in this country except these three models of cars which are being produced.

Even today, I would like to mention, a man has to wait for 1½ years to get an Ambassador, about 5 years to get a Fiat; and if he wants within 2 or 3 months, he can go for a Herald car.

I do not know why this should be the position, even after an assurance was given in this House, I remember,

by the then hon. Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Moinul Haque Chaudhury. He said that the Supreme Court judgment regarding price will be considered objectively and the Government might not regard it as the whole thing, it might even change its decision or might not accept it and might not agree fully to price rise etc., but ultimately, Sir, price was raised. So, I accuse this Government, for having no policy and for conniving with the big monopolists, especially with Birlas, and for not having their own project.

Then the question arises: What about the charges brought by my friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu? Some of the charges have been replied to by Mr. Amrit Nahata. I do not consider Mr. Amrit Nahata to be the Minister. Certain charges regarding the land are extremely serious; there is no doubt about that. I know land in Haryana is supposed to be the best land. What is the present rate? What is the present market rate or an acre of land? You might remember the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Ram Rattan Gupta Vs. R. L. Arora. After that the Land Acquisition Act was amended and it was amended on the basis of the Supreme Court judgment. It said they should not be deprived of their legitimate dues and they should be paid full value. Mr. Nahata says all the other individuals paid less, M/s. Maruthi Ltd. paid more. Sir, I welcome it if it is so. I have nothing against Sanjay Gandhi. Somebody's son will have to manufacture the car, whether it is Prime Minister's son or my son or somebody else's son. Simply because he happens to be the Prime Minister's son, you should not take exception to it.

I was extremely happy to see Mr. Rajiv Gandhi working as a pilot in I.A.C. When some of his colleagues wanted him to present something to the Prime Minister, he said: "I am working here as a pilot in I.A.C."

because of my qualifications and not because I am Prime Minister's son. That is why I have been given this job."

It is a good thing. But in this particular case, certain charges are grave. Either the Government must refute those charges effectively and convincingly, or else these should be properly investigated. That is my submission. Government must tell us what the future policy in regard to manufacture of cars is going to be, whether these car projects, whether held by Birlas or Walchands and others are going to be taken over or not. For, I would warn them that if they do not take them over, and if these charges are proved incorrect, and if Shri Sanjay Gandhi wants to manufacture a car at Rs. 11,000—I have seen that car in the Haryana pavilion; I am not an expert, but it seems to be a very good car, and if a car can be sold at Rs. 11,000 or Rs. 12,000, any Indian would welcome it—then again there will be a Birla lobbying, and they will never allow even Shri Sanjay Gandhi to manufacture this car. I know it. When Shri V. K. Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister he was constantly bullied by the Mercedes-Benz and by the Tatas for saying that they were charging very high prices for their trucks, and he decided to have the trucks manufactured in the defence industry sector, in the Gun and Carriage Factory at Jabalpur. When the Shaktiman truck was being produced there with the help of German collaboration, there were articles after articles saying that that truck was useless and that in the Shaktiman truck there would be no shakti. But after some time, it was proved in 1965 and it was proved this time also that the Shaktiman trucks produced in the Gun and Carriage Factory at Jabalpur were better than the trucks produced by Tatas and Mercedes-Benz.

I only say that all charges should be investigated. But I would request

my hon. friends that merely because Shri Sanjay Gandhi happens to be Shrimati Indira Gandhi's son, and he has taken up this challenge and he is trying to manufacture this car, he should not be a victim in this. For, I know, whether it is Shrimati Indira Gandhi's son or it may even be Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's son, if he wants to manufacture a car, it would definitely be opposed by the Birlas, because they do not want anyone else to be in the field, and they want to have the monopoly to sell all their junks.

I say that investigation should be held and the charges should be countered, and the charges should be properly replied to. But while doing so, we should also see that a particular policy is followed by Government, a national policy regarding manufacture of cars, a national policy regarding manufacture of buses, the manufacture of trucks and the manufacture of scooters, and it should not be left in the hands of private individuals and it should be taken over from the Birlas or Tatas.

I am saying this because I have the sad experience of the defence industries. I know how the Tatas bullied the Defence Ministry. But when we have succeeded in manufacturing the Shaktiman and the Nissan, how is it that we shall not succeed in manufacturing a car in the public sector?

I have another suggestion also. At present, the prices are going up. An assurance was given in the House that after the Supreme Court judgment, it will be considered objectively before prices are allowed to rise. I would like to know why the prices should have been increased. The prices should be reduced. But we find that every day the prices are going up. The representatives of the car manufacturers and the automobile industries should be called by the hon. Minister and clearly told, that unless they reduced the prices of cars, Government are going to

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nationalise them or take them over. Once we take a decision that the automobile industry will be in the hands of the public, then, whether it be in the hands of the Birlas or the Tatas or anyone else including Shri Sanjay Gandhi, it will all be taken over by the Government.

There was one thing at which I felt amazed, and that was when it was said that somebody was not qualified. There is no question of being qualified here. The question is of initiative. If somebody has dash and initiative, why should we harp only on qualification? If it were only a question of qualifications, how many of us would have been elected to this House? It is a question of initiative. I appreciate the initiative of the person. But the question is: with whom is he connection? As for Shri Raunaq Singh, till 1962 he had only one repair shop. Today he has the Bharat Tubes. I do not know through how many places the tube passes and where it is going to end.

I have nothing against Shri Mohan. But when he fought election against Shri Mulla in Lucknow, I used to say in Hindi:

अगर देशो शराब बनाओगे तो जलबाने
जाओगे अगर अंग्रेजी शराब बनाओगे तो
लोक सभा का टिकट मिलेगा ।

I have nothing against him. He is a clever man, he is a very good person. But I warn my younger brother or son, Sanjay Gandhi, that he should not take these people too seriously. He should select better persons. I have, as I said, nothing against Shri Mohan. As for Shri Raunaq Singh, I am definite that after becoming a Director of Maruti, within three or four years he would have so many expansion licences.

With these words, I once again request Government to declare their policy and nationalise all the automobile industry projects, whether it is of the Birlas or others.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): With rapt attention, I listened to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the Mover of the Motion. He arrogated to himself certain rights and certain prerogatives as a Marxist and thereby he claimed certain rights to demand a certain radicalism in the economic policies of Government. Into the merits of this claim, I shall not go, for this is not the occasion. But I must submit that I was very deeply disappointed with his speech as one which would hardly be fit a Marxist. If he has not exiled himself completely from the philosophy of Karel Marx and if he is still possessed of objectivity, I must submit that his speech, to my mind, appeared a little too lopsided, and I regret I found in that speech a certain contradiction, a certain credibility gap in his known political precepts and in the demands he has put forward today before Government in respect of its policy for the manufacture of cars.

I shall come to it straightway. The first point which has disappointed me tremendously is this. Is not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu as much aware as I am that the present manufacturers, the Birlas' Hindustan Motors, Walchand's Premier Automobiles and the Standard Motor people are manufacturing terribly ramshackle tinpots? They are exploiting the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under whose protection? (Interruptions).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a great friend of mine. I do not want to hurt him—he is a greater gentleman outside the Chamber. I do not want to answer him. But I would like to submit it to him through you that if his speech has afforded protection to them, is he

willing to withdraw all that he has said? If the Government had been criticised for not taking effective action against these three unscrupulous exploiters. If they have been manufacturing such cars which as soon as you buy, either the piston goes out of order or the cars start rattling, and the only part which makes noise is the silencer.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Horn.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am unable to understand. And under these circumstances, instead of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, while on this very important issue, asking the Government "Why don't you nationalise", he may ask, Why don't you take over the assets of these three manufacturers without paying a single rupee as compensation to them and provide a cheap car to us because then there would be no depreciation charged?" (*Interruption*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): You make a proposal and we shall support it. Bring forward a resolution on this subject. (*Interruption*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My learned friends will hold their patience.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is this cheap thing being mouthed?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mishra, it does not lie in your mouth to call this cheap. When your leader was subjected to this type of humiliation, we were the people who came out. You are indulging in cheap political gimmickry. You are a person without any background. You are a person without any political honesty. What happened when Morarjibhai was defended? (*Interruption*). Because of his son the opposition parties unfairly tried to malign him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are a person who can never be even a volunteer. (*Interruption*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Don't try to settle accounts in this manner. You sit down. This is political banditry. I am not yielding. You are not honest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: So far as Shri Morarji Desai is concerned, there is one standard. So far as Mrs. Indira Gandhi is concerned, are the standards going to be entirely different? (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to say that it has nothing to do with the car.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sitting on these benches, even your bosses have not got the political background which I have got. You are without any political background.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Mishra will do well to hold his patience for a while.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is enough. Both have given and taken Leave Mr. Mishra alone and come to the car.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: One expects a slightly better standard from those who are considered educated, refined and decent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the point now.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If I am a little disappointed, it is just because of this, that this is a spectacle of political gimmickry. We have been saying everytime, time after time, on an important issue like this, that the matter should have been confined to this aspect; what is being done by the Government to ensure a reasonable price and quality? The prices of the existing cars which we are using—Standard car, Ambassador car and Fiat—on the one side are going high and high, and on the other side, their quality is deteriorating.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Because of the political donations they are made like that. Give and take. (*Interruption*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This is extremely a cheap political mudslinging. The accounts cannot be settled in this manner. If one is serious about the matter, if Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is willing to listen to my viewpoints in this matter—maybe he may not agree with me as much as I do not agree with him, but let us at least try to understand each other—may I say that the three companies, Premier Automobiles, Hindustan Motors and Standard Motors, need to be nationalised without a penny of compensation. I mean it; it is a very serious suggestion I give to the Government. Because, unless that is done, the ruthless exploitation, in the hands of these three unscrupulous manufacturers, of the people who are exploited because of the shell red market, will not come to an end.

But we really expected Mr. Jyotirmoy to highlight this point and say, "This you will do first, and thereafter we will examine the other matters." Mr. Jyotirmoy has said that the Government is to be blamed because instead of taking the plant to the public sector these things have been given to the private sector. The matter has to be viewed in its historical perspective to which I shall come. But may I now deal with one or two points which he made?

He spoke about the evicted agriculturists. He shed tears for them, that those men, these indigent poor men should have been evicted from their land, should have been deprived of the source of their livelihood. It appears to me: are the people in Haryana the only people who have been evicted because of industrialisation? Have these protests not arisen everywhere where land has been taken? I come from an area which is an Adivasi area, where barren land has been acquired by Government for industrial purposes. There also vehement protests

have been going on. Unless we decided as a policy that we are not going to acquire land for an industrial area it will be impossible to get over this. Why shed those tears which he shed—crocodile tears? I cannot understand where we are going to put up our industries without acquiring land. If we are going to acquire land, the whole lot of agriculture land, some people will have to be affected. What is required is to ensure justice. Shri Nahata has dealt with that point. Just because the Prime Minister's son is involved, these poor people must not be put to any disadvantage. If they had been put to any disadvantage, the officers who indulged in this type of thing should be brought to book. I was hoping that instead of indulging in general, vague, equivocal allegations, he would point out that some particular officer, this or that officer, did not do the proper thing and should be brought to book.

Something was said about the Land Acquisition Act. Under this Act land was allotted—he said, in an extremely casual manner. He used the word 'concorde speed'. I submit the Land Acquisition Act was not enacted, was not brought on the statute book only for the benefit of Sanjay Gandhi; that has been there for so many years and under that Act so many proceedings have been taken. I ask: is he aware of the fact? Has there been a single acquisition under this Act which has not been the subject matter of an appeal before a Sessions Judge or a revenue tribunal? I know that 27 cases are pending in U. P. for land having been acquired.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: In this case it has taken only 22 hours as he pointed out. The Government of Maharashtra had been struggling; out of 2700 acres that they were supposed to acquire they have acquired after four years only 129 acres but this was acquired—400 acres—in 24 hours.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In saying about the land acquisition, Mr. Piloo Mody has an advantage; he is totally ignorant about the law and procedure I know something about it because I have been dealing with it in my professional capacity . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: On behalf of Birlas, Dalmias, Singhanias.

AN HON. MEMBER: . . . And the Modys.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I only wish to submit this. It is not that there are no cases of harassment. There have been cases where officers purporting to act in a quasi judicial or judicial capacity have acted in an extremely, arbitrary manner. But there is an appeal provided; there is the judiciary. I am sure that there have been appeals filed by several people in the Courts and those appeals are pending and as and when those appeals are decided the solatium—the term used in that Act—is increased and enhanced and that burden will be passed on to those who have been given the land, whose names Mr. Nahata read. What is wrong? He has not made a single point that the whole Act was outside the purview of the law. The only thing that he said was that in so many minutes, so many decisions were taken. Maybe, I do not know. Since he says so, it may be right. What I ask is this. Does it mean that the procedures prescribed in the law make a mockery of justice? There is an appeal available and they can go. Has he lost faith in the judiciary?

At any rate it was very interesting for me to know that here is a marxist Member, who is now canvassing that market value must be paid to everybody. I hope he will stick to that view.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope you vote for it. May I remind you that you voted against it?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I come to the next point Bank loans. I happen to appraise myself about the financial state of affairs of the Maruti Limited as on 19th December, 1972. I had appraised myself about the magnificent performance of the Maruti Limited. I really wish if it was the son of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, I would have patted his back and possibly whispered into his ear; how did you manage to produce such a worthy son? Because I find from the accounts, I have examined very carefully, the loans taken from the Bank aggregate to Rs. 26.13 lakhs, they are all secured loan, against land, buildings, machinery, equipment etc.

15.00 hrs.

Though another company was also given a letter of intent to make a prototype, this is the one company which has made very substantial progress. I have myself seen this car in the Haryana pavilion. It looked magnificent. Sir, he called him a man of straw. Is this a country where only the money bags and their sons are going to manufacture cars? No. This a country where any man of talent and ability would be able to make his mark. Gone are the days when people should think that they are born in a privileged class and therefore it is their prerogative to go into industry. Any engineer, any able man who is capable of harnessing the various ingredients necessary to make a success of an industry and who has the technical knowledge will have the fullest opportunity in this country. It was a very unfortunate comment that he is a man of straw. The history of great men who have been greatest champions of industry shows that they had commenced from a modest beginning, with sustained patience and perseverance, with dedication and honesty, reached the dizzy heights of glory. I hope that the Sanjay Gandhis in this country who work like this will reach these heights despite obstructionists in this country.

Last but not least I want to give the historical perspective and submit

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

how very rational their policy has been in giving this industry to the private sector. I am going to show cost-wise how in terms of foreign exchange and otherwise, this proposal is far superior to the proposal they were considering for collaboration with Renaults for the Dolphin Motors. Criticism has been levelled against the Directors. It has been happening far too often that personal criticisms are there. Their deeds and misdeeds are narrated here. I do not say they are paragons of virtue. Most of them I do not know; some I do know. If the issue really is Government's policy regarding the manufacture of cars, has it direct nexus with the personal character of the directors? If he is serious about telling Mr. Subramaniam as to what he needs to do to improve the car policy, how these people are in Birla's company or in Walchand's company is not his business. We have laid down certain criteria in the company law and other laws and it must be according to those laws. If the directors have been shown some undue favours in this matter, that can be separately dealt with. But to link it up with this policy is very highly loaded.

Coming to the historical perspective, we have to start with the Jha Committee. Mr. Nahata has gone into it. He said, there cannot be a car within Rs. 5000 to 7000 and demand is always outstripping production. He suggested an expert committee. So, the Pande Committee was set up and they made some recommendations.

The salient feature of the report way back in 1961 was that we could have a plant in the public sector for manufacturing 50,000 cars at a cost of Rs. 5,100 and at a cost of Rs. 6,150 when the capacity is only 20,000. Because so much of foreign exchange was involved, the matter was very rightly shelved and deferred. Keeping our socio-economic priorities in view, how can we give priority to cars? There are ever so many other things which we have to look after.

At any rate, in 1966 the government explored the possibility of manufacturing low cost car indigenously, in the private sector, without foreign collaboration, without any foreign exchange for import of components. Four conditions were imposed which were applicable to all parties. First a proto-type has to be made which would be subjected to rigorous test at the Ahmednagar institute. Only after the test of the proto-type is over that the letter of intent would be issued. What can be more rational?

Here is a project for the manufacture of 50,000 cars per year, and the total cost up to 1975, as projected, is expected to be in the vicinity of Rs. 16.82 crores, as against Rs. 56 crores to manufacture Dolphin car in collaboration with French Renault. Here is a project costing Rs. 16.82 crores of only Indian rupees without any foreign exchange, as compared to Rs. 56 crores of foreign exchange for the Renault project for a capacity of 50,000. Anyone who has a sense of justice, a sense of fairplay, anyone who is not suffering from cynicism, would appreciate the rationale of this and would not criticise as unfair the issue of the letter of intent in this case.

In the end, I do not personally know Shri Sanjay Gandhi. But I have known many Sanjay Gandhis in my capacity as a member of this august House and in my professional capacity. I had occasion to know the problems which concern these young talented entrepreneurs who have the highest of devotion and dedication to their plant, medium and small-scale entrepreneurs, who are faced with problems connected with modern technology, financial stringency, perennial shortages, inadequate infra-structure and insufficient foreign exchange, and I have every hope that they will surmount all those problems. I know that many of them are harassed and maligned by different vested interests for different purposes. A small man of small mind would harass these

people with petty matters like electric power and innumerable other things. I say once again that small men of small mind have maligned a young entrepreneur for no other fault except that he happens to be the son of a leader, whose dynamic leadership has made them lick the dust of political ignominy. This is no fault of the young man. He must go ahead, undaunted by the meaningless nonsense

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether a member can read from a written text.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I humbly hope that the Sanjay Gandhis of this country will go undaunted by such harassment of small men with small minds. We wish the Sanjay Gandhis of this country the best of luck and godspeed and assure them that the best wishes and blessings of the entire nation are with them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार की कार सम्बन्धी नीति पर विचार करते समय हमें इस बात को सोचना होगा कि आखिर औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में सरकार की प्राथमिकताएँ क्या होनी चाहिए। पहले चर्चा चली थी कि छोटी कार पब्लिक सेक्टर में बने लेकिन योजना आयोग ने, जब डा० गाडगिल उसके उपाध्यक्ष थे, उसे उचित नहीं बताया। बाद में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में छोटी कारें बनाने का फैसला कर लिया गया। खुद औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा था कि

हम देश के साधनों को चूँकि साधन सीमित हैं, छोटी कार बनाने पर खर्च नहीं कर सकते इसलिए छोटी कार पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं बनेगी, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बन सकती है। क्या देश के साधनों के बारे में इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण अपनाना सही है? सवाल यह है क्या आज देश को कार की आवश्यकता है? यहां पर मेरा सरकार से बुनियादी मतभेद है। हम वैभव और विलास की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं जबकि 30 करोड़ लोग गरीबी के स्तर से भी नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। यह बात अगर सरकार कहे कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कार बनने दे रहे हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनने नहीं दे रहे हैं तो यह भी कोई आधिक नियोजन की पूरी तस्वीर सामने रखकर चलने का तरीका नहीं है। आखिर में एक नेशनल फैक्टर है, साधन हमारे पास मर्यादित हैं उन साधनों का उपयोग किस बात के लिए किया जायें? अभी चार करोड़ रुपये की एक वाच फैक्टरी का उद्घाटन किया गया है जो आटोमेटिक वाच बनायेगी। बम्बई-पूना में टेलिविजन लगाया गया है जिस पर 75 करोड़ रु० खर्च होगा। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . बम्बई-पूना टी० वी० का उद्घाटन किया गया है और उस कामप्लेक्स को विकसित करने के लिए 75 करोड़ नहीं सौ करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने की सम्भावना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJ-
RAL): I never like to interrupt my
hon. friend. But, I think, he gets his
figures wrongly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is irrelevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not irrelevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to know how it is irrelevant, I will explain it. We are talking about the car policy. We are not talking about the television policy. That way, if you want to expand the scope of discussion, you might go into the entire economic policy of the Government. Time is very limited. I am drawing the attention of the hon. Member to it. When your remark has diverted the discussion and drawn another Minister into the discussion, that is not relevant here.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि आप इस चर्चा को ठीक तरह से चलने देना नहीं चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you are going into the broader economic policy matters.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि हमारे नियोजन की प्राथमिकतायें क्या होनी चाहिएं। . . . (स्ववचन) . . . मैं फिर कहूंगा अभी हैदराबाद में सरकारी रेफीजरेटर फैक्टरी है जो रेफीजरेटर्स का उत्पादन दुगना कर रही है जिसको कहा गया है कि ऐयर कूलर बनाओ—क्या यह सब पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं हो रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार औद्योगिक विकास में देश को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहती है। आज कौन कार खरीद सकता है? बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है छोटी कार की लेकिन मैं ने उसको देखा हरियाणा में, वह बहुत छोटी नहीं होगी। अभी जो कारें बन रही हैं वह भी

काफी छोटी हैं। अब उससे भी छोटी क्या बनेगी। अगर यह हिसाब बताया जाये कि छोटी कार 11 हजार में मिल सकती है तो 11 हजार की कार हिन्दुस्तान में कितने खरीद सकते हैं? कितने प्रतिशत लोग खरीद सकते हैं? हमारा नियोजन किन लोगों के लिए चलने वाला है? . . . (स्ववचन) . . .

जब प्राथमिकता तय करने का सवाल आयेगा तो फिर बम्बई में टेलिविजन की जरूरत होगी या गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वालों के लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता होगी? अभी तक हम सब लोगों को साइकिल भी खरीदने की क्षमता नहीं दे सके हैं लेकिन हम अपने सीमित साधनों को वैभव विलास की वस्तुओं पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। उपभोग के क्षेत्र में हम आधुनिकतम देशों की श्रणी में जा रहे हैं लेकिन उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में हमारी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। जो लोग अपना जीवन निर्वाह करने के लिए भोजन नहीं जुटा पाते उनके लिए कार की आवश्यकता है या आवश्यकता बुनियादी प्राथमिक जरूरतों को पूरी करने की है?

मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ लोकसभा के चुनावों के बाद स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ।

"Whatever resources are committed to luxury goods, it is not possible to convert them into commodities of mass consumption like transport or houses for the poor."

यह एफ० सी० सी० आई० का उनका भाष० है। अब इस बुनियादी पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास किया जायेगा। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्र शेखर ने, जिनकी प्रगतिशीलता में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता, जो कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के मेम्बर हैं, अपने एक लेख में कहा है कि आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिए 250 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अपसरों को कार खरीदने के लिए कर्जा देने के लिए 280 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। क्या यह 280 करोड़ रुपया इसलिए रखा गया है . . (श्यामनाथ).. में आपको सोर्स बता रहा हूँ मंत्री उसका खंडन करें।

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad):
It cannot be true.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This came out in the *Financial Express* also:

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पता लगा लीजिये।

सवाल यह है कि पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास करें या कर्मचारियों को कार खरीदने के लिए कर्जा देने के लिए उससे अधिक धनराशि निश्चित करें? यदि मेरे आंकड़े गलत हैं तो मंत्री महोदय सही कर देंगे। मैं जानना चाहूंगा वह सही आंकड़े हैं या नहीं।

इस चर्चा में मारुति का काफी वर्णन हुआ है। मारुति हनुमान जी की मां का नाम है। पवनसुत के बारे में कहा जाता है वे चलते नहीं हैं उड़ते हैं या छलांग लगाते हैं। तो जो गुण पुत्र के बारे में हैं माता उनसे वंचित

नहीं हो सकती है। मारुति कार भी जिस तेजी से आगे बढ़ी है उससे लगता है हर मामले में वह छलांग लगाती है, सड़क पर नहीं चलती है। जिस गति से जमीन प्राप्त की गई, हम जानते हैं कि जमीन प्राप्त करने में कितनी कठिनाईयां होती हैं, अगर हरियाणा की सरकार किसानों के साथ धोखाधड़ी न करती, सारे नियमों को ताक पर न रख देती तो मारुति के लिए इस तरह से जमीन कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती थी। जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है वे किसानों खुद कहते थे कि 11,000 रु० एकड़ के हिसाब से हमारी जमीन ले ली गई जबकि बगल में जमीन 40 हजार एकड़ के हिसाब से बिक रही है। उन्होंने इस आशय के एफिडेविट भी दिये हैं। हमारे साल्वे जी कहते हैं कि किसानों के लिए अदालत का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है। लेकिन क्या उन्हें मालूम है कि किसान शिकायत करते हैं कि उनको धमकियां दी जा रही हैं कि अगर अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाओगे तो तुम्हारे लिए हमारे राज्य में रहना मुश्किल हो जायेगा?

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : कुछ तो अदालत गये हैं, बाकी को आप ले जाइये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ गये हों या न गये हों, आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे, आप मारुति की वकालत करेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल जमीन की प्राप्ति में धांधली का सवाल नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप बिड़ला जी की बात कह रहे हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप लोग बिड़ला की गोद में बैठने वाले और बिड़ला जी की कृपा से इस सदन में आने वाले, इस तरह की बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

अभी यह तर्क दिया गया कि खाली मारुति को लेटर आफ इंटेंट नहीं दिया गया, और भी ले सकते हैं और कार बना सकते हैं । जब उनकी रोडवर्दीनेस प्रमाणित हो जायेगी तो उनको भी लाइसेंस मिल जायेगा । क्या मेरे मित्र श्री साल्वे को मालूम है कि एक प्राइवेट फर्म लगाता लिख रही है कि रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें क्या हैं, वह शर्तें उसको बतलाई जायें । लेकिन उससे कहा जा रहा है कि अभी वह शर्तें आपको नहीं बतलाई जायेंगी । पहले आप कार बनाइये, फिर हम देखेंगे कि वह हमारी शर्तें पूरी करती है या नहीं । क्या यह आपत्तिजनक नहीं है ? आप चाहते हैं कि प्राइवेट पार्टीज छोटी कार बनायें तो रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें घोषित कर दीजिये, फिर प्राइवेट पार्टीज उनके हिसाब से कारें बनायेंगी । मगर अभी तक रोडवर्दीनेस की शर्तें नहीं बतलाई गई हैं । कारण यह है कि शर्तें वही होंगी जो मारुति पूरी करेगी । इसी लिये शर्तों को खोला नहीं जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसका स्पष्टीकरण करें । रोडवर्दीनेस के बारे में अभी तक कोई पब्लिक घोषणा क्यों नहीं की गई ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस तेजी से मारुति लिमिटेड को स्टील प्राप्त हुआ है, 6,000 टन, वह भी सचमुच में सरकारी कुर्ती और चुस्ती का नमूना है । अगर सरकार इतनी तेजी से काम करने लगे तब तो हमारे देश में समस्याओं के हल होने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी, लेकिन औरों के बारे में यह तेजी नहीं दिखाई देती । मैंने कहा कि यह मारुति है । यह छलांग लगाती है । यह एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर लांघ कर जाती है, यह एक नगर से दूसरे नगर को पार करती है । कोई मंत्रालय इसमें बाधक नहीं बन सकता । किसी मंत्री की हिम्मत नहीं है कि कोई आपत्ति उठा सके । कोई राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक इसे ऋण देने से रोक नहीं सकता क्योंकि यह किसी और शक्ति के बल पर चलता है ।]

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सच है कि मारुति लिमिटेड को अभी तक 35 रक कोयला दिया गया है । मारुति लिमिटेड में एक भट्ठा है । अगर मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी न हो तो वह जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोयला कोई कंट्रोल्ड कमोडिटी नहीं है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस पर कंट्रोल नहीं है लेकिन कोयला मिलता किनको है ? मुझे मालूम है कि कंट्रोल रेट पर कितना मिलता है, और जितना कोयला मारुति लिमिटेड को अभी तक दिया गया

हे—35 रेक—उतना तो शायद 100 साल में ईंट बनाने में खर्च नहीं होगा। क्या उन से कुछ पता लगाया गया कि उन की वास्तविक आवश्यकता क्या है? फिर उन्हें इतना अधिक कोयला क्यों दिया गया?

इतनी ही बात नहीं है। अगर आप गुड़गांव की टेलीफोन करें तो उस के लिये आपको एकसर्वेज का सहारा लेना पड़ेगा, मगर दिल्ली से मासुति लिमिटेड तक टेलीफोन की सीधी लाइन है। आप जब चाहें टेलीफोन कर सकते हैं।

एक और छोटी सी चीज है। आप कभी उस सड़क पर जाइये। दिल्ली से लेकर वह सड़क चौड़ी की गई है, मगर वहीं तक चौड़ी की गई है जहां पर मासुति लिमिटेड का भवन है, जहां उनकी फैक्ट्री है। उससे आगे सड़क चौड़ी नहीं की गई। मैं मानता हूं कि यह छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। मगर यह छोटी छोटी बातें

श्री संयुक्त हुसैन खा (गड़गांव) : टेलीफोन लाइन रानी शावर में भी है और दूसरी फैक्ट्रियों में भी है। सड़क दिल्ली से जयपुर तक है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मुझे मालूम है, मैं रोज टेलीफोन करता हूं।

कोई नौजवान पुरुषार्थी बने, कोई नौजवान अपने परिधम से कारखाना खड़ा करे, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन क्या कोई इस बात से इन्कार कर

सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने पूजी लगाई है उनकी पूजी लागत से ज्यादा हो रही है? क्या वह इसलिये ज्यादा नहीं हो रही है कि वह नौजवान प्रधान मंत्री के सुपुत्र हैं? इस देश में पुरुषार्थी नौजवानों की कमी नहीं है, मगर उनमें से कोई कार बनाने का कारखाना नहीं खोल सकता क्योंकि किसी को प्रधान मंत्री के घर में जन्म लेने का सीमाव्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। लोग क्यों पूजी लगा रहे हैं? क्योंकि जो लोग पूजी लगा रहे हैं उनके पूजी लगाने से उनकी सरकार द्वारा और जगह लाभ पहुंचाया जा रहा है। जो डाइरेक्टर हैं उन्हें कारखाना खोलने का लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक लाइसेंस दिया गया है प्राइवेट उद्योगपति को जिन्होंने इसमें पूजी लगाई। इसी प्रकार रौनक 'सह' को भी लाइसेंस दिया गया है। क्या यह प्रधान मंत्री के पद का प्रभाव नहीं है?

इस चर्चा का उद्देश्य किसी को प्रतिभा को धूमिल करना नहीं हो सकता।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : और क्या हो सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लेकिन अगर कुछ काम ऐसे हैं जिनसे प्रतिभा धूमिल होती है तो कोई रोक नहीं सकता। यह मासुति लिमिटेड नहीं है, यह करप्शन अनलिमिटेड है। इस शताब्दी का सब से बड़ा घोटाला है, प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिभा को कलंकित करने वाला मामला। मैं इसको समझने में असमर्थ हूं। प्रधान मंत्री को अपनी जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है, इतना

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उनका प्रभाव है, मगर एक पुत्र के छोटे से कारखाने के लिये आज उन्होंने लोगों को अपने ऊपर उंगली उठाने का मौका दिया है। यह मां की ममता नहीं है; सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो मर्यादा कायम करनी चाहिये उस मर्यादा से सहमत न होने का नमूना है। जिसके हाथ में शासन की सत्ता होगी, उस को इस बात की चिन्ता करनी होगी कि किसी को भी उंगली उठाने का मौका न मिले। पुत्र के साथ न्याय करना पड़ेगा। यहां न्याय ही नहीं हो रहा है यहां तो पुत्र को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये सारे नियम कायदे ताक पर रख कर उनकी लक्ष्मी से मंडित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Is it crime to have such an intelligent son?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): How can Mr. Vajpayee answer it?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह उतना छोटा सवाल नहीं है। श्रीर. देशों में गृह अपराध नहीं है, वहां पेशा होता है, लेकिन भारत में यह नहीं चल सकता।

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबतून और परि-
कृत्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): वाजपेयी मर्यादा से नीची बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं मर्यादा से नीचे बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ मर्यादा से नीचा आचरण किया गया है मेरी और आपकी राय भिन्न हो सकती है।

आज भी सोचा है कि जो भी वाजपेयियाँ इस सम्बन्ध में हुई हैं उनके बारे में जांच कराना आप स्वीकार कर लीजिये। मुझे इस नौजवान के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैंने उसे देखा तक नहीं है। लेकिन इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि आज जिस तरह से फँकट्टी खड़ी की जा रही है उसमें प्रधान मंत्री के पद का, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा का, उनके प्रभाव का दुरुपयोग हुआ है। वह करना चाहती है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता। लेकिन जो लोग इस फँकट्टी को बनाने में मदद दे रहे हैं वह बाहर उनके प्रभाव का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। यह कोई अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है। इससे प्रधान मंत्री की प्रतिष्ठा कोई बढ़ने वाली नहीं है।

श्री एच. क. एल. भगत: सभी जब मैंने वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को सुना जो उन्होंने कार बनाने की नीति के बारे में दिया है तो मुझे उनके व सारे भाषण याद आ गये जो उन्होंने चुनाव के दौरान में दिये थे। जो कुछ उन्होंने आज हाउस में कहा है आम तौर से वही कुछ उन्होंने मोटे तौर पर चुनाव के दौरान पर भी आम सभाओं में कहा था। उस उक्त उसका जवाब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने दे ही दिया था। वाजपेयी जी इन्कार नहीं करेंगे कि एक नारा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को चुनाव के दौरान में दिया गया था और वह लगा भी था। उनके भाषण को सुनकर जनता ने वह नारा लगाया था और उस नारे के बारे में उनकी मान्यता ही है। दिल्ली में भी

यह नारा सुना गया था। लाखों की तादाद में जनता ने लगाया था। वह नारा था बेटा कार बनायेगा मां सरकार बनायेगी। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मां ने सरकार बना दी और बेटा कार बनायेगा और बाजपेयी जी भाषण देते रह जायेंगे। यह नारा हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से चुनाव के दौरान लगा था और लाखों लोगों ने यह नारा लगाया था। लेकिन उस नारे के साथ साथ यह भी नारा लगा था कि बाजपेयी जी क्या करेंगे, बाजपेयी जी बेकार बनायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय उनके भाषण को सुनकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि माफ़ि छत्रांग लगा रही है। लेकिन मुझे लगा कि बाजपेयी जी इतनी बड़ी छत्रांग लगा गये कि वह ज्योतिष्य बसु जी के स्तर पर पहुँच गये। मुझे इनसे यह आशा नहीं थी। मेरे दिमाग में यह था कि वह उस स्तर पर नहीं जायेंगे। लेकिन आज वह चले गये।

उनकी दलील यह है कि इससे प्रचान मंत्रों का इनेज खराब होता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसको नगरों में खराब होता है? आपको नगरों में 10 कमी अच्छा या हो नहीं। जनता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उतना नगरों में पहले भी अच्छा था आज भी है और कल भी रहेगा। आपको बातों से यह निराश करने वाला नहीं है।

बसु जी ने मैं और मंकी का जिक्र किया। आपको पता लग ही गया होगा सारा उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद कि कौन

मैं है और कौन मंकी है। जनता का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कारों की कमी है आम लोगों का कहना है कि कारें कम बन रही हैं लोगों का कहना है कि चाहे सरकार की जिम्मेदारी हो या किसी और की लेकिन कारें जो बन रही हैं वह निकम्मी हैं, बिड़ला बनाते हैं या जो भी बनाते हैं निकम्मी कारें बनाते हैं कीमत अधिक है कारें ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। जनता बिड़ला और कार बनाने वालों के खिलाफ बोलती है और कहती है कि और कारें बनाओ, सस्ती बनाओ, छोटी बनाओ लेकिन बाजपेयी जी न बिड़ला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं और न ही बसु जी बिड़ला के खिलाफ बोलते हैं, दोनों ही संजय के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। अब कौन मैं है और कौन मंकी है इसका आप स्वयं पता लगा सकते हैं। कौन बिड़ला की बात बोल रहा है इससे आपको पता लग ही गया होगा। मैं कोई गुस्ताखी वाली बात नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं समझता हूँ कि बसु जी की बिड़ला की आवाज है। उनकी आवाज किसानों का आवाज नहीं है, जनता की उन्होंने चर्चा नहीं की है लेकिन उनकी आवाज बिड़ला की आवाज है, सरमायेदारों की आवाज है, बैस्टिड इंस्ट्रुमेंट की आवाज है। इसी तरह से बाजपेयी जी की भी है।

मैं बसु जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब बैस्ट बंगाल में मार्क्सिस्ट को हकूमत थी तब वहाँ बतायें कि बिड़ला से किसने मुत्ताकारों की थी, बिड़ला को किसने फैसिलिटी दी थी, उनकी फैक्टरी को किसने प्रोटेक्शन दिया था। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में बर्कंड से ओवर टाइम लिया

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

जाता था और वहां की मार्किट्स सरकार ने बिड़ला मोटर्स को मदद की बर्कज के खिलाफ। मैं समझता हूँ कि बमु जी की भावाज के पीछे सरमायेदारों की, कैपिटलिस्टों की लाबी बोल रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members do not like something which is said by the hon. Member who is speaking, they can definitely intervene, but they cannot just go on shouting at him all the time....

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): I would like to know whether he is talking relevant or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is an unparliamentary practice to do so.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : इनको जो जवाब देना है बाद में दे लें।

तीन चार बातें कही गयी हैं। बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि प्रायोरिटीज़ बननी चाहियें। क्या कार प्रायोरिटी नहीं है? मैं बाजपेयी जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कि क्या इती सदन में खड़े होकर उनकी पार्टी ने बार-बार यह नहीं कहा है कि कारों की कमी है और कारें और बननी चाहिये? आज जब मासि मोटर्स की तरफ से कारें बनने जा रही हैं, छोटी कारें बनने जा रही हैं तो क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि कारें न बनें। इसके माने सीधे हैं कि आप यह चाहते हैं कि बिड़ला की निकम्मी करें बनती चली जायें और कोई दूसरी कार न बनें। (इंडरशज): अगर आपगो बिड़ला का नाम बुरा लगता है तो नहीं सूंगा।

यह कहा गया है कि जमीन एक्वायर की गई है और एक्वायर करके उनको एलाट की गई है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के कौन से हिस्से में बड़े से बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल कम्प्लेक्स के लिये जमीन एक्वायर करके एलाट नहीं की गई? यह भी कहा गया है कि जमीन अधिक दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बड़ा कारखाना है बड़े मकसद के लिये जमीन एलाट की गई है एक्वायर करके बड़े काम के लिये की गई है तो क्या ज्यादा नहीं दी जानी चाहिये थी? यह भी कहा गया है कि ग्यारह हजार रुपये एकड़ के भाव पर दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाजपेयी जी को मालूम ही है तथा और लोगों को मालूम है कि दिल्ली जो शहर में जो लैण्ड एक्वायर की गई और जिस के ऊपर आप और हम लोग रहते हैं जिस पर बिल्डिंग बनी हुई है नई और पुरानी वह भी किसानों से तीन पये गज पर ली गई थी। हिन्दुस्तान में बीसियों जगह जमीन एक्वायर की गई है समय समय पर। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि एक्विजिशन के खिलाफ लोग अकसर अदालतों में जाते हैं उसको चैन्ज करते हैं ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन लेते हैं। हजारों केसिस कोर्ट्स में पेंडिंग हैं। हर आदमी जिसकी जमीन को एक्वायर किया जाता है वह कोर्ट में जा सकता है, चैलेंज कर सकता है, अपील कर सकता है, हाई कोर्ट में जा सकता है, रिट के लिए जा सकता है। वह जाता भी है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कम्पेंसेशन लेना भी चाहता है। इस केस में भी उन्होंने एक्विजिशन को चैलेंज किया, क्यों यह सही नहीं है? वे रिट के लिये गये नहीं? सारी बात गलत हो गई यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।

जो रिट के लिये गये वह जायज है या नहीं इसको कोर्ट को तय करना होता है। जो कानून आपका और हमारा बनाया गया है उसको कोर्ट तय नहीं करेगी तो कौन करेगा? सचरे शाम आपोजीशन के नेता हमें कहते हैं कि कोर्ट भी मानों कोर्ट की मानों कोर्ट की माने। आज वे कोर्ट की बात कर रहे हैं।

बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि कोयला दिया गया। जहां कारखाना बनना है वहां उनको कोयला न दिया जाय क्या? क्या पानी उसकी जगह दिया जाय? आप सोचें और इसका जवाब दें। ज्यादा कोयला दे दिया गया यह भी कहा गया है। मारुति तो पता नहीं कि छात्रांग लगा रही है या नहीं लेकिन बाजपेयी जी छात्रांग लगाते लगाते इतनी छात्रांग लगा गये और इतना आगे बढ़ गये कि भाग कर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के पास चले गये।

यह भी कहा गया है कि उनको स्टील दिया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कार स्टील से नहीं तो क्या कागज से बनती है? अजीब अजीब बातें यहां कही गई हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि बाजपेयी जी को वाकफियत नहीं है और इसलिये वह कई बातें गलत कह गए। उन्होंने कह दिया कि उनको डाइरेक्ट लाइन मिली हुई है। उनको मालूम नहीं है कि वहां गुड़गांव में डाइरेक्ट लाइनें और भी बशुमार लोगों के पास हैं और उस वक्त से हैं जिस समय मारुति बनी नहीं थी।

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लोगों को छोटी कार की जरूरत है लोगों की मांग है कि वह बननी चाहिये। अब जब बनने लगी है तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं बननी चाहिये इसलिये कि संजय गांधी बना रहे हैं। बसु जी ने बड़ी दिलचस्प बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि संजय गांधी के पास 748 रुपया ही था। कैसे वह इस पैसे से इतना बड़ा कारखाना लगा रहे हैं। अगर बसु जी के लाजिक को माना जाए तो कारखाना तो सिर्फ बिड़ला ही लगा सकता है, और कोई नहीं लगा सकता है, कैपिटल मोबिलाइज करके कोई दूसरा कारखाना नहीं लगा सकता है। श्री बसु स्वयं सोचें कि कौन इस तरह से दूसरा काम कर सकता है।

यह भी कह दिया गया कि कुछ लोग जो उनके साथ हैं उनका कोई एक्स्टेंशन हुआ है। पिछले चार सालों में पता नहीं कितने लोगों को एक्स्टेंशन लाइसन्सों के मिले हैं। सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों की इस कारखाने में हिस्सेदारी नहीं है, उन को एक्स्टेंशन कैसे मिल गया। मुझ नहीं मालूम है कि किसकी मिला है, लेकिन सिर्फ इस बिना पर यह कह देना गलत है कि सरकार उन की मदद कर रही है।

कहा गया है कि 26 लाख, या कितने लाख—श्री नाहाटा ने फ़िगर बताई है—रुपया बैंक ने दिया है। क्या ग़ुज़ब कर दिया है! मेरे दोस्त 26 लाख की बर्चा करते हैं। व यह क्यों नहीं बताते हैं कि इतने सरमायेदारों ने, जिन की बोलियां व बोल रहे हैं, बैंकों से करोड़ों रुपये लिये हुए हैं। (व्यवधान)

[श्री एच० के० एल० भगत]

जब कार के मैन्युफ़क्चर की नीति पर बहस हो रही थी, तो हम आशा करते थे कि अपोजीशन के नेता इस नीति के बारे में कुछ कहेंगे। लेकिन कार की नीति पर बहस नहीं हुई। उन्होंने मासति पर बहस करनी शुरू कर दी। मेरे भाई कभी नायरवाला की गर्दन पर सवार होने की कोशिश करते हैं—जिन्दा पर भी और मरे हुए पर भी, उन्होंने मरे हुए को भी नहीं छोड़ा, (श्चब्दान) कभी वे कोई और इस्तेमाल करते हैं, (श्चब्दान)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Member there; once or twice you can intervene, not this kind of shouting; this is not right. This is not the way to behave in the House; this is disorderly behaviour.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अज्ञ कर रहा था कि व कभी एक बात पकड़ कर ले आते हैं और कभी दूसरी, जिन के पीछ कोई बनियाद नहीं होती।

मेरे भाई, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री को इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं और हमारे कुछ प्रिविलेज हैं। हमारा यह प्रिविलेज है कि हम इस हाउस में जो चाहें कह सकते हैं। लेकिन हम यह एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि हम पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बर की हैसियत से वह बात कहें, जो रिसपांसिबल हो, जो पूरी तरह से बेड हो, जिसके बारे में हमारे पास सबस्टांशल एविडेंस हो, जिसको हम सबस्टांशिएट कर सकते हैं। यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जो चाहे, जिस बक्त चाहे, जिस तरह की भी बात हो, जिसके पीछ कोई सबूत न हो, जो इर्रेसपांसिबल हो, गलत, बेकार, बेमानी और बेबुनियाद हो, हर बात को इस हाउस में कह देते हैं। इस हाउस के प्रिविलेज का अगर कोई मिसयूज करता है, तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु करते हैं। डेमोक्रेसी की डिसेंसी मांग करती है कि उनको इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये—ही शुड रिखाइन। इस तरह बिना फाउंडेशन के, बेबुनियाद, इल्जाम लगाना मुनासिब नहीं है।

संजय गांधी की बदकिस्मती कहें या खुशकिस्मती कहें कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पुत्र हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Almost every day the Chair has ordered that something should be expunged because it is considered to be improper and undignified. Mr. Bhagat has been saying that whatever I say is ghalat. That is very irresponsible. Only a chamcha like him . . . (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. My understanding of ghalat is untrue'. It is not unparliamentary.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैंने जान-बूझ कर "भूट" नहीं कहा, "गलत" कहा है।

संजय गांधी की शायद बदकिस्मती है कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पुत्र हैं। लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि यहां इस हाउस में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हैं। अभी कहा गया कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बेटे हैं। मैं कुछ नेताओं के नाम ले सकता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे

इसकी भावत नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के इस पुत्र ने कई साल दिल्ली के एक छोटे से बर्क शाप में बिन-रात काम करके इस माडल को डेवेलप किया है। बताइये कि मेरे आप के बेटे ने क्या किया है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो कुछ भी श्री बाजपेयी ने या श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा है,

That is only a cheap, propaganda stunt which has not befooled the people and people were not befooled by them. I am sure that they will not be befooled now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you. I called Mr. Piloo Mody as he made a special request because he has to go unless you have any objection to it. Do you?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If he is really going, then I will yield.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to speak?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just one minute. We have varied the timing of the House once in view of the—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Could you not make this after my speech so that I do not miss my trend?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Considering that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi has now worked day and night in a workshop, it is only befitting that he being the only man in this country who has

done any work, he should be given the Padma Bhushan or something.

When I hear the debate such as I have heard today, particularly when I hear the people whom I happen to know outside the House a little better than I know them inside the House, when I hear them come and defend something in the language that they use, I really begin to wonder whether this country can ever make progress.

We were fortunate enough to have Mr. Amrit Nahata speak the truth accidentally when he said that after 25 years the Government of India had not developed a policy on transport or on cars. It is quite right. They have not developed a policy; not only that: if this Government continues, I assure you that it will not develop a policy in future either, because the Government of India makes its policy to suit them,—that is, the Congress party—from moment to moment.

If you will just recall, originally the small car was going to be made in the private sector. Worldwide tenders were invited by at least seven companies and seven or a dozen collaborators came forward. At that time, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi also got an idea that making a small car must be easier than making a big car and so thought, "Why should I not have a shot at it?" So, the idea of a small car being made by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi happened to be broached at that time.

Now, the Government had to wriggle out of the fact that they had agreed to something like a dozen tenders being invited on which lakhs of rupees were spent. So, all of a sudden, a policy decision emerged, that a small car will be made only in the public sector; that is to wash away five years of hankering for a small car which, they had agreed, should be made in the private sector. So, their first chapter was closed by a policy deci-

[SHRI PILOO MODY]

sion of the Government that it will be made only in the public sector.

When the idea came that there was going to be a car in the public sector, several tenders again started flowing in from people who wanted to make this car in collaboration with the Government of India, but now, the policy had to change again because under no circumstances could Mr. Sanjay Gandhi have made the car had the Government policy continued as announced. So, the Government of India had to revamp its policy and come to the conclusion that the small car which had at one time agitated everybody's mind—because a Janata car must be provided for the Janata so that the Janata vote can be collected—was dropped as the top priority of the pyramid to the bottom, as a low priority item. Therefore, "It must not be made in the public sector and let us push it back into the private sector."

In the private sector, any idiot knows that a man who works night and day in a mechanical workshop cannot manufacture a car.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Who said?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am telling you. (Interruption).

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN. He is talking about idiots.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does it mean you describe yourself?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Even General Motors needs hundreds of ancillary manufacturers so that they can put together a car, which I am told does not work too well, because most automobiles are poorly made products. But the funny thing is—when this car was sanctioned after the Government changed its policy and dropped it to lower priority and shoved it back into the private sector so that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi could be given a licence—that the condition then was not one iota of foreign exchange will be spent and it will be a totally indigenous car. It is from his very desk I asked Mr. Dinesh Singh when he was minister, "Are you

sure that the licence that is being granted will not permit ancillary manufacturers to enjoy foreign exchange licences, so that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi can turn round and say, 'I got my little spare parts from Mr. Salve. It is Mr. Salve who got Rs. 25 lakhs worth of import licence, with which I am not at all concerned; I am only concerned with buying my spare parts from Mr. Salve!' Mr. Nahata will have another ancillary; Mr. Bhagat will have a third ancillary. But all the licences will be in the name of the Bhagats, the Salves and the Nahatas and none in the name of Sanjay Gandhi. So, a policy decision had to be made by the Government of India that no foreign exchange will be necessary to manufacture this car. Some other automotive geniuses all over the country who really thought they could make a car were also given little letters of intent, because after all you have to make things look good. But they found there was a foreign exchange content in those licences—10 or 15 or 20 per cent—and the Government's decision said, with all the sanctimonious humbug that these gentlemen could muster, no foreign exchange will be permitted to manufacture the small car.

The situation as I understand it today is that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was provided land by the Government, which has been discussed in minute detail. A tractor company has been over-licensed to manufacture tractors in India, because they have developed a body for a car in Australia and that body tooing will be bought as part of the licence. I am told a scooter company has developed a motor which has also been overlicensed so that they will supply motors. Ultimately Mr. Sanjay Gandhi will put the lock on it and probably that would be the only thing on the car that would not work.

It is rather amusing that this car which is supposed to be the product of an automotive genius was going from the Maruti factory to the exhibition and it so happened that my wife happened to be passing by. She found that this car was stalled and there

were three mechanics under the car with their legs sticking out. She went to the airport and on her way back she found that six legs were still sticking out from under the car! When I am forced to buy one of those cars, because all these gentlemen are going to be forced to buy one, I hope at least a couple of them will have the decency to come and hold it up for me while I get into it!

It is all right. Umpteen things like this are happening in this country for some consideration. To give a fuller account of it, my friend Shri L. N. Mishra can give it to you. When millions of things like this are happening in the country, why should not the Prime Minister's son also indulge in the same thing? I do not think that the law should be different for all the other crooks and the law should be different for just one person because he happens to be the Prime Minister's son. This sort of discrimination I do not believe in. I think that since the Government of India is being run in this dishonest, hypocritical, sanctimonious, corrupt manner, let Shri Sanjay Gandhi also be given the benefit of such a society. Why should he not be? If the Jains, Dalmias and all these people have reaped the benefit of such a society, why not Shri Sanjay Gandhi? And if the Prime Minister's self-respect and dignity are not hurt by it, who am I to say that she should have any? The only thing I want to tell you, particularly my friends over here, is that the price of favours and the price of office can be too high.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me regulate the business of the House. We have already once varied the timing of the business of the House. We have fixed 4 O'Clock for taking up Private Members' business. But that does not appear to be possible now. I still have with me three speakers from the opposition and some speakers from the Congress Party. The Minister is yet to reply and he has told me that he will require half an hour. Then the mover of the motion will

have to reply. Of course, we are in the hands of the House. We cannot just be too technical and mechanical in this matter. Even so, we have to fix some time.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let us move for a closure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to have the sense of the House. If the time for this debate has to be extended, we have to fix some time. Can the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs say something.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: We should finish it by 5 O'Clock. That would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Very well. If we have to finish it by 5 O'Clock, the Minister would require half an hour. How much time does Shri Basu require?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will mean one hour. There are four speakers from the opposition side and they would like their point of view to be heard.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Let us take it up after the Private Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be realistic. Shall we put it at by 5.30 P.M.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): You may call one more member from the opposition side and then give me the chance. After all, there is Shri Basu who can out-do everybody. He can cover all points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are parties which are listed here and every party has its own spokesman. Whenever there is any debate, they

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker:]

will have to be given an opportunity. Unless they agree to withdraw, I cannot give time to somebody and not to somebody else. I think 5.30 would be quite realistic. I would request the speakers not to take more than ten minutes. Otherwise, we cannot finish by 5.30 P.M.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speeches from the Opposition side and I am really surprised and shocked as to what extent they can be at a tangent with the proposition before the House. Mr. Vajpayee is going but I am going to quote his partymen as to what extent they have supported the proposition of small car in the previous debates.

As I said, the proposition before the House is totally different from the discussion that has taken place. All the leaders of Opposition have concentrated on one individual only. I am really surprised how they can go to the extent and lower themselves, degenerate their sense of proportion, in criticising one individual while the proposition deals with the policy itself.

I want to raise two serious questions. One is whether the present supply of automobile cars is enough to meet the demand of the people, the middle-class people, of this country. The second question is whether it is not advisable to manufacture at the lowest cost and, at the same time, encourage the growth of indigenous local Indian talent without requiring imports, capital goods or foreign exchange. These are the two questions which, I hope, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bose will answer.

Dealing with the question of priority, both Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Piloo Mody have raised the question of priority. I would like to ask them, as to what priority under the planning has been given to the production or manufacture of car. They are under

a wrong impression or presumption that the manufacture of small car has been given the top priority. It is a wrong notion they are entertaining. Therefore, their minds must be disabused of that. The priority to the manufacture of small car has been given its due place, not the first or the second or the third priority. The production of essential goods to meet the needs of the people has been given the first priority. Therefore, it is wrong to suggest that the manufacture of car has been given the first priority or the higher priority.

In this connection, I do not know whether the Jana Sangh party has changed its policy. I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee has lost the memory that, in 1964, when the question of manufacture and fixation of prices of cars was taken up, Mr. Bade took part in the debate and, on behalf of the Jana Sangh party, he said this. I would read out only three proposition from the whole of his speech. He said:

“पापुलर कार बने, छोटी कार बने, जिस की बार बार मांग की गई है और जिस का अभी तक कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है इस के लिये सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और यह कार सुलभ होनी चाहिए।”

This is proposition No. I. I am quoting from the Lok Sabha Debates, Third Series, 1964, p. 3425.

The second proposition that he advanced is:

“रोग केवल यही है कि तीन जनों को आपने उत्पादन करने और बेचने का अधिकार दे रखा है, इस को खत्म करना चाहिए। दूसरे कारखानेदार जो कार बनाना चाहते हैं इस क्षेत्र में आने चाहिएं, इन के कम्पीटीशन में आने चाहिए, उन को अपने मौका देना

चाहिए कि वे तम्पोटीशन में जा सकें। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो कार के दाम कम हो सकते हैं।”

The second proposition advanced by Mr. Bade on behalf of Jan Sangh, on page 3425, is:

इस लिये सरकार को चाहिए कि दूसरे लोगों को कार का निर्माण करने की सुविधा दे दे।”

I do not know whether the question of priorities was taken into consideration by Jan Sangh persons. Therefore, it is not a question of priority when we talk of manufacture of small cars, but it is a question of necessity which has been considered and felt by the people of this country. Right from 1959 this question was raised and the members of this House demanded manufacture of small cars...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Not by all.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: By all the members. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra also must have been a party to it. (*Interruption*).

I would like to raise some questions. Is the car a luxury at the present time? Does it not increase the efficiency of the working of the person? In a developing economy, should we allow the politics of inhibition and should we have the politics of character assassination? These are the questions which, I hope, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and the rest of the Opposition will answer. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu hit below the belt when he said that Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was only a technician....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You do not wear a belt. Do you?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not know whether you do, with key on to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is referring to the chastity belt. He talked about key, Sir.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: He said, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is, after all, an engineer. Should individuals not be allowed to develop their skill and live honourably in this country? Should the economic development of the country be allowed to be continued in this country or not? Should the demands of the middle class who are demanding small car be met or not? Should we solve the problem of unemployment or not? These are the questions which they may take into consideration provided they have the mind to take them into consideration. According to my view, having failed to create any impact of their leadership or their policies, they have resorted to the means of character assassination. When the policies and programmes fail, the 'politicians'—I am putting the word 'politicians' in single inverted commas—resort to character assassination. Then there is degeneration in public life, eating into the vitals of the body politic of India. When I heard the debate, I really felt sorry that these 'politicians' or those hon. Members of parliament had degenerated to the extent that instead of discussing policy matters, they were trying to assassinate the character of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; that is because they know it for certain that their policies will not succeed, their programmes will not attract the people. So far as our party is concerned, we have policies, programmes and Leader . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But not fulfilment of those.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Therefore, they want to develop this method of 'character assassination'.

They are under the impression that by character assassination of the Prime Minister, they will be able to catch the imagination of the people. I am certain they will totally fail as they have totally failed. I will advise them: give up this method of going to the people and starting character assassination. The result would be that they themselves will be politically assassinated.

With these words, I am done.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): We are supposed to be discussing the car policy of the Government of India. I do not know whether they have a policy at all regarding car manufacture.

The hon. Member from the Congress Party, Mr. Salve, rightly complained against the inferior quality of the cars produced in our country. I think the cars produced in our country are of the worst quality compared to the cars produced in the whole world. I want to know from the Government whether the entire nation is going to be left at the mercy of these three car manufacturers who are in turn at the mercy of the Government. I also want to know from the Government whether they will consider producing cars, if they do not like it in the public sector, let them allow others to compete and produce quality cars in the private sector.

Sir, I would like to narrate the woeful tale of the small car project. I think probably this is the final day of the small car project and its discussion in this House.

The Government appointed a committee in 1959. Mr. L. K. Jha was supposed to be the Chairman of the committee. That committee invited proposals and 13 companies sent their

proposals and the price was supposed to be Rs. 6000 in 1960. An expert committee was again appointed to look into this small car project in the public sector and it submitted its report in 1961. In August, 1962 Mr. Subramaniam who was then the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries announced:

"Although the project had been approved by the Government in principle before the Third Plan was finalised, it had not been found possible to include it in the plan. Consideration of the project will have to be deferred."

Again, in 1962, within six to seven years, it came up again in 1969 in the month of May. Mr. Bhanu Prakash Singh—he is not here now, he was then a Deputy Minister—he said in the House:

"Unfortunately, in the Fourth Five Year Plan there is no such scheme, but Government is still very keen to manufacture small car in the private sector."

At that time, it has gone to the private sector. But, immediately within two or three months, we were told in July, 1969 that there will be a small car in the public sector and the Italian firm, the Fiats, have offered assistance to the Government of India and there will be talks in Cairo and Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat, who was then the Minister of Foreign Trade, was going to represent India at the Cairo talks. But one month later Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed who was in charge of the Ministry, informed the Consultative Committee that the proposals for the project were going before the Cabinet for approval and in September 1969, an official spokesman of the Government of India said:

"The public sector project would expose car manufacturers in the private sector to competition. A small car produced in the public

sector alone would compel established manufacturers to compete in the open market."

That was the spokesman's statement in September 1969. In the same month, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed announced in our House that the decision regarding the public sector would be announced very soon. Not only that, he also announced the price of the still-born child. He said that the ex-factory price of that car would be around Rs. 10,000. That was in November, 1969.

Again, in December 1969 we heard that the Planning Commission has strongly opposed the inclusion of the small car project in the Fourth Plan. At that time the *Indian Express* said like this. This is on 16th December, 1969. I quote:

"Talks are still in progress between the Central Ministries and the Planning Commission. Shri F. A. Ahmed still holds his view that public will be happier with a small car rather than an additional coke oven or rolling mill."

He was referring to Bokaro at that time. In February, 1970, the Planning Commission finally turned down the Industrial Development Ministry's plea of this project to be included in the Fourth Plan. We thought it was abandoned but it was not so. The Industrial Development Ministry was approaching the various nationalised banks for financing this project. In April 1970, Shri F. A. Ahmed stated that it will be a cheaper car distinct from small car and the price will be about Rs. 5,000 lesser than the other cars produced in this country. Again in May, 1970, we find that the Ministry of Industrial Development abandoned the idea of having the project exclusively in public sector. We find this now going to the joint sector. They said that they will throw open the shares to the public.

In the month of August, 1970 Mr. Dinesh Singh who was the Minister in charge declared in this House that the Union Cabinet had approved the small car project in public sector in principle. Again it came to the public sector. Do you know with what warmth it was received in this country? I would like to quote a few headlines which the papers gave after Mr. Dinesh Singh's announcement in the Lok Sabha.

It is that car again.

Small car at last.

50,000 low cost cars in public sector.

Small car a reality at last.

Small car in 5 years, says M. R. Krishna. People welcomed it saying, here is a small car which will be of benefit to the middle class people, government servants, etc.

In October, 1970 again, the Planning Commission reversed its decision. I think Mr. Gadgil was the Deputy Chairman and the Planning Commission agreed for a small car in the public sector. So, now again it comes from private sector to public sector. The Planning Commission reversed its earlier decision and agreed for having this in the public sector. Thereafter, the Government received eight proposals from foreign firms for the small car project. In August, 1971, the Industrial Development Ministry decided on the French Renault model for the small car.

Then Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury assumed charge of this Ministry. So many people are there: there have been many changes like the policy of the Government. Mr. Moinul Haque Chaudhury in March, 1972, announced that a decision on a small car project would be taken in two months.

On the 31st March, 1972 we heard that the final decision had been deferred. And now, in July, 1972, Mr. Subramaniam, who spoke of the small

[Shri G. Viswanathan]
car first in 1962, again comes here and tells us that they have finally buried the small car project in the public sector. He announced that this is the policy decision of the Government of India and that there will be no small car in the public sector. Now I want to know from the Government as to what their policy is going to be. They have blundered in between these years, 1959 and 1972. I think it was Shakespeare who once said 'cowards die many a time'. I do not know whether the small car project may be termed a coward as we find this project coming up again and again and getting deferred. Government now says that there will be no project in the public sector. I want to know the policy for the future. Objection was taken, of all persons, by Mr. Amrit Nahata for small-car factory in public sector. I want to know the policy of the Government. When banks finance for the private sector, why cannot the same thing be done for the public sector also? According to Mr. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, this project might cost Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 crores. It will be less than the annual loss in respect of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Now, let me come back to the small car which is under consideration. In September, 1970, the Licensing Committee of the Industrial Development Ministry approved the proposals and on October 12, 1970, the letter intent was issued. The letter of intent was issued to two persons. A question arose whether there was discrimination against some other persons. One Om Prakash Rekhi approached the Delhi High Court for getting the letter of intent. He went to the court in October, 1970 and finally he won the case. He was given the letter of intent in January, 1972 and because of him others were also given letters of intent. I want to know from the hon. Minister why this discrimination was there and why they should drive people to go to the High Court to get a letter of intent. After all, they can take this

into consideration when they want to convert the letter of intent into a licence.

Regarding Maruti Ltd., Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee pointed out that there were violations regarding the Indian works of Defence Act and the Land Acquisition Act. I expected that this would be replied to by the ruling benches, but instead of replying to the charges, the ruling party Members just abused Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and left it at that. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these charges.

Since the Finance Ministry is interested so much, I would like to ask just only one question which is really concerned with the Ministry of Finance. I am told that on the 10th July, 1971, the nationalised banks which come under the Central Government opened their branch offices in the verandah of the rest-house at Gurgaon; the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda and so many other banks opened their accounts at twelve o'clock midnight. It seems they received cheques and accounts were opened. I appreciate that banks also can open at midnight. But I want to know whether this facility would be given to other people of this country also.

If there is somebody who creates a suspicion and throws doubt on Maruti Ltd. it is this Government alone. I shall have to substantiate this. There was a particular question regarding loans by public financial institutions to Maruti Ltd. In the other House, put by Shri Sundaramani Patel and four others, and Shri Yashwantrao Chavan gave the reply. He said:

"None of the all-India long-term public financial institutions has so far received any application for financial assistances from Messrs. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon."

"I was under the impression that no loans had been given. But Shri Amrit Nahata quoted some figures in regard to amounts given by the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank. He quoted the figures and said that Rs. 26 lakhs had been given by the banks. I was going through this reply of the Finance Minister to find out why this inconsistency was there. Then, finally, I would look at one just word by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. He said that the banks had given loans. That also, he did not concede; he wanted to hide. I do not know what is wrong in it. He could have come forth with the statement. Even though they are not public financial institutions strictly, and they are called commercial institutions, he could have easily said that banks had received applications or they had given loans.

AN. HON. MEMBER: But that question was not asked.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It was asked particularly, but he evaded the reply. I think about five or six Members had put the question, and yet Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan did not reply at all. Finally, he said that if hon. Members wanted any information regarding banks, they must put another question. I would like to ask why Government are creating this doubt about this. It is this Government which has to be blamed.

Regarding land acquisition, charges were hurled from this side, and nobody had answered from the other side

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Everybody has answered.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I would like to quote only the statement of Shri Bansi Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana in this connection. He says:

"Even the General Motors of America, which is the biggest car company in the world does not have as much land under its factory as I have given to Shri Sanjay Gandhi."

I am placing it before the House for whatever it is worth.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Where is this statement from?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It has come in all the papers.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Which paper?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It has come in some paper, and I have got it from the Library. The hon. Member can also see it there.

I would like to know the Government's policy in the future regarding the small cars and also regarding the cars which are called bigger or medium cars which are produced or the three cars which are being produced in the country.

Again, I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister whether Government are going to provide enough cars and see that we are not left at the mercy of these three car manufacturers.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाणा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय लोक सभा के एलेक्शन
से पहले हमारे यहां एक ग्रैंड अलायेंस बना
और उस सारे ग्रैंड अलायेंस की एक ही पालिसी
थी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की पार्टी को और
मिनिस्टर को किसी तरह से वदनाम किया जाये।
एलेक्शन में हार खाने के बाद कुछ स्ट्रेटजी
को तलदीन करने की जरूरत थी, अपोजीशन
पार्टियों को अपने काम को देखने की जरूरत थी
लेकिन उन की पालिसी कामयाब नहीं हुई
और वह लोक सभा के एलेक्शन में पिछे
लेकिन नजर यह आता है कि पिछे
पिटने के उस पालिसी पर ही बग़वान अमल.

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

दरामद किया जा रहा है हम इस लोक सभा में गिठने दो सानों से देख रहे हैं कि किसी बेसिक पालिसी पर अगोजीशन का क्रिटिसिज्म नहीं आया। चाहे श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हों, श्री श्यामानन्दन मिश्र हों चाहे श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हों या पीलू मोदी हों उन सब का एक ही काम है किसी न किसी तरह के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को जानी तौर पर बदनाम कर और अपने जिये फील्ड तैयार किया जाये। इस एक यथोरी की तहत अगोजीशन पार्टियों की पालिटिकल चल रही है। पिछले सालों में हम इस को कई रूपों में देख चुके हैं। इस हाऊस में हम ने इस बात को देखा है कि यह लोग इसी बात के ईर्ष गिर्द घूमते जा रहे हैं उन का जहन आगे बढ़ नहीं सकता।

यहां यह कहा गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को रिजाइन करना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, क्योंकि उन के लड़के ने कार बनाना शुरू कर दिया। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस लिए इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए कि बिड़ला साहब की इंडस्ट्री को चोट पहुंचती है। श्रीमती इंदिरा को प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहना चाहिए। अभी हमारे मित्र श्री भंडारे ने श्री वड़े के पिछले लेक्चर को पढ़ कर सुनाया कि जब छोटी कार का बनाना मुलतवी किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि बिड़ला साहब की इमदाद की जा रही है। इसी लिए छोटी कार प्रोजेक्ट को प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। अब जब छोटी कार बनाना शुरू हुआ तब भी लोगों को दिक्कत है। पता नहीं वह किस पालिसी, किस फिनसफा, किस

नजरिये या किस इंडस्ट्री को यहां बाध करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कार पालिसी पर कहा कि इस पालिसी में यह नुकस है, वह नुकस है। फिर श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु है दूसरे मेम्बर है, पीलू मोदी हैं, उन्होंने यहां कहा कि अम्बेडकर कार चल नहीं सकती। उन्होंने कहा कि नई अम्बेडकर कार को तीन मेकनिक ठीक कर रहे हैं। वह इसलिए अम्बेडकर कार नहीं लेते कि एक महीने में ही वह खराब हो जाती है। मेरे पास भी फिक्क कार है। जिसको इन्होंने पीपा कहा है उस को हालत बहुत अच्छी है। आज हमें जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम यहां पर ठीक बात करते।

यहां पर सबसे ज्यादा क्रिटिसिज्म किया गया कि बंती लाल की सरकार ने जमीन के मामले में हेरा फेरी की।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : रुपये की भी चोरी की

श्री सतपाल कपूर : रुपये की चोरी करना आप की आदत है। आज कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कह गई जो नई हो।

जब कोई नया इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट आता है या किसी बैंक रोजन को डेवेलप करने की जरूरत हो तो सरकार आम तौर पर आफर करती है कि जमीन हम देंगे, एनोक्विटिसिटी हम देंगे, पानी का इन्तजाम हम करेंगे, टैक्सों में रिजकूगन हम करेंगे। यही नहीं कि सिर्फ कांग्रेस सरकारों ने ऐसा किया है। नम्रूदरी-पाद खुद गये थे बिड़ला के पास कि आप केरल में इंडस्ट्री बनाइये हम आप को कंवेनशन देंगे। यहां से 19 मील पर गुड़गांव है और

16 पील पर फरीदाबाद है। फरीदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट डेवेलपमेंट एरिया है। वहां पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं। एस्काटर्स है दूसरे 6 कारखाने हैं। आज फरीदाबाद में जो प्राइस चार्ज की जा रही है उस से ज्यादा प्राइस गुड़गांव में चार्ज की गई। हालांकि फरीदाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर है। गजियाबाद में जो प्राइस चार्ज की जा रही है उस से ज्यादा प्राइस गुड़गांव में चार्ज की गई है। फरीदाबाद और गजियाबाद में जमीन की कीमत कम है अपोजीशन का हाल यह है कि वह चाहता है कि न कोई जमीन को डेवेलप करे और न सरकार डेवेलप करे। गजियाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल टाऊन बन रहा है। वहां की सरकार ने डेवेलप कर के बनाया। उस को डेवेलप करने के लिये कोई चार्ज वसूल नहीं किया गया। लेकिन गुड़गांव में जो जमीन अक्वायर की गई उस में पैसा ज्यादा लगाया गया और उस के साथ साथ डेवेलपमेंट चाजेज भी लिये जायेंगे। जो सारी इंडस्ट्रीज लगेंगी, चाहे मारुति मिलिटो हो या दूसरी हो उन सब को डेवेलपमेंट चार्ज देना होगा। इस लिये इस तरह की बातों को कहना ठीक नहीं है।

मुझे मालूम है कि मेरे भाषण में आपका जरिया और आपकी स्ट्रेटजी चेंज होने वाली नहीं है और नहीं आप इनको करने वाले हैं। लेकिन जनता इन सब बातों को खूब समझती है। जनता यह भी जानती है कि आपकी बोखलाहट की वजह क्या है? लोग जानते हैं कि सयासी तौर पर पिटने के बाद सिर्फ गालियां देने, स्कैन्डल की बात करने और गंद उछालने के

अलावा इन पार्टियों के पास कुछ नहीं रह गया है। उन्हीं का सहारा और प्रेरणा लेकर ये हाऊस को मिसलीड करने की गोशिश कर रहे हैं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (BEGUSARAI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, this has become now an extraordinary debate. It has remained a debate on the car, but let there be no mistake about it, that it has blazed into a fullfledged no-confidence motion, for, what is a no-confidence motion except the expression of the lack of confidence in the integrity of the Prime Minister?

SOME HON. MEMBERS. No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For a person like me, Mr Raj Bahadur, though he pays a sycophantic loyalty to the Prime Minister, and others are no friends of the Prime Minister. For a person like me, who has worked very closely and intimately with the Prime Minister, it is indeed very painful to see all that has been said against her. We belong to the same united family and the tie of fraternity does not get snapped so easily or so quickly. It has remained as we are common inheritors, although it is our complaint that the Prime Minister has defected from that position. (Interruption).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would not like to tread the ground that has been covered by some of my hon. friends with facts and figures and documents. (Interruption). Much has been said about the favours and patronage extended to the Maruthi, Ltd., because of the Prime Minister. I do not want to go into them, but may I say, as a friend, that it would be well if the Prime Minister goes into them and

[Shri Syam Narain Mishra.]
takes corrective action wherever she thinks a wrong has been committed. But one thing is abundantly clear; it is almost conclusively proved; that the Chief Minister of Haryana has left nothing undone to place the Prime Minister in a situation of blackmail. He has robbed the peasants to put her in the wrong. He has violated the defence rules which prohibit the setting up of such factories or any construction within a particular distance to show that he can do anything in the name of the Prime Minister. He has tried to equate public interest with private interest and also tried to say to the world that industrial estate means personal estate.

Now, therefore, this is my submission, that it would be well for the Prime Minister to go into this, because he had been taking all the steps almost at the same time when the charges of corruption against him were being examined. This is no more accident that the failure of the examination of the charges of corruption against him coincides with the period in which he took all these irregular, fantastically irregular, steps.

What did the Chief Minister of Haryana say and in what way he flaunts the nearness, the proximity, to the Prime Minister? For that, I will quote from a newspaper which seems to be very close to the ruling party, the *Patriot*. It is interesting to quote here what the *Patriot* reported in its issue of 4th November, after the Prime Minister had visited the pavilion which houses this small car. She visited what is called the television cum telephone designed by a Haryana firm which is the highlight of that pavilion. She is reported to have asked Mr. Bansi Lal if he had seen the exhibition. (Interruption.) He replied.

बहन जी, मुझे तो आप को देखना है ।

He says I did not have to see the exhibition,

मुझ तो आपको देखना है ।

(Interruptions).

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : आपको दिखाना है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This kind of exhibitionist loyalties, sychophancy, what you may call chivalry, that is putting the Prime Minister in an embarrassing position, What is the Government's policy with regard to the manufacture of cars, is anybody's guess. Although I might sound paradoxical, it might also be said that it is nobody's guess, because it does not require any guessing game; it is so obvious. Sometimes certain things which are too obvious are bound to be missed by persons. They are now geared to the interest of the monopolies, oligopolists, capitalists, individuals. That is the car policy of the Government. What else is it? I say anybody's guess; I say so because it is so erratic, baffling and mysterious; it has been changing so often with the whims and fancies of the individuals who happen to be in the Ministry. Here I find on the basis of what has happened with regard to the manufacture of small car in the public sector, no Government in the world would have been proved to be as untrue to its words as this Government has proved. It always dangled the carrot of the public sector car before the public; it has been dangling the Tantalus cup of small car before the public and it was an eye wash from the beginning. They wanted to benefit the capitalists and that was the reason why they did not go in for it. It is wrong to say that the Government is not in favour of spending scarce resources on passenger cars; it is interested in the manufacture of vehicles for public transport. If it were so its policy should have been to prevent the manufacture of a small car in any sector, public or private. If they say that public resources are different from community resources I think we shall have to revise our economics. It is the total resources of

the community which must count and I hope that Mr. Subramaniam who happens to be the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission must not make the mistake of making so much of a distinction, although there is to an extent, when it comes to the estimation of the total resources available for the community.

Therefore, I am saying that even if you allowed a project, you have given letters of intent to so many, that would mean a draft on the total savings of the community. But in respect of this policy for public transport, what do we find? We find that the public sector project for the manufacture of a small car has been jettisoned and a private sector project for a small car has been pampered, encouraged and assisted out of the way. This is the spectacle which we have been witnessing all the time. Therefore let the Government not put the facade of public interest. My hon. friend Vajpayee was quite right in saying that we are developing the economy of super consumption for the few and utter deprivation for the many. That is the kind of economy we develop in the country.

You may say that the figure which Mr. Vajpayee has taken from the *Financial Express*, the figure for the loans given there are wrong or vague or highly inflated. But what have you to say about the civilian transport which has increased 100 per cent whereas the provision for the public transport has increased by only 15 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have much time to go, because he has got half an hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Give five minutes out of mine; I shall cut mine to 25 minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

At the same time, I must say that the project about which we have talked so much is not the project which belongs to Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Those who are doing this shikar from behind, they are the real oligopolists, the capitalists, the shady figures in the capitalist field. They are the great Nava Ratna. I have always said there are some diamonds in the crown of this Government. Some of them figure in this. They are the new Nava Ratnas. They already had the Tatas and Birlas behind them. I make a definite charge that even the Tatas who are supposed to be above board are now deep in black money and they have been giving money to the Government. Some of these Nava Ratnas happen to be behind this car project. So, this project does not belong to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. After all, the capital he has invested in this is not even worth mentioning. So, it does not belong to him. It belongs to those capitalists who happen to be there like Raunaq Singh, Chidambaram and so on.

On behalf of my party, I want to make it clear that we would not like the Prime Minister to be under a cloud. Let the ruling party realise that the Prime Minister does not belong to the ruling party alone. The Prime Minister belongs to the entire House, to the entire country. We would not like her integrity to be under a cloud. You are all simply chanting certain things mechanistically in order to make it known to her that you have been chanting something raucously in her support. That is not the kind of support she requires at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude in two minutes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have got a few suggestions to make. My party stands for the nationalisation of all the units including the Maruti Limited. If the Prime Minister wants to get out of this predicament,

[Shri Syam Nandan Mishra.]
let her nationalise all the units including Maruti Limited. That alone would bring about an end of this matter. Otherwise, there is another suggestion. Here is a bright young man with a lot of drive and initiative and enterprise in him. It is said, he is going to depend on his own resources about consultancy, etc. He does not require any foreign exchange. Let Government come forward with a public sector project and enter into collaboration with Shri Sanjay Gandhi. Why should we not utilise the initiative, drive and expertise of this young man?

Much that is being said against this Government is because of the pseudo-radical policies which they have followed. Now those pseudo-radical policies are coming on their head. They cannot escape the consequences of these pseudo-radical policies and slogans they have given. What we have witnessed in this House is the kind of cheap sentiments they have aroused in this country because of their pseudo-radical policies. Therefore, if you want his initiative and drive to be utilised, you must have the courage to come forward and say, "We require your services for the public sector."

Since I have no time, I have to conclude now.

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत इस में नहीं कहना है। काफी इस पर बहस हो चुकी है मैं एक ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, अभी मिथा जी ने बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बातों की और कहा कि इसलिए हम डिफेक्ट कर गए थे कांग्रेस से, सारे देश को पता है कि इन की हालत क्यों ऐसी हुई? इन की हालत इसलिए ऐसी हुई कि इनकी स्टेटिक पालिसी थी, एक जगह पर खड़े थे, आगे जाना नहीं चाहते थे। प्रोग्रेसिव पॉली के व्यूज नहीं थे। जहाँ खड़े थे पीछे की

तरफ मुंह कर के कहते थे कि हम सब से आगे हैं। (स्ववचन)
मारुति एक सिम्बल है एनिलिटी का। उस में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लड़के का होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है। आप जरा अपनी तरफ झाँक कर देखिये परसनल कोई बात मैं नहीं कहना चाहता मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक कोई मारुति का सवाल नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि हरयाणा में जितनी प्रोग्रेस हुई है जिस के बारे में ये ताने दे रहे हैं, अम्बाले से लेकर गुड़गांव के तमाम इलाके में एक-एक जगह पर आप चल कर देखें एक नहीं दर्जनों जगह ऐसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्ट्रेट बनी है, कहीं कोई फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री लग रही है, कहीं कोई और फैक्ट्री लग रही है और उस के लिए पानी का इन्तजाम बिजली का इन्तजाम और जमीन का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है। अगर यहां मारुति के लिए जमीन दी गई तो यह कोई ऐसी बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है कि यह कोई आप उपर से सितारे तोड़ कर लाए हैं। यह तो हरयाने में आम तौर पर हर जगह पर लोगों की सहूलियत के लिए इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स की सहूलियत के लिए बहुत से इस तरह के काम किए जा रहे हैं। मैं यहां कहूँ, मुझे पता है बहुत से दूसरे सूबे के लोगों से जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं उन को कहा जा रहा है कि आएं, हम आप को सहूलियत देंगे, हमारे सूबे में इस जगह पर जमीन मिल सकती है हम आप को बिजली दे सकते हैं, पानी दे सकते हैं, तो आप इसके लिए ऐसा कौन सा होवा खड़ा कर रहे हैं कि सिर्फ इसी के लिए यह बातें हैं?

जमीन के बारे में बहुत उन्होंने कहा कि कीमत ज्यादा है। सवाल यह है कि आज

जहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बननी उस के लिए जितनी जमीन ली जाएगी, उसके बाद अगर दो साल के बाद उसकी कीमत ज्यादा बने जायेगी तो वह तो लाजिमी बात है क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बनने के बाद वहाँ और तमाम ऐन्विलियरीज लगाने की कोशिश करेगे। उस वक़्त जब वह जमीन ली गई थी 11 हजार रुपए एकड़ तब उस से कम क़मत पर उस के साथ की जमीन बी गई है उन लोगों को जो वहाँ अपनी इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते थे। तमाम दिल्ली, गुड़गांव और मम्बाले के ईई गिर्द, आप मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कितनी डेवेलपमेंट वहाँ हुई है। इसलिए यह जाती तौर पर केंरेक्टर एमसिनेशन के तौर पर इस बात को न लाए यही मैं उन से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

16.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, when I got notice of this Resolution, I was happy from one point of view, because for the last two months I have been struggling to find a policy with regard to the automobile industry, and I thought this House would give me proper guidance with regard to the decision I have got to take with regard to this policy. But, unfortunately, the mover side-tracked the whole thing and brought in other matters. I welcome that also, because till now whispering campaigns have been going on. Therefore, it is good that it has come up in this House so that we have an opportunity to say what we have got to say with regard to this matter.

The debate itself falls into two parts, one with reference to the automobile policy which I will deal first and, second, what Shri Shyamnandan Babu described as a No-Confidence motion, that is, with reference to the Maruti Ltd. and connected matters. As far as the automobile policy is concerned, I do admit that till recently, I should say, it has not been possible for us to

have a definite policy with regard to the development of this industry. A definite policy in one sense began in 1953 when we took a decision that we will not allow merely assembling of cars either under completely knocked down basis or semi-knocked down basis but that only those who have got a manufacturing programme will be allowed to undertake production of cars in the country.

This decision was taken on the basis of the Tariff Commission's report in 1953. It is on this basis that three units got qualified to continue to manufacture cars in the country. Those three units are functioning in the country, that is, the Hindustan Motors, the Premier and the Standard. But we found that we should have a forward policy with regard to this and that is why the Jha Committee was appointed to which some hon. Members made a reference. The Jha Committee made a recommendation that with these three units, we should have a manufacturing programme of 30,000 cars and, in addition to that, we should have another unit to produce about 50,000 cars. It is for that purpose that an expert committee called the Pandey Committee was appointed. That also came forward with a recommendation that in the price range of Rs. 5000-6000 we should have a unit established in the country.

With regard to this recommendation, I had the opportunity of taking a decision as the Minister in-charge of automobile industry in 1962. I think, Shri G. Viswanathan made a reference to a decision that was taken in 1962, taking into account the particularly foreign exchange position at that time because this meant utilisation of foreign exchange, that it would not be possible to undertake a programme of 50,000 cars production in the country. At the same time, we were concerned with regard to the functioning of these three units even in 1962-63. Therefore, in 1964, I had a proposal that these three units should be coordinated and brought under one umbrella so that there might be some rationalised

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production in these units instead of each unit functioning separately and each unit not having the economy of scale.

I also had an alternative proposal that, if this was not possible, then it should be possible to take over one of the units and expand it. But nothing came out of it. I had changed the Ministry at that time and, therefore, that stopped there.

Again, this matter came up in July, 1966 for the consideration and the Cabinet was asked to take a decision as to whether we should go in for 50,000 car unit particularly in the public sector. A decision on the project was again deferred. This is important. But it was decided in July, 1966 that the possibility should be examined of setting up indigenous capacity in the private sector without involving any imports or requirements for foreign exchange. Therefore, this formula of indigenous technology without involvement of foreign exchange was conceived in 1966 and we were prepared to consider any proposal from the private sector on this basis. This was the decision which was taken even in 1966 when, I am sure, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi was nowhere in the picture.

Again the matter came up for decision in 1970 when again this matter was taken up. In 1970 the then Minister of Industry felt that there should be a public sector project and it was allowed to be examined. The decision was taken that, while this could be examined, the 1966 proposal of indigenous technology without involvement of foreign exchange also could be given effect to, and it was on this basis that we tried to find out whether anybody could come forward to manufacture car in this country with indigenous technology and without foreign exchange. The 1970 decision was two-fold: one was to explore the possibility of a public sector project and the other, to invite proposals from private sector on the basis of the 1966 decision

and it was on that basis that letters of intent were issued to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and a few others—I will come to that part, on what basis Mr. Sanjay Gandhi applied and was given, when I deal with the second part.

Hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, made a reference to our Election Manifesto in 1971. In my view, the 1971 Election Manifesto made a very crucial change with regard to the direction in which we wanted to move—on the basis of 'Garibi Hatao'. (Interruption) You may laugh. I know you have been laughed out of the elections and that is why you are laughing. I am not at all surprised at it. Therefore, after the 1971 elections, we had to review our priorities... (Interruption) I never wanted to hit you back in spite of all your provocations. I do not see why you should have this sarcastic laughter which means nothing...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is something. I take objection to this... (Interruption)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am also entitled to retort if you make a sarcastic laughter. Kindly do not interrupt.

Therefore, we had to review the priorities which we should have in regard to the utilisation of the existing resources. Here also 'utilisation of resources' means two things: one, the foreign exchange resources and the other, the internal resources. The foreign exchange resource is a scarcity resource and, therefore, we have got to be very careful with regard to the proposals for the utilisation of foreign exchange resource in non-priority areas. When we reviewed the position... (Interruption) Kindly do not interrupt. Please listen to me and then if you think I have made any mistake, you can point it out and I am prepared to learn from the learned professor.

Therefore, we had to take a decision whether we should go in for production of small car in the public sector which, according to the exercise we had made, indicated an order of Rs. 57

crores of investment, with roughly Rs. 17 to 20 crores of foreign exchange involved in it. This was the decision that we had to take, and the planning Commission also had to look into this. Our judgment was that we would not be justified, in the context of the new directions we had to take, to go in for a project of this type—production of 50,000 cars in the public sector investing Rs. 57 crores involving Rs. 17 to 20 crores of foreign exchange.

17.00 hrs.

But even in 1970 we had issued the letters of intent. So, they have to take their course. You cannot straightaway say, 'Because we have taken decision in these, we will annual all the letters of intent we have issued.' Therefore, the ordinary procedures applicable to letters of intent will have to be followed with regard to the letters of intent already issued. This is how the policy has emerged.

Now, if you want to ask me as to what is the definite policy of the Government, the policy of the Government is to give priority to the public transport system and to build up the public transport system as much as possible and, if any other developments take place, it should not be at the cost of foreign exchange, at the cost of the scarce resources of foreign exchange, but it should be within the possibility of the internal resources to the extent possible.

Another aspect I would like to place before the House for consideration of the hon. Members. Are we interested in the development of an indigenous technology in the crucial areas, and, automobile industry is a crucial area, and, therefore, are we interested in encouraging the development of an indigenous technology within the country as far as the crucial areas are concerned? Therefore, we took the decision that if it is indigenously developed technology, not involving foreign exchange, then we should encourage it and that is why, taking into account, the order

of investments involved in it, we thought that if this could happen within the private sector, we should not stand in the way, particularly, in the case of letters of intent which have already been issued and relying on those letters of intent, action has been taken and investments also have taken place. This is the most important thing which the hon. Members should keep in mind. This is how it stands.

Now, certain charges have been made with regard to Maruti Ltd. I take it quite seriously. I agree with Shyamnandan Babu that it is not just a matter to be brushed aside, particularly, when even from the Opposition, the integrity of the Prime Minister is attacked. I attach very great importance, particularly, with reference to the Opposition charges. If even the Opposition Parties begin to doubt the *bona fides* of the Prime Minister, then, to that extent, I think, we are on a very weak ground. Therefore, I am prepared to proceed on the basis that the Prime Minister has to keep the highest standards of public life. It is with reference to that, I want this House should judge her, with reference to what has happened in the case of Maruti Ltd. I have known what part the Prime Minister has played in this and I make bold to say that even judging by the highest standard of public conduct and public integrity, she has nothing to be ashamed of with regard to any action as far as this concern. I am prepared to stand by it. If anybody is able to prove, even to create an iota of doubt that she has personally used her power—I will come to the second part—that she has personally used her power, her position for the purposes of gaining an advantage to her son, I can give the assurance to this hon. House that she will be first to pay the penalty for that. That is one aspect.

Secondly, I do agree that there may be some enthusiastic friends of hers who may have taken action

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which may be objectionable. Even in that case, if it had come to her notice and if she had permitted this to be taken, these irregularities to be committed, then also she has to regret for that. And even with regard to that, I am prepared to say that there is absolutely nothing for her to regret. It is from this aspect.

I want you to consider the facts with regard to the issue of the letters of intent and how the matter has proceeded till now. It is not as if in 1970 Sanjay Gandhi just jumped from somewhere without any background whatsoever and asked for a letter of intent. As was pointed out by some friends, as a young man, trained in the automobile industry, he thought it would be possible to fabricate a car within the country without using any raw materials from outside or without any components from outside it should be possible to fabricate a car within the country and he thought.. (Interruptions) kindly wait.

We have got so many M.Sc.s and Ph. Ds. Here also, I am sure, there are some Ph. Ds. I wonder how many can produce one small article on their own. It is not so much the Ph. D. or M. Sc. that matters. What matters is talent. There is some talent which is required for the purpose of developing, designing and fabricating a machinery.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Which degree did Ford have?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rightly or wrongly, I also had my own doubts, when this young man indulged in this art of fabricating a car, whether with this background he would be able to produce that car. But he said: I have the confidence, give me a chance. As somebody said, without food, without sleep, he was labouring for this in his workshop, unknown to anybody, and even to the agency of his dear mother that

this follow is spoiling his health. And when, out of those efforts, he produced two cars, fabricated out of our indigenous materials, and asked me to ride in it, I said: You are to be congratulated. I had my own doubts whether it would be possible for you to do this at all.

I looked into every part to find out whether anything had been imported and whether everything had been fabricated from materials within the country. I was quite satisfied. It was on this basis that I also encouraged him and said: You seem to have some talent; go on. It is on this basis, when he applied for the production of this car and said, "I am prepared to compete with anybody else who wants to compete within the production of an indigenous car." It was on the basis that the letter of intent has been issued. Now further action has been taken on that basis.

The main attack has been with reference to the acquisition of land. I wish that the Hon. Member had given notice to me that particularly this is the policy which he was going to attack,—not the car policy, but the acquisition of land policy,—because, then I would have got all the facts and figures.

Acquisition is done by a statute, it is not by Government order alone. There are rules regulating acquisition and any infringement of the rule or the statutory provision can be taken to a court of law and can be objected to and the whole acquisition proceedings can be set aside. And, therefore, now to come and say that there has been abuse of the power by Government in the exercise of this statutory power is not the correct position. It is not one person who is affected. Even according to them, hundreds of persons have been affected. They could very well have taken it to a court. The court has the power to

'Judge whether the statutory procedures have been followed or else, to set them aside. If notice had been given, perhaps, I could have verified some of the facts. But, on the face of it, it is not an arbitrary Act with which anybody can get away. With regard to such acquisition from hundreds of farmers who live in this enlightened area, and where there are political parties also, to get advantage of these, if they are adversely affected, do you think everybody would have kept quiet? A large agitation would have started on the basis that Government's compensation or solatium is not adequate in the matter. After all, Rs. 11,000 is for what? This is not for urban land which is used for building, but for agricultural land Rs. 11,000 is not a low price.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you know?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: How do you know—that it is not adequate? Hon. Members pointed out about Ghaziabad and Faridabad where such lands have been acquired and what is the price that has been paid. And, therefore, this is how we have to make the judgment. And, simply because you want to accuse somebody, you cannot come and say, Rs. 11,000 is inadequate, when persons aggrieved have not taken any action whatsoever . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: He says, Rs. 60,000.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He is entitled to mention any figure, but I cannot say that. Rs. 11,000 in my view is adequate. I know what agricultural land is, and I have acquired, as Minister in the State Government, land for industrial purposes, but we acquired at a stretch 500 acres for the purpose of industrial development, and that is why Tamil Nadu stands in the forefront today. This is one aspect of it.

Secondly, even if it has been acquired rightly, it may be said that they had acquired so much of land for Maruti Ltd. It is very well known, and if hon. Members would only refer to their Chief Ministers, they will know it, that with regard to the small car project, here has been so much of competition between State and State that the small car project should go to their own State. Therefore, particularly when it comes in the private sector naturally the Chief Ministers are interested in attracting this to their own States. There is nothing surprising in this if they give various facilities so that it comes to their own State.

After all, for Shri Sanjay Gandhi, even nearby, Haryana was available near Delhi, Punjab was available and U.P. was available . . .

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Himachal Pradesh was also there.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Rajasthan was also available, and, therefore, it was open to him to go anywhere and still be near Delhi. Therefore, if one Chief Minister wanted to ensure that his car project with a potential of 4000 jobs in this and other subsidiary occupations also comes to his State and if a Chief Minister shows interest in attracting this, that is something which should not be objected to. No doubt, even for this, they should not go out of the way and there should not be any irregularities. If there are any irregularities, if there are any allegations made, I want to give you this assurance, that though it has been done for Maruti Ltd., if any irregularities are alleged and proper documentation is given for the purpose, we are prepared to go into it even now and see and find out whether any irregularities have been committed even for Maruti Ltd. . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about the defence installations? How are they going to take them away from there now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Nothing has to be taken away. There is no objection from them.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Shri Shyamnandan Mishra made a point and somebody also had made the point. That was why I sent for the Defence Minister and he tells me that there is no such infringement as far as their works are concerned . . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him say that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no basis for that.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am saying it on his behalf. My saying it is much more responsible than even his saying it.

Therefore, acquisition of land and allotment of land cannot be the basis for suspecting or attacking the integrity of the Prime Minister. This is the point that I want to make.

With regard to any other matter, I am prepared to throw open the files in the Government as far as this is concerned. If anybody points out anywhere a preference which has been shown to Shri Sanjay Gandhi, which has not been shown to others, then I am prepared to say that 'Yes, we have gone wrong'. On the other hand, if you look into it, you will find that nothing has been given to Shri Sanjay Gandhi which has not been given to others. Perhaps, in certain cases, we have been very cautious about it so that it may not be alleged that because it is Shri Sanjay Gandhi, therefore, some preferences are being shown.

Apart from the fact that they are connected as mother and son, and the son is naturally having an industrial project, if it is said that therefore there should have been something which the Prime Minister should have

influenced or which the Prime Minister's friends at least should have influenced, of which she should have had knowledge, then I would say that I am not able to find any substance whatsoever in all the allegations that have been made on the subject.

This is where I would like to say this. I do not want to say that it is because of political frustration or political vindictiveness that these things are being said. I take it that all hon. Members are interested in the integrity of the Prime Minister so that the name of the country is kept flying high. It is from that point of view that I welcome this discussion, so that it may be possible for us to place before this House and the country also that there is nothing shady as far as this is concerned, and there is no transaction and no step which has been taken about which we need regret or about which we need be ashamed of. This is the point which I want to make.

I would like to put this to the House. If a young man is able to design, develop and fabricate a motor car, and we see it with our own eyes, the car, would you encourage him or would you throw all this mud on him and say, 'No, no. Nothing should happen, because he happens to be a son of the Prime Minister'? This is one of the biggest developments that is taking place in the automobile industry on the basis of a technology evolved within the country, trying to fabricate a car.

Somebody said it is not going to be roadworthy. If it is not going to be roadworthy, nobody is going to purchase it. That will be his funeral. Will anybody go and take all these steps, with all these discussions, if he does not have the confidence that he is in a position to fabricate this car and make it run, not only make it run but create confidence in the purchasers? The purchasers are not all going to be fools. Nobody will say

that because it is the Prime Minister's son's car, everybody will go in for it and invest Rs. 12,000 on purchasing it? The number of units planned is 50,000 per year. I can understand one or two cars may just sell like that. But who will go in for the manufacture of 50,000 cars to be sold unless he has got the confidence with regard to its roadworthiness and reliability? Who would venture on this big enterprise of producing 50,000 cars without that?

I am sorry the Sir Falstaff of the House is not here. He has gone away after making his speech, without waiting to hear the reply. He said he saw somebody's legs or that his wife saw them. Whether it is not a figment of his imagination or a figment of the imagination of his wife, I do not know. Any car may get into trouble.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Then why figment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know in what circumstances this breakdown was there. Ultimately, all this is not going to matter. Ultimately, when the car is produced and rolls out of the assembly line, it is the confidence of the purchasers which alone would matter. Without creating that confidence, however much we may back it up with all our support, it won't sell. Therefore, it will have to be judged on that basis.

Therefore, I would appeal to hon. members; instead of encouraging such an effort, such a pioneering effort particularly by a young man, do not try to throw all these obstacles in the way. Not only will you be creating difficulties for this man, but perhaps everybody else will hesitate before taking up any sort of this work,—designing, developing and fabricating new machines.

Therefore, I want to make this quite clear. As far as Maruti Limited is concerned, it is a genuine effort made by a young man who has got some self-confidence, not merely self-confidence, but some talent also, to produce this car. Instead of throwing mud at it, let us all wish that Maruti should succeed, that Maruti should run, even hop about in this country. It is that wish that I would expect from this House rather than obstacles put in the way.

I do agree that if, because he is the Prime Minister's son, anything untoward has happened, if anything undesirable has happened, it should be looked into. Again I want to give you this assurance that if anything is brought to our notice, it will be inquired into, and whoever it might be, friend or foe, if irregularities had been committed, either officially or unofficially, proper action will be taken. That assurance I want to give to the hon. House. If my hon. friend is interested in bringing facts with regard to irregularities to my notice, let him kindly make them over to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will lay it on the Table.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Placing a document like that does not mean much.

Therefore, it is only on that basis that we have got to go. I want to tell hon. members this, that while I am glad about this frank discussion, before we make an allegation with regard to a person occupying the highest office, we should hesitate, we should ponder. Unless you are on very substantial ground, merely on the basis of doubts, if you raise these matters on the floor of the House and put them before the world as well, you will be harming the interests of the country. Therefore, all of us who are interested in safeguarding the honour and integrity of the country, not only within the country but

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abroad also, should take care before we make these reckless allegations, to make some enquiry and try to find out what has happened.

Therefore, as far as this is concerned, I am categorical, and I want to give this assurance to this House, with regard to the automobile policy. We are looking into it along with industrial production. It is also under formulation. We shall try to formulate an automobile policy also. As far as Maruti, Ltd., is concerned, everybody can go with a clean conscience that nothing wrong has happened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: Ten minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I cannot, because I will have to meet the replies of so many Members. How can I finish in 10 minutes? Even before I had read the book written by Mr. Johnson where there is a reference to Mr. Subramaniam, I had always known him to be His Master's Voice or Her Master's Voice, and so today's speech of Mr. Subramaniam has not surprised me at all. The question is, I am surprised that he has not been sent yet with a love call to the United States. I am, however, fortunate and I am very pleased to say that he is here before us now.

I can tell you, Mr. Subramaniam through Mr. Speaker that for me we all have had to struggle for this debate, and almost for a month and a half, to get this debate through and the resistance that I faced on this question has never been experienced by me in the last six years of my life in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Subramaniam has given us in his long rigmarole a mixture of half-truths. I clearly ask a few questions. Does this production of the car enjoy a very low priority does it enjoy a high priority? Is it

not a fact that the late Prof. Gadgil has disapproved the whole thing and as a result he had to quit and also as a result he died of shock?

Sir, if it was a must that we should go ahead with this car project, Mr. Subramaniam, why is it that you have abandoned your original idea of having a joint sector with market money, State fund, foreign collaborators' money and export-oriented production? Why is it that you have abandoned that?

Then, this long delay goes more to substantiate our allegation. They talked about Indian technology or concept in 1966. Who prevented you? You have been in power from 1947? Who prevented you from implementing it? Did you have somebody in mind at that time, say, Dr. Dharma Teja or some of his proteges? Did you have at that time in mind the idea that you should shelve this conception of yours? You conceived it but never delivered. That is the whole trouble.

Talking of resources, Mr. Subramaniam, I thought, was a knowledgeable man. Where are the resources going to come for the low priority items? You listen to me, Mr. Subramaniam.

MR. SPEAKER: Address the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it that your valuable and scarce resources, both local and foreign exchange, should be utilised for a low priority affair? I wanted an explanation from the Government but you very cleverly escaped from that issue.

About this project, I do not mention but now you have provoked me. There have been hidden foreign exchange transactions and hidden importation of foreign machinery. I want a clear statement from you as

early as possible that you have physically verified these things and allowed the House to know them. You tried to water down the whole thing. Now that the assignment has been done, you are talking about going in for the public sector for the production of things for public transport. I must thank you and congratulate you for that.

About the local talent, we have heard your tall talks time and time again. We have heard about the suicides in the SCIR and IARI. Thereby you are thinking of bringing in legislation for stoppage of the brain drain because you cannot provide employment to the 70,000 unemployed graduate-engineers, not the hammer and chisel engineers, whom you have been encouraging. I do not want to say this. I am talking of graduate-engineers, holders of national awards and scholarships. They are employed to pump water or oil into your cars; Maruties to be filled in by graduate-engineers or engineers who have had the national talent awards! That is the irony of fate.

I want to know categorically and clearly, I expect it from Shri C. Subramaniam, for appearance at least he looks to be a sober person, under what circumstances and when and how you had extended this letter of intent whose normal life is six months to one year at the most. You have given it for two years three months to oblige somebody.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am sorry I missed that point. If you will permit me, it should not be thought that the life of the letter of intent has been extended only to Maruti. The letter of intent is for the purpose of giving time to make sufficient preparation to fructify into licence. Any person, not only Sanjay, anybody is entitled to ask for extension provided they have taken substantial steps, also prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that they have taken substantial steps and some more

steps have got to be taken and therefore we want extension. It is not two years. If you go into the history, some of the more intricate projects where it is not one year, but it requires three or four years. There are cases where letters of intent have been extended to three or four or five years taking into account the intricacies and the complexities of the industries concerned. Therefore it is not as if for Sanjay alone it has been extended. Particularly you yourself have been saying that they have put up building there, they have brought in machinery; you want me to verify if it is indigenous or foreign machinery. When all these steps have been taken and when he asks for extension, can we say: no, you have not taken any steps and therefore we do not want to extend. Thus, in the ordinary course extensions take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Now, I start where he ends. Mr. Subramaniam has made a desperate effort to take the House for a ride. I am quoting from Swaminathan Committee's report which he can challenge if he likes: "The letter of intent broadly indicates the conditions subject to which Government would be prepared to consider the grant of a licence and also specifies a definite period, varying from 6 to 12 months." Now, Mr. Subramaniam: Doctor, heal thyself. I ask you, Mr. Subramaniam, through the Speaker: can you tell us why you were required to bring one acquisition order and the moment a writ petition was filed on 1-3-1971, within four days the Advocate-General of Haryana Government appeared before the Court to withdraw the acquisition order, so that the writ became infructuous and the poor peasants, unlike you or Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, could not pay for the counsel every time, why is that you were required to bring an acquisition order once, de-requisition and then re-requisition once again? Can you convince anybody, up or down, that that is the proper thing to do? Tell

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] me when your total acquisition was 420 acres (I.P.C. of course), more than 300 acres was for one individual unit or individual, why did you want to call it an industrial estate: because you wanted to bypass sections 38 to 42 of the Land Acquisition Act of the Central Legislature, that has made it mandatory for the company to pay for the full value of the land to the Government before they get it, enter into an agreement and publish it in the Gazette. Nothing was done. Everything was hoodwinked. The King can do no wrong! Therefore, Mr. Subramaniam, you are very nice. I do not say: empty vessels make much noise (*Interruption*). About the price, I have got photostat copies of sale deeds which I have acquired from the Sub Registrar; I have got sworn affidavits about the price; if anybody can prove that these are wrong or fictitious, I shall take any punishment you may wish to give me. May I hand it over to your goodself for laying it on the Table for examination by the Government?

The sale and purchase deeds are always grossly understated because they want to avoid payment of stamp duty, income-tax, capital gains tax and because they want to deal in black money. Even the deeds I have got show Rs. 40,000 to 50,000. Is it not a fact that you are charging for a 2 acre plot Rs. 1,21,000 in Faridabad? You can ask the MP from that area.

श्री तैयब हुसैन (गुड़गांव) : ये गलत बात कर रहे हैं। इनकी गलत बात कहने की आदत हो गई है। श्री संजय गांधी क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लड़के हैं, इसलिए यह इस तरह की बातें कर रहे हैं। जहां इंडस्ट्री पहले नहीं थी। अब इंडस्ट्री यल एस्टेट बन गई है और इंडस्ट्रीज लग रही हैं। वहां जमीन की कीमत पहले बहुत कम थी। अब कुछ कीमत बढ़ी है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to lay* these certified true copies of the registered sale deeds of recent times. Let Government examine them and satisfy itself.

Is there such a dearth of money for a car project of Rs. 17 crores in the public sector? You find funds for so many things. It is rather unusual. About the foreign exchange I have already stated. I expected him to give details of components and details of allowances shown to suppliers of these components. They are actual users' licences...

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Deputy Speaker asked me how much time I require and I said, half an hour. So many allegations have been made against my party and I would like to set the record straight.

Mr. Nahata talked about figures. Is production of car a low priority or high priority? That would satisfy everybody. Why is it that Maruti Limited do not require foreign technical collaboration and why is it absolutely necessary for the public sector? I do not understand this simple thing. If they can do without foreign collaboration, why is it that you cannot? What is your deficiency, we must know.

The Parliamentary Times subsidised by Lok Sabha wrote about me that I am after character assassination. I ask, those who have no character, what shall I assassinate? You have no character which I can assassinate (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Try to tell the truth. Do not say "it is subsidised by Lok Sabha". You are talking about other peoples' character, while not telling the truth yourself.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: am told...

MR. SPEAKER: You may be told anything; but do not say here anything without verification. Do not do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Character assassination can take place only when there is a character. Who appeared on behalf of the Birlas before the Car Prices Commission and pleaded for the enhancement of price of the Ambassador car? The Chief Minister of West Bengal. So, who are the spokesmen of Birlas? The proof of the pudding is in the eating.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: (Cooch-Behar). Sir, a reference has been made to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. How is it relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: He is not talking relevantly. This is not relevant at all.... (*interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not a fact that one of the Birlas Shri B. M. Birla, has become friendly and made a heavy donation of Rs. 55 lakhs to your political party? You have received the money and today you are quarrelling about it.... (*Interruptions*) I say "doctor, heal thyself"... (*Interruptions*) If anybody fights the monopolists, it is my party.... (*Interruptions*) We have been demanding the nationalisation of one car plant. But the Minister scuttled it by saying that it is junk.... (*Interruptions*) The whole thing has been nauseating and it requires a thorough probe. Mere utterances by Shri Subramaniam Will only make bad things worse... (*interruptions*) If they have any self-respect left for themselves, they should immediately arrange for a probe into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put the motion to the vote. The ques-

tion is:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against it may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. Members: No.

MR. SPEAKER: I think 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBER: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right; we will have division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

I again put the Motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House notes with disappointment the policy of the Government in regard to manufacture of car."

Those in favour may say, "Aye."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: "Aye."

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say, "No".

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. SPEAKER: The "Noes" have it: the "Noes" have it.

The motion was negatived.

12.41 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. EXPULSION OF
FIRST SECRETARY IN THE HIGH
COMMISSION OF INDIA
IN KAMPALA**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL
SINGH):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per
your directions, I would like to make
two statements, one on Uganda and
the other on Vietnam.

The House is aware of the statement which I made yesterday on the subject of the expulsion by the Government of Uganda of Shri N. N. Desai, First Secretary in our High Commission at Kampala. I have taken note of the deep concern of the House about this incident and the feelings about this action of the Government of Uganda.

In the note which our High Commissioner sent to the Ugandan Foreign Office on 19 December, he strongly protested against the unfounded and unsubstantiated allegations they made against Shri Desai and stressed that the expulsion orders given to Shri Desai were on a flimsy pretext and without any justification. He also stated categorically this could not but have repercussions on the existing relations between Uganda and India for which the responsibility would rest entirely with the Government of Uganda and further that the Government of India reserved their right to react as appropriate.

Our High Commissioner later sent a second protest note to the Ugandan Foreign Office demanding that the allegation against Shri Desai of improper action and behaviour not in keeping with his diplomatic accreditation should be either substantiated urgently or withdrawn categorically in the interest of Indo-Ugandan relations.

The High Commissioner is awaiting a reply from the Ugandan Government to his two written protests.

In New Delhi also we have taken up the matter strongly with the Acting High Commissioner of Uganda, adding that the Ugandan Government bears full responsibility for all the consequences which may result from their action which is contrary to all diplomatic norms.

Our High Commissioner in Kampala has also sought an interview the Foreign Minister of Uganda at the earliest possible moment to convey strong feelings and views concerning this incident. In due course after our High Commissioner has met the Foreign Minister he will send us a full report about his talks.

The situation which has arisen as a result of the expulsion of our First Secretary has caused us very serious concern. We have to examine all aspects before we take a final decision. As I informed the House yesterday we are keeping a close watch on developments in Uganda and will take whatever action we consider appropriate to safeguard our interests.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): Has Government taken any action?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I have indicated in my statement that action will be taken at the appropriate time. We are awaiting a fuller report and unless and until we have seen and examined the report, we cannot take any action.

MR. SPEAKER: You may make your next statement.

17.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. U.S. BOMBING IN VIETNAM

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
The Foreign Minister had already
made a statement on the subject of
Vietnam on the 19th instant. We had
then expressed distress at the resump-
tion of bombing raids and acts of war
in Vietnam and conveyed our grave
concern at the tragic turn of events.

Since then many countries of the
world have raised their voice against
these bombing raids which are
evidently not confined only to mili-
tary targets as claimed. According
to reports several Embassy premises
situated in the heart of Hanoi have
been damaged or destroyed. I regret
to have to inform the House that we
have just received information from
our Ambassador in Hanoi that in
yesterday's raid, our Chancery build-
ings and staff quarters were damaged,
though happily all our officers and
staff are reported to be safe.

We cannot but raise our voice in
protest at such indiscriminate bomb-
ings particularly of civilian areas and
even diplomatic quarters. We had
protested to the U.S. Government on
the last occasion on 12th October and
then the U.S. officials had expressed
their regret and described the raids
as 'unfortunate' and unintentional.
Now we again witness repetition of
the same indiscriminate bombing.
Such ruthless bombings involving
civilian life and property on a large-
scale are a matter of the gravest con-
cern to us. The Government of India
would like to record its strongest
protest at this bombing of our diplo-
matic premises in Hanoi.

Words fail to describe the appalling
tragedy which is being re-enacted in
Vietnam. Over the last one year, as
the Honourable Members are aware,
Government of India, have raised

their voice on many occasions in con-
demnation of acts of large-scale war
against a tiny country and its heroic
people. However, these words have
had little effect and in disregard of
the feelings not only of this Govern-
ment but of all the peace loving peo-
ple of the world, more massive bomb-
ings are being resorted to.

It appears to us that all the lessons
of history, recent and remote, have
gone unheeded. As recently as last
year, brutal force was used in Bangla-
desh to suppress the will of the peo-
ple but it did not succeed. It has
been clear to us from the beginning
that the Vietnam problem cannot be
solved through military means. We
are convinced that no amount of mili-
tary pressure will deter or deflect the
heroic people of Vietnam. In fact, if
anything, it would only redouble their
determination to fight the war till
the bitter end and they would have
the sympathies of the whole world.

Even in this tragic hour, we earn-
estly hope that wiser counsels will
prevail and that instead of resorting
to brutal force, negotiations would be
immediately to find a settlement
which meets with the wishes of the
brave people of Vietnam.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने कहा था कि
पाकिस्तान के साथ सीमा के सम्बन्ध में जो
समझौता हुआ है, उस के बारे में रक्षा मंत्री
वक्तव्य दे, मगर कोई वक्तव्य नहीं आया है।
यह वक्तव्य कब दिया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महीबय : वह तो आज नहीं
आना था । एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर
के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में कहा था ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal):
Sir, they have expressed their con-
demnation about the developments in
Vietnam and also their concern about
Uganda.

[Shri Samar Guha.]

But about the secession or accession of territory no information has been given.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the question that was taken up. Only the External Affairs Minister was asked.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, to-day is the last day of the session. We are not going to meet for two months now. Whether there will be any secession or accession of territory—that the House is entitled to know and this information the Government is not giving.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he was asked to make a statement about it today.... (*Interruptions*) This is not a subject on which he can reply offhand. We did not ask him.

श्री सुख चन्द कठवाय (मुरैना) :
विधतनाम पर बमबारी का वक्तव्य जरूरी
था और यह जो भारत की भूमि दे दी गई इस
पर वक्तव्य जरूरी नहीं था ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I only want to submit to you that any accession or secession of land to Pakistan this House is entitled to know. Today being the last day, we would like to have this information.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see in the next session.

17.50 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I beg to move:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be taken into

consideration' which was adjourned on the 20th December, 1972, be resumed now."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the motion 'that the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 20th December, 1972 be resumed now."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put Mr. Hiren Mukerjee's motion:

The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1973."

The motion was negatived.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Achal Singh
- (2) Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar
- (3) Shri Virendra Agarwal
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal
- (5) Shri Anand Singh
- (6) Shri Panna Lal Barupal
- (7) Shri S. C. Besra
- (8) Shri Biren Engti
- (9) Shri R. R. Singh Deo
- (10) Shri K. Gopal

- (11) Shri Samar Guha
- (12) Shri B. R. Kavade
- (13) Shri E. R. Krishnan
- (14) Shri Y. S. Mahajan
- (15) Shri Kumar Majhi
- (16) Shri H. N. Mukerjee
- (17) Shri Saroj Mukherjee
- (18) Shri Tuna Oraon
- (19) Shri Narain Chand Parashar
- (20) Shri Natwarlal Patel
- (21) Shri Ramubhai Ravjibhai Patel
- (22) Shri P. Antony Reddi
- (23) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
- (24) Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar
- (25) Shri S. A. Shamim
- (26) Shri Rajaram Shastri
- (27) Shri Somchand Solanki
- (28) Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
- (29) Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar
- (30) Shri D. P. Yadav

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee.

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of March, 1973;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names

of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri Achal Singh
- (2) Shri Dharamrao Sharanappa Afzalpurkar
- (3) Shri Virendra Agarwal
- (4) Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal
- (5) Shri Anand Singh
- (6) Shri Panna Lal Barupal
- (7) Shri S. C. Besra
- (8) Shri Biren Engti
- (9) Shri R. R. Singh Deo
- (10) Shri K. Gopal
- (11) Shri Samar Guha
- (12) Shri B. R. Kavade
- (13) Shri E. R. Krishnan
- (14) Shri Y. S. Mahajan
- (15) Shri Kumar Majhi
- (16) Shri H. N. Mukerjee
- (17) Shri Saroj Mukherjee
- (18) Shri Tuna Oraon
- (19) Shri Narain Chand Parashar
- (20) Shri Natwarlal Patel
- (21) Shri Ramubhai Ravjibhai Patel
- (22) Shri P. Antony Reddi
- (23) Shri P. Ganga Reddy
- (24) Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar
- (25) Shri S. A. Shamim
- (26) Shri Rajaram Shastri

- (27) Shri Somchand Solanki
- (28) Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan
- (29) Shri Amarnath Vidyalkar
- (30) Shri D. P. Yadav

and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 15th day of March, 1973;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

17.55 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there will be no half-an-hour discussion as Shri A. P. Sharma is not here.

Now we are left with one hour and five minutes. Now, we may take up Mr. A. K. Gopalan's Resolution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Gopalan's Resolution can go to the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: Do all of you agree?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Sir, for postponing the discussion on the existing Resolution to the next session, I have no

objection; but kindly allow me to move my Resolution, also. (*Interruption*) Let me finish my submission. Hardly there is any chance in the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER: Before this is over, how can you move the other one?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It happened in the past, in the last Lok Sabha. I remember, there was a Resolution moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, with the consent of the House. It happened on the last occasion. It happened in the last Lok Sabha which I still remember. That was a very important resolution in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That will be setting up a very bad precedent. . .

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I beg of the House and you, Sir, that with the consent of the House, in the next session also, we may continue my Resolution. Otherwise hardly we get a chance in the ballot. .

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? Consent about what—about something which is not there, which is not moved? Do you agree to this, Mr. Gopalan, or, do you want to sit? We are prepared to sit. .

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat): If the House wants to sit, I have no objection. I have no objection at all if it goes to the next session.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): He has no objection to take it to the next session. .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you agreeable to this?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: This is agreed to.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I request whether some procedure can be found out about my Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: You will kindly follow the procedure. Why do you make us go out of the way?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: If you give this consent, everything will be all right.

MR. SPEAKER: Anything else?

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1972."

17.57 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Wish you very happy Christmas and very happy New Year. This House stands adjourned sine die.

17.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

